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from the foundation of the Monastery A. D. 673 to the year 1771

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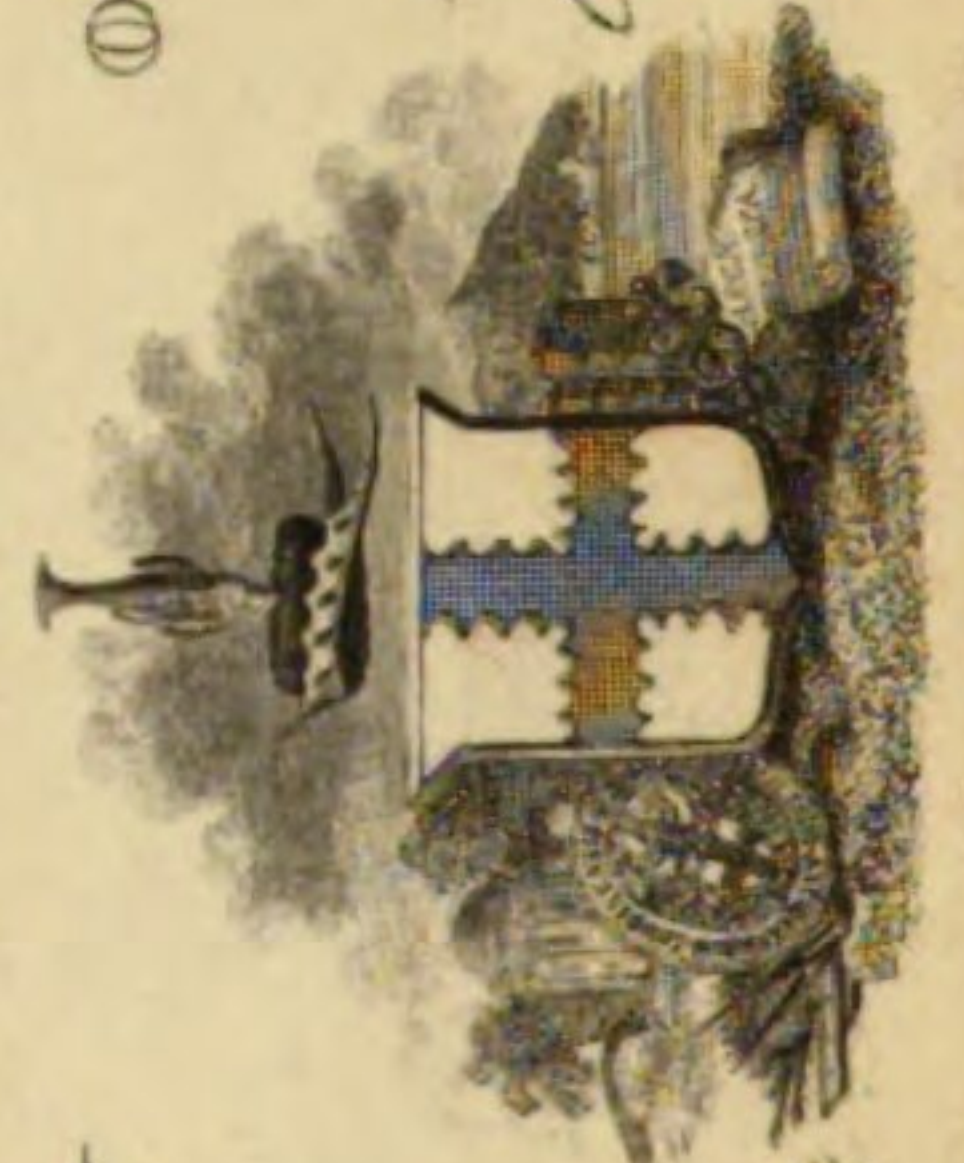
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NORTH EAST VIEW

OF ELY CATHEDRAL.



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SUPPLEMENT

MR. RICHARDSON

History & Antiquities

CATHEDRAL & CONVENTUAL CHURCH



ACCOUNTS OF THE MONASTERY, WITH
THE PALACES AND OTHER BUILDINGS

The Palaces and other Buildings situated in the City of Ely

LISTS OF THE CHANCELERS, CHIEF CLERKS,
OFFICIALS, COMMISSARIES, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COUNTY OF ELY

NOTES

ARCHITECTURAL, EPIDIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL,
AND EXPLANATORY

BY WILLIAM STEVENSON, F.R.S.
EDITOR OF THE SECOND EDITION OF THE ABOVE HISTORY OF ELY CATHEDRAL
PUBLISHED IN 1841

*Res ardua, vetustis novitatem dedit, nova auctoritatem, antiquis veritas, antiquis fides,
dubis fidem, omnibus vero naturam, et naturam sua dedit.*

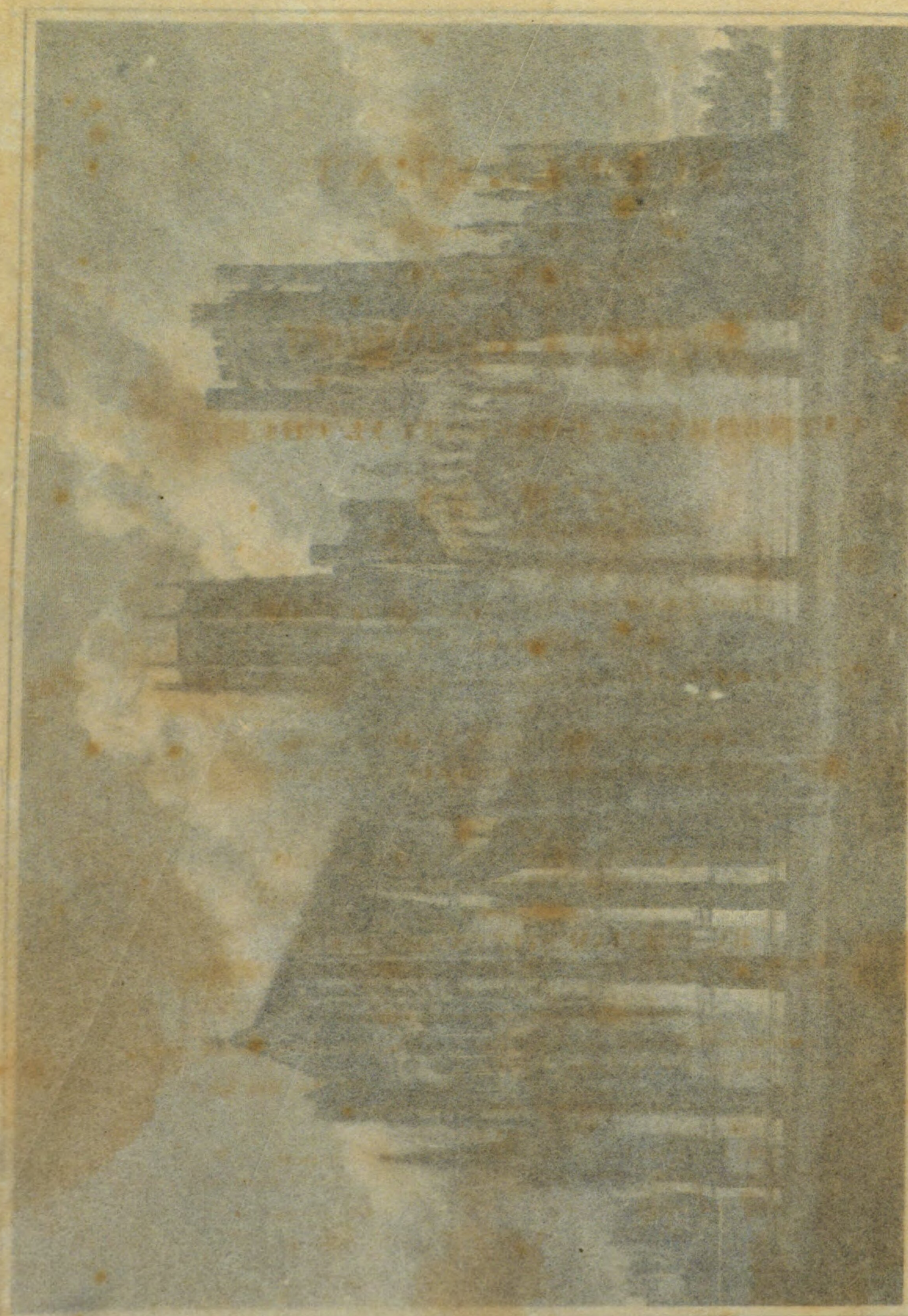
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History & Antiquities
of the Cathedral
& Conventual Church
of Ely
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OF KILT CATHEDRAL.

NORTH EAST VIEW

Drawn by John Buckler, F.S.A.



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This Plate engraved at his Expense
Wm. Stevenson, Junr. & Matchett,
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is most gratefully inscribed by

A
SUPPLEMENT
TO THE SECOND EDITION OF
MR. BENTHAM'S
History & Antiquities
OF THE
CATHEDRAL & CONVENTUAL CHURCH
OF



COMPRISING ENLARGED
ACCOUNTS OF THE MONASTERY, LADY CHAPEL,
PRIOR CRAWDEN'S CHAPEL,
The Palaces and other Buildings connected with the See and the Church;
WITH
LISTS OF THE CHANCELLORS, VICARS GENERAL,
OFFICIALS, COMMISSARIES, CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE ISLE OF ELY, &c.
ALSO,
NOTES,
ARCHITECTURAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL,
AND EXPLANATORY.

BY WILLIAM STEVENSON, F. S. A.
EDITOR OF THE SECOND EDITION OF THE ABOVE HISTORY OF ELY CATHEDRAL,
PUBLISHED IN 1812.

*Res ardua, vetustis novitatem dare, novis auctoritatem, obsoletis nitorem, obscuris lucem, fastiditis gratiam,
dubiis fidem, omnibus vero naturam, et naturæ suæ Omnia.*

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1817.

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History & Antiquities
of the Cathedral
& Conventual Church
of Ely
Suppl

TO

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DEAN;

AND THE REVEREND

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SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME

TO

MR. BENTHAM'S HISTORY OF ELY CATHEDRAL,

IS

GRATEFULLY AND RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP OF DORSET AND SALISBURY
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PREFACE.

THE Origin and Progress of Ecclesiastical Architecture in this country; the various modes of building in different ages; the transitions from one style to another; and the gradual advances towards perfection, have been most ably treated upon in the First Volume of the History of *Ely Cathedral*; and it was the intention of the venerable Author to have enlarged upon those subjects. His labours, therefore, in giving an account of the present fabric, were limited to a plain narrative respecting its several parts, their dimensions, and the successive periods at which they were erected: Providence did not allow him time to do more.

Mr. *Bentham's* views have, however, been more than realized, in the magnificent publication of the Society of Antiquaries, from actual drawings and measurements of the Cathedrals of *Durham*, *Exeter*, *Bath*, and *Gloucester*, made by Mr. *John Carter*, F. S. A. And that Gentleman, in his treatise on the "*Ancient Architecture of England*," has given us examples from the earliest remains, and is continuing them to the time of *Henry VIII.* in such a manner, as to leave us nothing to be wished for on the subject, but that his life may be spared to complete so valuable a publication; nor any thing to lament, as connected with it, but that, according to his public avowal, he is not remunerated in the sale of the numbers, for the labour and expense bestowed upon them; not to speak of the graphic talents and professional knowledge displayed in the work.

After

After this declaration, were I to offer any sentiments of my own, upon the above subjects, they would appear as presumptuous as they are unnecessary. I have therefore contented myself with bringing together, in my Notes to Mr. *Bentham's* History, the varying opinions of several eminent writers, on the origin and merits of Pointed Architecture; leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions from them. If it should here be asked what could give me sufficient confidence to undertake the continuation of so eminent a work? I will answer, that it was begun, and persevered in, only under the impression, that the talents neither of an elegant nor of a profound scholar were required for the purpose; but, that a patient investigation of the materials left by Mr. *Bentham*, and a due care in the arrangement of them, would qualify me to render some little service to our national topography; especially to the History of this fine Cathedral; and, at the same time, to shew that I was not wholly deficient in zeal for promoting the objects of that Society, which had done me the honour of electing me one of its members.

In attempting this object, the interest of those who possess the First Edition of Mr. *Bentham's* book, has not been less attended to, than that of the purchasers of the Second; accordingly, the Memoirs of the *Ely* Historian, which I drew up for the Edition of 1812, as well as the Addenda, and Extra Prints, given with it, will be found in the Supplement for the Edition of 1771.

It was the opinion of Mr. *Oldisworth*, that to preserve the memory of those who have been serviceable to mankind, is to discharge a debt which we owe to our benefactors; and I hope it will be considered that I have done so, by the additions which I have made to the biographical part of the former volumes, no less than by the lists and short accounts of the Chancellors, Vicars General, Officials Principal, and

and Commissaries, which are made out from the late Mr. *Cole's* and Mr. *Bentham's* Collections for that purpose, and continued to the present time from authentic information.

I have also compiled lists of the Chief Justices of the Isle, and the Chief Bailiffs of *Ely*, from Mr. *Bentham's Notitia*; accompanied with Biographical Notices; thus adding greatly to the number of the learned and estimable persons connected with the Church, whose names are recorded in the former volumes.

Mr. *Bentham* having translated, from a manuscript copy, *Henry of Huntingdon's* Letter "*de Contemptu Mundi*," which describes, in a very interesting manner, the characters of many personages mentioned in the first part of his History, and having prepared it for the press, I have annexed it to the biographical illustrations, with notes, which I hope will enable the reader more easily to recognise the persons who are mentioned in that curious historical fragment.

Particular care has been taken to give in his own words, and to point out as such, whatever was intended by Mr. *Bentham* for publication. For that reason, the account of the Conventual Church, and of some parts of the Cathedral, will be found in this Supplement, from his manuscripts, lately discovered, the substance of which appeared in the Addenda to the re-printed Edition of 1812, as the joint production of Mr. *Bentham* and Mr. *Essex*.

The Extracts from the Accounts of the Precentor, Bursar, Almoner, and other Officers of the Monastery, will afford some curious particulars respecting the customs and manners of former times; the prices of the luxuries and necessities of life; the charges of artists, and the stipends and wages of workmen, labourers, &c. To render the information more complete, I have selected from the *Rotuli* of St. Stephen's Chapel, *Westminster*, which was begun five years after,
and

and *finished* nine years after the Lady Chapel at *Ely*, various charges for similar items; and it is to be remembered, that many of the same artists and workmen were employed upon both the structures.

Some account of the Monastery, the Prior's Chapel, the Chapel of the Virgin, the Sepulchral Chapels of Bishops *Alcock* and *West*, the Palaces in *London*, *Ely*, *Downham*, *Somersham*, *Hatfield*, &c. which Mr. *Bentham* reserved for a future volume, I have given in this, chiefly from his unarranged materials.

Among the additional records will be found, for the first time that it has been printed, the document constituting the Surrender of the Monastery, from an attested copy, under the Convent seal. The original was in the possession of the Rev. Mr. *Perkins*, Rector of *Oxborough*, in *Norfolk*, and communicated to Mr. *Bentham*, the year after the publication of his Book. The record of the return, made by the Commissioners to the Court of Augmentation of the Revenue of the Crown, may be considered as an important acquisition to the History of the Church of *Ely*, as it never was published prior to its being printed for this work.

The taxation of the Diocese in 1291, by Pope *Nicholas*, is carefully printed from the "*Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ*," published by command of his Majesty, in 1802. By that record, all the Statutes of Colleges, founded before the Reformation, are interpreted, according to which their Benefices under a certain value, are exempted from the restrictions in the Statute of *Henry VIII.* concerning Pluralities.

I am conscious, that the Supplementary Notes have little else, besides their conciseness and variety, to recommend them; yet I still venture to entertain the expectation of their proving acceptable to the reader. I am particularly emboldened to hope, that the efforts, however

however feeble, exerted as well in them, as in the *Memoirs*, in order to identify the pen of Mr. *Bentham*, with "the Remarks on *Saxon Architecture*," and to substantiate his just claim to the universal approbation bestowed on that and other parts of his History, may be the means of preventing any future attempts to deprive the literary character of my revered Predecessor of its well-earned fame.

The Remarks of my learned and reverend friend, Mr. *Gunn*, will not fail to be read with equal pleasure and advantage, by the Scholar and the Antiquary.

The Subjects, selected for the Illustration and Embellishment of this volume, consist, for the greater part, of such as appeared to possess the most interesting features, or were either not before given, or given incorrectly by the artists employed for the original work. Aided by the liberality of my friends, I have been enabled to present double the number of Prints specified in the Prospectus; and it is hoped, that they will be found to possess sufficient merit, in point both of accuracy and execution, to gain them a favourable reception.

In its Typography, neither expense nor trouble has been spared, to entitle the present work to stand by the side of the original one from the *Cambridge Press*, and to assimilate it as much as possible with the Edition of 1812. Mistakes are unavoidable, where dates and proper names abound, as in this case. Great care has been taken to guard, as much as possible, against their occurrence; and towards those errors which have escaped detection, as well as towards all other faults and defects, I entreat, from the public, the extension of a generous indulgence.

I here take occasion, most sincerely and respectfully, to thank the Patrons and Subscribers to this volume; as foremost among whom, my grateful acknowledgements are particularly due to those Gentle-
men

men who have presented plates at their own expense, or contributed towards defraying the cost of engraving them. The inscriptive designations on the respective prints, render it unnecessary to repeat their names: yet, in reverting to the list of those liberal contributors, the heartfelt sentiment of sorrow and regret impels me thus publicly to deplore the loss of the following individuals, who have been numbered with the dead whilst this work was passing through the press, viz.:—

John Eardley Wilmot, of Tottenham, Middlesex, Esquire (son of Sir *Eardley Wilmot*, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas). No eulogy of mine could do justice to the character of this excellent person: but having been honoured with his friendship and confidence, I consider it not less due to the dictates of my own feelings, than to the memory of his exalted worth, to say of the uniform principles and actions of his life, that they formed a bright example of the love and practice of every social duty, and every Christian virtue.

Henry Burrell, of the Middle Temple, Esquire, descended from the family of that name at *Broom Park*, in *Northumberland*, a Gentleman distinguished for urbanity of manners, and generosity of disposition, and for eminent professional qualifications, as evinced in the able and conscientious discharge of the duties of his office, as principal Secretary to the present Lord Chancellor *Eldon*.

And, lastly, *Robert Partridge, Esquire* (brother to the late Chief Justice of *Ely*), a Magistrate of *Norwich*, where he was universally and most deservedly beloved and respected.

It may perhaps be urged, by those who know that the Son of the *Ely* Historian is living, that this Supplement would have been more likely to afford satisfaction, if it had proceeded from his pen, rather than from that of an individual, remotely related to him by the first marriage

marriage of his Father. To the propriety of such an observation, I entirely assent, and have only, in explanation of the circumstance, to add, that the Rev. *James Bentham*, Rector of *West Bradenham*, in *Norfolk*, being in a very infirm state of health, was induced to entrust me with the execution of the work; in the course of which, however, I have received from him every assistance and attention in his power, and for which I now tender my warmest thanks to that Gentleman.

Enabled, by repeated experience, to bear testimony to his characteristic generosity of spirit, I am happy in the opportunity of declaring my many obligations to a veteran and highly meritorious labourer in the cause of literature and science—*John Nichols*, Esquire, F. S. A. &c. and especially of acknowledging his handsome and unsolicited communication of the materials originally collected, by the late Rev. *William Cole*, with a view to the formation of a history of the Chancellors, &c. of *Ely* Diocese.

I am greatly obliged to *Alexander Chalmers*, Esquire, F. S. A. &c. for the very kind and able assistance which he has given me in the biographical part of this work.

To *John Caley*, Esquire, F. S. A. Keeper of the Records in the Augmentation Office, my best thanks are due, for the manuscript copies of the three first Records given in the Appendix; as well as for the favor of that learned Gentleman's revision of them in the letter-press.

Nor am I less beholden to the zealous services of *Luke Hansard*, Esquire, Printer of the Journals, &c. to the Honourable House of Commons; by means of whose complete and unique font of *record types*, the appearance of *fac simile* has, in a great degree, been imparted to the printing of the documents furnished by Mr. *Caley*, as well as to the Extract from Pope *Nicholas's* Taxation.

The

The advantage, which it will be seen has been taken of Doctor *Sayers's* "Disquisitions," in the course of the Supplementary Annotations, whilst it evidences my perfect appreciation of the high merits of that work, serves to remind me of a pleasing duty which I take leave to perform, by thanking that Gentleman for the condescending attention he has always manifested to the appeals personally made by me to his superior learning and information.

An equally strong claim, on my grateful consideration, belongs to my worthy friend, *Thomas Amyot*, Esquire, of *Downing-street, London*, from whose opinion and advice, I have, on this, as well as on other occasions, been permitted to derive essential benefit.

I should be guilty of culpable omission, were I not here to mention the very friendly offices and esteemed attentions of *Hugh Robert Evans*, Esquire, Steward of the Courts of the Reverend the Dean and Chapter of *Ely*.

To *William Bentham*, Esquire, of *Lincoln's Inn*, Barrister at Law, F. S. A. and F. L. S. I beg also to present my sincere thanks, for his most liberal and active promotion of my wishes and interests in this publication.

And, "tho' last not least" in my cherished recollection of kindness and assistance received, let it be allowed me to notice the care and pains bestowed on the printing of this volume, by my sons and partners, Mr. *Jonathan Matchett* and Mr. *Seth William Stevenson*.

Arrived at the termination of my humble Editorial labours, and at the commencement of my sixty-eighth year, it becomes me to consecrate the concluding expression of my gratitude to sentiments springing from a devout sense of God's blessing, through which the task, which I had undertaken, is now brought to a close.

WILLIAM STEVENSON.

Norwich, April 19th, 1817.

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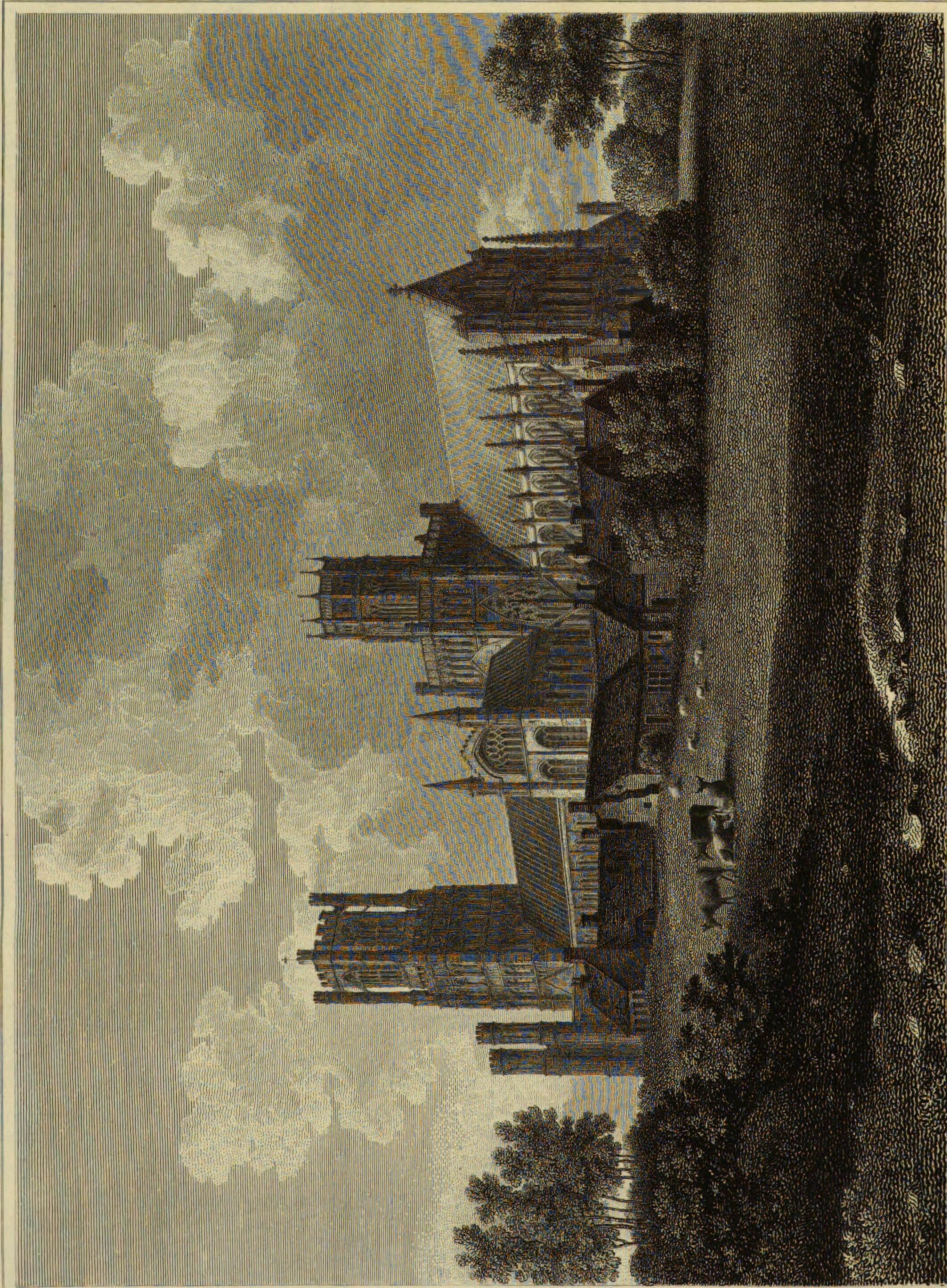
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SOUTHEAST VIEW OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

Engraved by B. Hewlett.

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This Plate engraved at his Expense
Wm. Stevenson, Junr. Matchett
Sutton Esquire
is most gratefully inscribed by
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SUPPLEMENT

TO

BENTHAM'S HISTORY & ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

Conventual & Cathedral Church of ELY.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE

CHANCELLORS, VICARS GENERAL,

OFFICIALS PRINCIPAL & COMMISSARIES,

OF THE

DIOCESE of ELY.

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Mr.



Engraved by H. B. Swick.

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Wm. Roberts
John P. Pugh

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Mr.

Mr. *Bentham* mentions those Registers, pag. 3 of his Preface, under the title of “*MSS. Epi. Elien. A. B. M. P. R.*” which were then kept at *Ely-House, Holbourn*. From them he made most copious extracts in his “*Notitia Ecclesiæ Eliensis* ;” and as no mention is found of the subsequent registers among those extracts, it may be concluded that they are the defective ones—viz. those of Bishops *Langham* and *Barnet*, from 1356 to 1374. Bishops *Morgan* and *Luxemburg*, from 1422 to 1443. Bishop *Morton*, 1478 to 1486. Bishops *Redman* and *Stanley*, from 1500 to 1515. And after Bishop *Coxe*’s death, 1581, the See was vacant to 1600. Lastly, all the registers of Bishops *Andrews*, *Felton*, *Buckeridge*, and *White*, are wanting; comprising a period of twenty-nine years, from 1609 to 1638. From that time to the present, there exist the most perfect and connected records.

AFTER the death of Doctor *Ducarel*, Mr. *Cole*’s communications to that Gentleman came into the hands of *John Nichols*, Esq. F. S. A. who most obligingly accommodated the Editor with the use of them.

As it frequently occurs, that one and the same person, at different times, is styled Chancellor, Commissary, Vicar General, and Official, in the above registers, the whole have been arranged chronologically, under distinct titles. Mr. *Cole* professes that he was unacquainted with the exact distinction of those offices, a concise definition of the nature of each, is therefore subjoined from the best authorities.

CHANCELLORS.*

1. **JOHN DE CALAIS**, or **KALEYS**, 1316. He was Rector of *Hertherst*, in the Diocese of *Norwich*. In 1315, being then a Notary Public, we find him present at the confirmation of Mr. *Richard Asheton*, as Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, by Bishop *Ketene*. And in a form of admission to the Hospital of *St. John*, at *Ely*, by Bishop *Montacute*, dated *July 4*, 1340, he is mentioned as having been Registrar and afterwards Chancellor to Bishop *Ketene*.

2. ROBERT

* The appointment to this office is by patent from the Bishop, and revocable at his pleasure. The offices of Vicar General, and Official Principal, have since the reformation, been united to that of Chancellor, who by virtue of his office is Chief Judge in the Ecclesiastical Court. He is also empowered to induct Ministers to their livings; to visit the Cathedral, and other Churches in the Diocese; to prove Wills, and grant Letters of Administration; to issue Faculties, Dispensations, &c. The Chancellor’s jurisdiction is not limited to any place, but extends through the whole Diocese, and to all ecclesiastical matters.¹ We hear of no Chancellors in *England* till the reign of *Henry II.* but that King requiring the attendance of the Bishops at his Councils of State, and other public affairs, it was thought necessary to substitute Chancellors in their room, for the dispatch of those causes which were proper for their decision.²

¹ Ridley’s View of Civil Law.

² Broughton’s Dictionary of all Religions, vol. 1. p. 224.

2. ROBERT DE WORTH, 1339. He is called also Canon of *Salisbury*, in a Commission, issued by Bishop *Montacute* for hearing an Appeal against the Election of a Chancellor for the University of *Cambridge*, A. D. 1339. And again in the appointment of a Master for the Hospital of *St. John*, in *Ely*, dated *April 12*, 1344.

3. THOMAS DE STAUNTON, 1345. Precentor of *Salisbury* in the same year, which he exchanged with *John de la Chaumbrè*, Rector of *Tyd St. Giles'*, in the Isle of *Ely* for that living, to which he was inducted *June 1*, 1347.

4. RICHARD NOREYS, 1346. We find a Commission addressed to him by Bishop *L'Isle*, as his Chancellor, dated *Downham, May 12*, A. D. 1346.¹ He was at that time Canon of *Exeter*, and was appointed by Bishop *L'Isle* to be one of his Proxies in a Convocation held in that year at *St. Paul's*. In 1349, the bishop being then at Rome, sent over a commission, appointing a fresh number of persons to be added to his former Vicars General, in case of the death of any of them, in consequence of a violent epidemical disease, then raging in the diocese. He also occurs as Chancellor to Bishop *L'Isle* in 1353.²

5. JOHN DE OO, 1348. Of the name of this person no satisfactory information can be given; the most which is known of it, are only two letters, and respecting those there has been a difference of opinion. We find him Chancellor A. D. 1349, in Bishop *L'Isle's* Register, where he is called Canon of *Hereford*.³

6. THOMAS DE WORMENHALE, 1375. He was collated by *John de Oo*, the Bishop's Vicar General, to the Mastership of the Hospital of *St. John*, at *Wisbeach*, a second time, *January 23*, 1349,⁴ and in 1351, on a dispute concerning a pension due from *Peter-house* College to the Vicar of *Triplowe* in *Cambridgeshire*, which came before the Bishop of *Ely*, as Ordinary, he was chosen a Referee for the Master of the College, and gave his consent to the Bishop's determination.— In 1375, 28th of *October*, he attended as Chancellor to Bishop *Arundell*, at the Consecration of *Henry Wakefield* Bishop of *Worcester*, in the Chapel at *Hatfield*.
He

¹ Regist. *L'Isle*, fol. 61. ² Ibid, 21, a. ³ Mr. *Cole*, who speaks of him as *John de C.* or *John de CC.* remarks, "Among the Canons of *Hereford*, whose names begin with these letters at that time were *John Catesby*, who resigned a Prebend in that Cathedral in 1389; *John de Charnelas*, Chancellor of that Cathedral in 1341; *John de la Chambrè*, Treasurer there in 1331; and *John de Corcorato*, Canon of *Hereford*, in 1338. As our Chancellor most frequently is stiled in the Registers *J. de C. C.* it is not unlikely it may mean the last; and in confirmation of that conjecture, in some places he is called *John de Co.* However this is all guess-work; but it is certain that he had his dwelling in *Cambridge* in 1349, and the year following is stiled Chancellor." *Blomefield* and *Martin*, in their separate Histories of *Thetford*, both agree in calling him *John de Ee*. Mr. *Bentham*, whom, from his great attention to the minutiae of every extract he made, we can hardly conceive capable of having erred in this instance, has in a great variety of places spoken of him as *John de Oo*, and from our confidence in his general accuracy, we are the more readily inclined to follow him in the present instance. ⁴ Ibid, 35 a.

He was afterwards Canon of *Chichester*, and stiled "*Utriusque juris inceptor*."—He died, Master of *St. Peter's College, Cambridge*, A. D. 1381, in which office he was succeeded by *John Newton*, LL. D.¹

7. STEPHEN DE HOUDEN, 1398. He was present at the obedience made by the Archdeacon to the Bishop of *Ely*, in 1388, and was then Rector of *Waldneuton*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*; in the same year he is styled Canon of the Collegiate Church of *Langchestre*, in the Diocese of *Durham*, and in 1397, Rector of *Reseburgh*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*. By Letters dated *Somersham*, April 20, A. D. 1398, he is commissioned, as Chancellor to Bishop *Fordham*, to appoint a Celarer in the Monastery at *Ely*.²

8. JOHN METFELD, 1404. October 25, 1389, Bishop *Fordham* made him (being then L. B.) Custos, or Master of the Free Chapel or Hospital of *St. Mary Magdalen*, of *Sterebrige*, near *Cambridge*;³ which, however, he soon resigned, we believe, in consequence of his being presented to the Rectory of *Pulham, Norfolk*, in 1390,⁴ for, January 24, 1391, the Bishop gave the same Hospital to *Thomas de Patesley*; but on his resignation for the Church of *Tyd St. Giles*, the 29th of the same month, Mr. *Metfeld* was again collated to it, being then LL. B.⁵ which he again resigned, and was a third time collated to it, February 8, A. D. 1395, on the resignation of *John Wynkeperie*.⁶ The Bishop presented him to *East Dereham*, in *Norfolk*, July 21, 1396.⁷ And in 1400 he resigned the Mastership again, on his being presented by the Bishop to the Rectory of *Terrington* in the Diocese of *Norwich*, calling him "*Consanguineum nostrum*."⁸ In 1403, he was again collated to the Mastership of *Sterebrige Hospital*,⁹ which he exchanged in 1407, for the Mastership of the Free Chapel of *St. Radegund*, in the Crypts of *St. Paul's Cathedral*, in *London*.¹⁰ On the 9th of August, in the same year, the Bishop collated him to the Rectory of *Leverington*, in the Isle of *Ely*,¹¹ and on the 20th of October following, he was finally, and for the fifth time, admitted master of *Sterebrige Chapel*.¹²—Bishop *Fordham's* bad health, and bodily infirmities, prevented his attending a Convocation held at *Oxford*, the 28th of November, 1408,¹³ when Mr. *Metfeld* (then titled "*Licentiatu utroque jure et Cancellarius*,") was deputed jointly with Mr. *Wm. Midelton*, Archdeacon of *Buckyngham*, and Dr. *Judde*, the Bishop's Official, to act as Procurators at the same.¹⁴ In 1408, he attended with other

¹ Regist. L'Isle, fol. 39, a. ² Regist. Fordham, fol. 189, b. ³ Ibid. 20, a. ⁴ Ibid. 24, a. ⁵ Ibid. 30, a. ⁶ Ibid. 53, a. ⁷ Ibid. 53, a. ⁸ Ibid. 79, b. ⁹ Ibid. 83, b. ¹⁰ Ibid. 99, a. ¹¹ Ibid. 101. ¹² Ibid. 104.

¹³ He was in that year present at the veiling of *Alice Thurgarton*, in the Bishop's Oratory, at *Downham*; where she received the Mantle and Ring from the Bishop; who, after high mass, said by himself, administered to her the Vow of Chastity, in the following words:—"I, *Alice Thurgarton*, avowe perpetuele Chastite, in the presence of you honourable Fadre in God Sir Johan, bi Godes Grace, Byshop of *Ely*, and betrote to lyve stablish in this avowe. And in witnesse ther of, I with myn owne haude make my signe benethe." ¹⁴ Regist. Fordham, p. 166, a.

other "*Viri literati*," at a Convocation held at St. Paul's, July the 23d, to consider of proper means for settling the peace and unity of the Church.¹ He was also one of the Procurators for the Clergy at the Convocation held at St. Paul's the 14th of January, 1409, "*de scismatis Ecclesiæ*," &c.² And the 27th of May, A. D. 1411, we find him specially deputed by the Bishop, under the titles of "*Utriusque juris Doctor*, Archdeacon of *Ely*, Chancellor and Commissary," to try and determine a dispute between the Patrons of the Church of *Swavesey*, and Mr. Wm. Penreth; whose presentation, admission, institution, and induction to the same he annulled.³ In his will, which is dated February 24, 1411, he desired to be buried in *Ely*, if he died near it.

9. JOHN STOKES, LL. D. 1444. In Bishop Fordham's Register, page 194, A. D. 1402, we find a licence granted to John Stokes, Principal of St. Edmund's Hostle, in Cambridge, and the Scholars therein, to have mass celebrated in their Oratory, or Chapel, for three years; this licence was renewed for the same term in 1405, but we think those dates too early for this Chancellor; and the same doubts apply to John Stokes, Rector of Ashtede, in the Diocese of Winchester, who was ordained a Subdeacon by Bishop Fordham's Suffragan (*John Episcopus Stephanensis*), July 7, 1422. In Bishop Bourghier's Register, (folio 3, a.) is the form of Institution of Doctor Stokes, then Chancellor, to the Archdeaconry of *Ely*, upon the death of Robert Witheryngset, dated from *Ely* House, March 15, 1444.⁴

10. ROBERT THWAITES, 1457. Rector of Terrington, in Norfolk, and Vicar of Boreham, in Essex; to the former of which he was presented by Bishop Gray, January, 4, 1454, who also collated him to the living of Cottenham, in Cambridgeshire, December 14, 1456. In the following year he was commissioned by the Bishop to install Brother William Ryall, Lord Abbot of Thorney. He died in 1458.⁵

11. JOHN ROUCLIF, ROWCLIF, ROCLYFF, or ROUCLYFFE, LL. D. 1466. In August, 1466, he was presented to the Rectory of Terrington, in Norfolk, upon the death of Alexander Woderyngton, Bishop Gray's Grandson.⁶ He was also Rector of Shelford Parva, near Cambridge. In 1473, he was returned with John Warkworth, S. T. B. by the Fellows of St. Peter's College, to the Bishop of *Ely*, for him to elect one of them Master of that College; his appointment fell upon the latter. He attended the Convocation at St. Paul's, February 9, 1474, as Proctor.⁷

12. JAMES HUTTON, LL. D. 1486. The 17th of December, 1486, he was Chancellor to, and attended the Installation of Bishop Alcock,⁸ who gave him the Vicarage of Linton, in Cambridgeshire, April 14, 1487.⁹ He was Proctor for the Clergy

¹ Regist. Fordham, folio 168, b. ² Ibid. 171, b. ³ Ibid. 208, b. ⁴ Vide Archdeacons. ⁵ Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. ix. p. 96. ⁶ Regist. Gray, fol. 61, b. ⁷ Ibid. fol. 170, a. ⁸ Regist. Alcock, p. 3. ⁹ Ibid. p. 9. e.

Clergy of this Diocese at the Convocations held at *St. Paul's*, *February* 13, 1487¹, and *January* 14, 1488.² He was also a Justice of Peace for the Isle of *Ely*,³ and died A. D. 1490.

13. WILLIAM DOUGHTY, LL. B. 1499. Of the Diocese of York, was ordained Acolite, *March* 1, 1487; Subdeacon, the twenty-second of the same month; Deacon in *April*, 1488; and Priest in *May* following, when he was Chaplain to Bishop *Alcock*, by whom he was collated to the Vicarages of *Terrington* and *Wisbeach*.⁴ In 1497, he is mentioned as Master of the Free Chapel of our Lady *super costeram maris*, at *Newton*, in the Isle of *Ely*, which he resigned in 1498; and in 1500, was collated to the Rectory of *Elm cum Emneth*, in this Diocese.⁴ He was Chancellor to Bishop *Alcock* in 1490 and 1500.⁵

14. WILLIAM THORNBURGH, LL. D. 1503. He was in 1498, collated to the Mastership or Custody of the Chapel of our Lady *super costeram maris*, at *Newton*. He was Rector of *Keleshull*, in *Lincolnshire*, and of *Walpole*, in *Norfolk*, the former living he resigned in 1499, and the latter in 1525, in which year he died. In his will, dated *August* 4, 1525, he directs his body to be buried without the Chapel at *Newton*, before the window, in which is depicted the Image of our Lady, and bequeaths all the lands purchased by himself to the said Chapel for ever, (upon condition that his successor demands no dilapidations) together with furniture for the house and offices, and some plate and vestments. He also bequeathed twenty shillings to the Abbey of *Thorney* "to be divided by my Lord Abbot, for a Mass and Dirge;" ten shillings to the Abbey of *Chateris*, for the same purpose; and, after several other legacies, and requesting the Abbot of *Thorney* to be his Executor, he concludes by saying, "For I thank God, and our blessed Ladye, I have enowghe, my debtyes payde, and sumwhatte besyde."

15. THOMAS ALCOCK, D. D. 1521. He was collated in *August*, 1483, to the Archdeaconry of *Worcester*,⁶ which he resigned for that of *Ely*; he was also a Prebendary of *Hereford*.⁷

16. ROBERT CLYFFE, LL. D. 1528. He was instituted to the Vicarage of *Wisbeach* in 1525; and was also Rector of *Cotenham*, near *Cambridge*.⁸ *Fiddes*, in the appendix to his *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, says, he was excommunicated by the Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, for an infringement on the privileges of that University; the sentence was withdrawn on Dr. *Clyffe's* making a proper submission. He died in 1538.

17. WILLIAM MEYE, LL. D. 1534. He acted as proxy to Bishop *Goodrich*, at his installation in the Cathedral of *Ely*, *May* 2, 1533.⁹ The Bishop collated

¹ Regist. Alcock, p. 140, f. ² Ibid. p. 163. ³ Ibid. p. 12 and 58. ⁴ Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. ix. p. 97.

⁵ Regist. Alcock, p. 124-135.

⁶ Green's Worcester, vol. i. p. 236.

⁷ Vide Archdeacons, p. 276.

⁸ Blomefield's Collect. Cant. p. 245. ⁹ Regist. Goodrich, fol. 88, b.

lated him to the Church of *Balsham*, October 17, 1540, on the death of *Henry Mynnes*.¹ He was a Prebendary and afterwards Dean of *St. Paul's*; and was deprived of all his preferments except his Prebendal Stall in this Church by Queen *Mary*. He was restored to them by Queen *Elizabeth*,² who nominated him to the See of *York*, but his death in 1560 prevented his consecration. His tomb was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. The epitaph and further particulars of him may be seen in the list of Prebendaries, p. 247. His arms, as they are emblazoned in a MS. Roll of the Masters of *Queen's College*, are, *Sable*; a Fess Argent between two Lions, passant regardant, Or; which he probably made choice of in compliment to his patron, Bishop *Goodrich*, who bore the same coat with little variation.

18. THOMAS SMITH, LL. D. 1545. He³ was born at *Saffron Walden*, in *Essex*, in 1514. He was admitted at the early age of twelve years a Scholar in *Queen's College, Cambridge*,⁴ where he became so eminent for his learning, that *Henry VIII.* chose him one of his Scholars, and allowed him a yearly pension.— In 1531 he was made Fellow of that College; in 1535 he was appointed Greek Lecturer (on which occasion he endeavoured to introduce a new method of reading that language), and in the following year Public Orator to the University. In 1539 he went abroad for improvement in the foreign languages, and was admitted LL. D. in the University of *Padua*;⁵ on his return to *England*, he received the same honour at *Cambridge*, and was elected Regius Professor in that faculty.— In 1545 he was instituted to the Rectory of *Leverington*, and soon after was appointed Dean of *Carlisle*.⁶ He resigned the Rectory of *Leverington* in 1549.⁷— In 1548 he was appointed Secretary of State, and created a Knight; and in the same year went with Mr. *Chamberlayne*, as Ambassador to *Brussels*. In 1551 he was one of those employed in the great and splendid embassy to *Henry II. of France*, to treat of a marriage between that King's eldest daughter and King *Edward*

¹ Regist. Goodrich, fol. 25, b. ² Mr. *Cole* says, "By some printed accounts it looks as if he conformed under the reign of Queen *Mary*; it being said that in 1557 he was made Rector of *Pulham*, in *Norfolk*, and had other preferments; but in my opinion that is a mistake, although in Bishop *Thirlby's* Register, that Bishop is said on 3d of *December*, 1557, by one of his Commissaries, to admit *Ven. Virum Mrum William Meye, L. D. &c.* to the Rectory of *Long Stanton, St. Michael's*, in *Cambridgeshire*, but on a resignation, in 1571, of that Rectory, the Resigner is called S. T. P. at which time our Dr. *Meye* had been many years dead: so that I should suppose the former entry a mistake; but waving this supposition, it is by no means probable that a person who had been so remarkably active in the Reformation under King *Edward*, who had been one of the compilers of the first Liturgy in 1549, and a corrector or revisor of the third in 1559, and at the accession of Queen *Elizabeth*, was made choice of to fill the Archiepiscopal Chair of *York*, would have complied so barefacedly under her sister. But what puts this matter beyond all sort of doubt, is a fact recorded by Mr. *Strype* in his *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. 1, p. 200, where he says that Dr. *Meye* left behind him a daughter at his death in 1560, aged about seven years; so that it is by no means likely that a married Priest should be preferred in that reign, when the married Clergy were all dispossessed of their benefices, merely upon that account." ³ Biog. Brit. ⁴ *Strype's Life of Sir T. Smith*. ⁵ *Fuller's Worthies in Essex*. ⁶ *Willis's Cathedrals*, vol. 1, p. 302. ⁷ Regist. Goodrich, fol. 86, b.

*ward VI.*¹ In the reign of Queen *Mary*, his partiality to the Protestant Religion exposed him to persecution : he was deprived of all his preferments, and commanded not to leave the kingdom. On the accession of Queen *Elizabeth* he was reinstated in his offices, and was employed in revising and amending the Book of Common Prayer. He was afterwards engaged in several embassies to the Court of *France*. In *April* 1572, whilst he was abroad, the Queen conferred on him the dignity of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and in *June* following, he was constituted Secretary of State on the resignation of Lord *Burghley*. In 1575 he procured an Act of Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the two Colleges of *Eton* and *Winchester*, importing that in all College Leases, a third part, at least, of the old rent should be reserved and paid in corn, that is to say, good wheat at the rate of six shillings and eightpence the quarter, or under, and malt at five shillings the quarter, or under. “The Politick Knight,” says Fuller, “took the advantage of the present cheap year, knowing hereafter grain would grow dearer, and mankind daily multiplying, and licence being lately legally given for transportation.”² He died in *August* 1577 in the 66th year of his age, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church of *Mount Theydon*, in *Essex*, where a handsome monument (on which are his Effigies in a cumbent posture) is erected to his memory. This Epitaph is given by Mr. *Willis*, vol. 2, p. 303, of his *Cathedrals*.—He bequeathed his Latin and Greek Books to the Library of *Queen’s College*, and also a large Globe made by himself. There is a half-length Portrait of him, dressed in a fur cloak, and leaning on a globe, in the Hall of this College.

19. JOHN FULLER, LL. D. 1554. He was at the same time a Prebendary of the Fifth Stall.—*Vide p. 253.*

20. THOMAS ITHELL, LL. D. 1564. He was the second son of *Pierce Ithell*, of *Billesdon*, in *Leicestershire*, by *Margaret* his wife, daughter of *George Curwen*, of *Curwen Hall*, in *Lancashire*, Esq. and grandson of *David Ithell*, Esq. of *Wales*. In 1562 he was a Proctor for the Clergy of the diocese of *Ely* in the Convocation which established the Articles of the Church of *England*, for the Rites and Ceremonies of which, as established by *Edward VI.* he was a zealous advocate, and warmly defended them against those persons who were anxious to abolish them, and wished to reduce the Church of *England* to the discipline of that at *Geneva*. In 1572, he was one of the Heads of Colleges in *Cambridge* that *Dering* complained of in a letter to Secretary *Cecil*, as an enemy to God’s Gospel, and so faint a Professor, that he did little good in the Church. But notwithstanding his former activity in regard to the establishment of the Articles of Religion, and the Reformation of King *Edward*, his zeal for that Church became at last to be suspected in the University, on account of his brother, who was a Missionary from *Louvain*, and established at *Cambridge*, where, on his endeavours to convert some of the Scholars,

¹ Strype’s Annals.

² Fuller’s Hist. of Camb. University, p. 144.

Scholars, he was taken up, and committed to the care of his brother at *Caius* College, who permitted him to make his escape.¹ In 1575 he was appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to draw up a new form of statutes for the government of *St. John's* College, *Cambridge*.—See *Prebendaries of the Second Stall*, p. 244.

21. RICHARD BRIDGEWATER, LL. D. 1579. He was educated at *Eton* School, from whence he removed in 1555 to *King's* College, *Cambridge*, and was Senior Proctor of the University in 1573. In 1569, when the visitors were at *King's* College to examine into the conduct of Provost *Baker*, who was a rigid Catholic, and whose conduct had been complained of some years before, Dr. *Bridge-water* presented fresh articles of complaint against him, and at the issue of it, the Provost seeing no hopes of being able to continue in his office, rather chose to resign, and quitted the College in a very honourable manner. Dr. *Bridge-water* was a very good scholar, and wrote an excellent poem in Greek, on the death of Dr. *Nicholas Carr*, which is published at the end of Dr. *Carr's* "Translation of the Orations of *Demosthenes*." In 1572 he presented to the Library of *King's* College, *Plutarch's* Lives, printed at *Paris* in 1558; and at his death bequeathed to the College the manor of *Bovilles*, in *Essex*, worth, at that time, forty pounds *per annum*, for an augmentation of the *livery money* to the Fellows and Scholars.² Bishop *Cox* collated him in *August*, 1575, to the Rectory of *Elm cum Emneth*. He died Chancellor of *Ely*, 1587, and is buried in *King's* College Chapel, but there is no monument or inscription to his memory.

22. Sir RICHARD SWALE, LL. D. 1606. Fellow of *Jesus* College, *Cambridge*, in 1571, and was probably removed to *Caius* College by Dr. *Legge*, on account of his attachment to the Roman Catholic Religion, for which this College was remarkable, during the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. It is also most likely that he was the person meant, though his Christian name is not recorded, whom Archbishop *Sandys* mentions in a letter which he wrote to Secretary *Cecil*, complaining of Dr. *Legge*, for breeding up the youth in his College in Popish principles, and adding, "sundry of which he assigns over to the care of one *Swayle*, of the same house also; by whom the youth of this country (the North) are corrupted; so that at their return to their parents, they are able to dispute in defence of Popery, and few of them will repair to the Church."—Notwithstanding this character of him, we find him employed in his profession as Doctor of Laws, by the celebrated and pious Protestant Prelate Archbishop *Whitgift*, to whom he was Commissary and Delegate several years. He was also the Rector of *Elm cum Emneth*, a Master in Chancery, Doctor in the Court of Arches, and a benefactor to *Caius* College. May 28, 1606, he voluntarily resigned the office of Chancellor to Bishop *Heton*, at *Ely-House*,³ and died A. D. 1608.⁴

23. WILLIAM

¹ *Strype's Annals*, vol. 1, p. 320, 337, 373. vol. 2, p. 493.

² Which is withheld from them.

³ *Regist. Heton*.—*Literæ patentēs*, *Collationes*, &c.

⁴ *Regist. Heton*.

23. WILLIAM GAGER, LL. D. 1606. He was educated at *Oxford*;¹ and in 1619, acted as Proxy for the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, at the installation of Bishop *Felton*, in the Cathedral at *Ely*. The Commission appointing him Chancellor and Vicar General for the Diocese, to Bishop *Heton*, "*pro termino vitæ*," is dated at *Ely-Place*, May 29th, 1606.²

24. THOMAS GOADE, LL. D. 1646. Born at *Shaw*, near *Windsor*, May 13, 1599. He was educated at *Eton*, from whence he removed to *King's College*, *Cambridge*, 1611, where he proceeded A. M. in 1617, and in 1618 & 1620, was Logic Reader in the University. In 1629, he was Senior Proctor, and the following year was created Doctor in Civil Law, and King's Professor in that Faculty, in the University. In 1630 he was an advocate in the Court of Arches, and Official of *Ely* and *St. Alban's*. Soon after this he quitted *King's College*, where he was Vice Provost, and settled in *Cambridge*, having married the daughter of *Edmund Woodhall*, formerly a Fellow of the same Society, and then Principal Registrar of the Prerogative Court. In 1660, Bishop *Wren* made him his Chancellor, at the Restoration, in which capacity he appears to have acted for the same Bishop, both at *Ely* and *Norwich*, before the breaking out of the Rebellion. For Bishop *Wren*, in his learned defence of himself, which is published in the "*Parentalia*, or Memoirs of the Family of the *Wrens*," gives this honourable testimony of him, and a few others by name, (p. 106.) in justification of his not being Popishly inclined, or endeavouring to introduce novelties and innovations into the Church. And "he further saith, that he believeth there was not a visitation, either Metropolitcal or Diocesan, held in that Diocese, (*Norwich*) or in any other of this Province, which in the memory of man, by Commissioners more for number, or more worthy for quality or good esteem, than those persons were, which he employed for his primary Visitation." "He was esteemed," (says *Lloyd*, in his memoirs, p. 594.) "a great Civilian, and was much in the friendship of Archbishop *Laud*, and a great sufferer in the times of rebellion, for not coming into the measures of the domineering party; which at first setting out, was not so perfect in the art of persecution, being more vague and favourable in their language of subscriptions; but afterwards they grew so punctual and particular therein, that the persons to whom they were tendered must either strangle their consciences with the acceptance, or lose their estates for their refusal thereof." And this was the case of our Dr. *Goade*, who suffered much in his fortunes on that account. He died at the Great House in *St. Radegund's Lane*, opposite *Jesus College*, in *June*, 1666, and was buried in the parish church of *Granchester*, near *Cambridge*, on the 11th of that month; his daughter *Grace* being the wife of *John Byng*, Esq. of that village.³

25. ROBERT

¹ Wood's *Athenæ*. ² Regist *Heton*. ³ Mr. *Cole*, whom we followed, observes, "My authority for putting him down Official and Chancellor of *Ely* is from a manuscript account of the Members of *King's College*;

25. ROBERT KING, LL. D. On the 16th of *January*, 1628, being then A. M. of *Trinity* Hall, he was sworn and admitted a Proctor in the Bishop of *Ely's* Consistorial Court by Dr. *Eden*; on whose death in 1645, that Society made choice of him for their Master, *October* 28th, in the same year, being then LL. D. But his principles not agreeing with the notions of the Governors of those times, he was deprived of that office in *March* following. In Bishop *Wren's* Register is the copy of a Letter addressed to him as Chancellor to that Bishop, "touching a Lecture to be set up in *Trinity* Church, *Cambridge*, and the appointment of weekly preachers," dated *May* 18, 1660. *August* 20th following he was restored to the Mastership. *September* 9, 1661, he is addressed by the same title, respecting "the Commission for a free present to the King." The same year he was Vicar General and Principal Official to the Bishop, who also granted or confirmed him in those offices by Patent, dated *December* 10, 1662. And he was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Diocese by Bishop *Laney*, and a Commission was issued to him and others to visit the Diocese, A. D. 1674.¹ He died, *November* 6, 1676, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried in the south side of the College Chapel, within the rails of the Communion table, under a black marble slab.²

26. WILLIAM COOKE, LL. D. 1677. A native of *Yorkshire*; admitted a Sizar in *Jesus* College, *Cambridge*, *April* 24, 1648, where he became a Fellow, in 1660 and being A. M. *January* 2, 1665, he was admitted a Proctor in the Bishop of *Ely's* Consistorial Court, by Bishop *Wren*, at *Wilberton*, in the Rectorial House there, where his Son *Thomas Wren* was resident as Archdeacon; but he was not then sworn in, which was deferred to some day before *February* 23. Accordingly, on the fifteenth of that month, he performed that part of the ceremony before the Bishop, at which time he took the oaths of supremacy and allegiance to the King, and of reverence to the Governors (*Præpositis*) of the Consistorial Court

College; for there is no mention made of him in any of the Registers of *Ely* which I have seen; however, from the corroborating circumstance of Bishop *Wren's* justification, I think there can be no doubt about it. Mr. *Wood*, in his short account of him in his *Fasti*, vol. I. p. 206, has blended two persons of the same name and college together. I do not mention this to depreciate that work in any respect, than which there cannot be a better, and I rather wonder that there are so few mistakes in a work of that vast compass: though I am apt to suspect Mr. *Wood* is more exact in the date of his incorporation in 1617, which would coincide better with the time of his admission into the University than 1618, the time fixed for his taking his Master's degree in our College manuscript, but this is of little importance." Dr. *Thomas Goade* was one of the Divines sent to the Synod of *Dort*, and Son of Provost *Goade*. ¹ Regist. *Laney*.

² With these arms at the head, which are thus blazoned in one of the windows of the Master's Lodge; *Sable*; a Lion rampant à la Queue furchee, *Argent*; under the arms is the following Epitaph:

Hic diem supremū præstolatur
ROBERTUS KING, LL. D. Eliensis
Cancell. expertissim's hujus Coll.
nuper Custos dignissimus
Obiit Nov. 6. An'o Salutis, 1676.

Ætatis suæ 76.

Court, in doing nothing by design, to its prejudice or disadvantage. *December 2, 1676*, Bishop *Gunning* appointed him jointly with Dr. *Spencer* to exercise the offices of Vicar General and Official Principal.¹ He was LL. D. and in 1677 was Chancellor of *Ely*, *April 26th*; the same year, he was appointed Vicar General and Official Principal by Bishop *Gunning*, to which offices he was admitted the last day of *July, 1679*; and in 1685 he is stiled Vicar General and Principal Official to Bishop *Turner*, and acted in the same capacity to Bishop *Patrick*, in 1705. He was many years President of *Jesus College*, and Rector of *Harleton* near *Cambridge*. He died in the College, *October 24, 1707*, aged 74 years, and was buried in the Chapel there.²

27. JAMES JOHNSON, LL. D. 1711. He was educated in St. *Paul's School*, and from thence he removed to *Trinity Hall, Cambridge*, where he was elected a Fellow, and to which he is considered a benefactor. *July 31, 1711*, he was appointed Vicar General and Official Principal to Bishop *Moore*. He was one of the Six Assessors chosen by the Bishop to hear the fifty-four Articles of Accusation, brought against Dr. *Bentley*, as Master of *Trinity College*, by the Fellows, *April 22, 1714*, for *Dilapidation of the Goods and Violation of the Statutes of the said College*. And, in the entry of that proceeding he is styled "Chancellor of *Ely*." In his epitaph he is also styled Chancellor of *Ely*, and Master of the Faculties. He was remarkably and passionately fond of the diversion of fishing, and for that purpose had a house built close by the river side at *Hemingford*, in *Huntingdonshire*, where he could with ease indulge himself in that innocent amusement. He died a bachelor at the age of fifty-five years, being terribly afflicted with the stone, on the third of *February, 1727*, and was buried in the Church of *Hemingford Grey*, where his niece erected to his memory an elegant mural

¹ In Bishop *Gunning's* Register, his appointment to the office of Vicar General and Official is dated *April 26, 1677*; and the patent appointing him to those offices for life is dated the last day of *July, 1679*. These particulars are chiefly from Mr. *Cole's* MSS.

² His Monument has this Inscription :

M. S.

GULIELMI COOKE, LL. D. Cancellarii

Eliensis, Rectoris de Harleton, Præsidis Coll. Jesu ;

Viri inter primos pii, eruditi, munifici et in quem cæteræ Virtutes, quæ eximios quosq. solent ornare, cœdebant omnes : Sexagenarius erat hujus Ædis et Academiæ Honos, totius Comitatus quâ civilis Judex, Dioceseos quâ Ecclesiasticus, Amor et Oraculum, Patriæ et Principi profuit, in Causis unius Fori, Ecclesiæ et Episcopo ; in Causis alterius, Procancellario erat a Latere in omnibus, quibus affici poterat aut adjuvari hæc

Respublica literaria :

In Re Theologica apprime instructus ; Fidem, Doctrinam, Pietatem, Ritus Primævos, asseruit strenue et excoluit ; Præses unanimi Suffragio annuatim electus, Provinciam suam summa Laude sustinuit ornavitq. ; cum enim non magis Auctoritate quam Gratia valebat, quos hæc ad virtutem et studia cogere vix potuit, illa non raro alexit.

Obiit vir optimus Octobris, 24,° 1707.

Æt. 74.

mural Monument of white marble, richly adorned with a variety of carving of fruits and flowers. At the top of the monument are his arms; *Argent*, a Fess embattled between three Lions Heads erased *Gules*; and crowned, *Or*.¹

28. WHARTON PECK, LL. D. 1727. Son of *John Peck* and *Sarah* his wife. He was born at *Norwich*, and educated at *Trinity Hall, Cambridge*, of which College

¹ Beneath the Arms is the following Inscription:

M. S.

JACOBI JOHNSON, LL. D.

Cancellarii Eliensis,

Magistri ad Facultates,

Aulæ Trin: apud Cantab: Socii:

Vivido Ingenio, peracri judicio,

Luculento Oratione, politiori Humanitate,

Suavissimisq Moribus exornati:

E Cathedra Jus Civile profitentis,

Sententiarum Gravitatem, Verborum pondera,

Vocis Jucunditatem, venustumq totiu: Corporis gestum;

Præsertim vero singulas, pro Re nata, Controversias

Dijudicatis Acumen,

Sine Satietate suspiciebant Academici,

et admirabantur.

Vixit humani Generis Deliciæ,

Sibi Cognatione junctorum amantissimus,

Amicis Sodalibusq egregie fidelis;

Indigentibus benigne fecit;

Omnibus deniq omnium Ordinum Hominibus

adeo facilem, adeo benevolum, adeo humanum

se præstitit, ut nihil supra.

Cœlebs obiit, diris Calculi Cruciatibus confectus:

omnibus sane flebilis, nullis vero flebilior

quam Hemingfordiensibus:

Hei nimium, nimiumq infælicibus Hemingfordiensibus

Sibi Beneficorum facillime Principem

tam brevem sortitis.

Aulam Trin: apud Cantab: haud ingrato donavit Dono.

Hujusce Ecclesiæ neutiquam oblitus.

Wenefridam Head, ex Sorore neptem

Filiolæ Loco dilexit, parvulam suscepit,

libere eduxit, scripsitq tandem ex Asse Heredem:

Quæ hoc Marmor, quaecunq est,

Pietatis Ergo mærens posuit.

Fato cessit (Annum agens LV.)

Tertio Nonas Feb:

Ano Dñi MDCCXXVII.

On a large free stone, underneath the Monument, on the north side of the Chancel, by the rails of the Altar, is this further Inscription:

Underneath this Stone

lieth interred the body

of JAMES JOHNSON, LL. D.

Ob: 3. Febr: 1727. Ætat. 55.

College he afterwards became a Fellow. On the 7th *February*, 1727, he was appointed Vicar General and Principal Official of the Diocese, by Bishop *Greene*.—In 1754 he was Commissary to the Archdeacon of *Norwich*, and Deputy Chancellor of that Diocese.

29. WILLIAM COMPTON, LL. D. 1777. “Of *Caius* College, *Cambridge*, admitted in the Commons, *November* 3, 1763. After long practice he retired from the Commons and passed many years on the Continent, acting by proxy as Chancellor of *Ely*. He retains in the decline of life the vivacity of youth.”¹

VICARS GENERAL.²

HUGH DE SETON was appointed Vicar General by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, during the vacancy of the See, 1345; and in page 47 of Bishop *L'Isle's* Register he is styled so, the same year, in the injunctions issued to the Master and Brethren of *St. John's* Hospital, at *Ely*, *July* 21. He was also Canon of *Exeter*.

ALAN DE WALSINGHAM, Prior of *Ely*; JOHN, Prior of *Bernwell*; JOHN DE OO; WILLIAM DE PECHAM; and EDMUND DE GUNVILLE, were appointed to this office by Bishop *L'Isle*, A. D. 1348.³ Various biographical notices of Prior *Walsingham*, will be found in the first vol. of this work, and what little could be obtained respecting *John de Oo*, in the preceding list of Chancellors, page 3. In Bishop *L'Isle's* Register, fol. 18, mention is made of *William de Pecham*, in the form for founding a Chantry in the Monastery of the Virgin in *Anglesey*, A. D. 1348, and in 1349 he was collated to the Rectory of *Ditton*, by Prior *Alan*, *May* 28. That Rectory appears by the same Register to have been vacant

¹ *Coate's* Catalogue of English Civilians, p. 127. published 1804.

² This is now the title of an office, which, as well as that of Official Principal, is united in the Chancellor of the Diocese. Mr. *Gibson*, in his Tracts, p. 108, defines the duty of a Vicar General to be the exercise and administration of jurisdiction purely spiritual, by the authority and under the direction of the Bishop; such as visitations, correction of manners, granting institutions, &c. with a general inspection of men and things, in order to the good government of the Church.

The following extract from a letter written by Bishop *Sherlock* to Dr. *Thomas*, in return to an enquiry made by that Prelate respecting the office, will be found in *Nash's Worcestershire*. “The account from your Register at *Worcester* agrees with those I have had from *Canterbury*, *Lincoln*, *Bath* and *Wells*; and from my own at *Sarum*. From all which, it is plain that, Vicars General were not stated officers to the Bishop till about the time of the Reformation; and that it was even much later before they had patents for life confirmed by Dean and Chapter; and there is great reason to doubt whether the patents so confirmed are good for more than the Bishop's life who granted them.”

³ To account for so many persons being named to the Office in this and the succeeding year, it will be proper to observe, that Bishop *L'Isle* was abroad, upon business for the King, as well as for his own concerns, and likely to remain there for some time. He therefore appointed the five persons here mentioned, “being desirous,” as the Commission expresses it, “that, during his absence, all things should be performed with justice, relating to his episcopal jurisdiction.” And he ordered that four, three, or two of them, of which Prior *John* was to be one, should be competent to act. The commission is dated at *Jeneueye*, *October* 1st, 1348.

vacant the 18th of *June* following, but no mention is made of the death or resignation of the incumbent. *Edmund de Gunville* or *Gonville*, left a large sum for the finishing and endowing of the Hall at *Cambridge*, originally called after him; which, being founded and endowed a second time, and advanced into a College, by Dr. *Caius*, has since assumed his name. *Edmund de Gonville* was presented by Bishop *Montacute* to the Rectory of *Terrington*, in the Diocese of *Norwich*, A. D. 1342, and died 1351.

RICHARD NOREYS, Canon of *Exeter*; JOHN THURSTEYN, Canon of *Salisbury*; and NICHOLAS DE CAMBRIDGE, Rector of *Cottenham*, were added to the above in 1349.¹

JOHN DE OO, As Vicar General to Bishop *L'Isle*, received the canonical obedience of *Roger Harleton*, Official to the Archdeacons of *Ely*, Aug. 23, 1350.

HUGH DE SETON, 1355. Who served this office also in 1345.

THOMAS DE WORMENHALE. The commission appointing him Vicar General to Bishop *Arundell* is dated at *Hatfield*, July 8th, A. D. 1375. He was then Canon of *Salisbury* and Chancellor of *Ely*.—*Vide Chancellors*, p. 3.

THOMAS DE BAKETON is addressed as Vicar Spiritual for the City and Diocese of *Ely*, in an injunction dated from *Cambridge*, Sept. 28, 1388.

JOHN BLUDWELL, or BLODWELL, LL. D. 1439. He occurs as Vicar General to Bishop *Luxemburgh*, who, on being made Cardinal Bishop, appointed him administrator of the temporalities of this See; and by virtue of that office he presented to the Rectory of *Hadstock*, in 1439. He was collated in 1433 to the Prebend of *Warham*, in the Church of *Hereford*, which he resigned in 1441, on being made Dean of *St. Asaph*. He was also Rector of *Balsham*, which, when he grew old and blind, he resigned, reserving a pension, and convenience for residence during his life. He lies buried in the nave of *Balsham* Church, beneath a large grey marble slab, almost entirely covered with brass.² In the middle of it, under an arch embattled, is a priest, in an extraordinary rich cope, with a border of lion's heads erased, in ovals, and roses upon it; and two angels with six wings, subscribed *Michael* and *Gabriel*, down the sides of it; five saints in nimbi, with crosiers, one of them with a cross patonce piercing a dragon, and a female saint with a wheel; and on the pillars supporting the canopy are eight more, *St. John* the *Baptist*, with a lamb; *Peter*, with keys and book; Bishop *Asaph*, with a crosier, and hand elevated; *Bridget*, with a book and crosier; *St. John* the *Evangelist*, with a cup and palm-branch; *Andrew*, with a cross and book; Bishop *Nicholas*, with a crozier and hand elevated. Mr. *Blomefield* mentions *Winifred*,
with

¹ The Bishop continuing abroad the following year, by a Commission, dated at *Rome*, April 9th, added these three persons to the former, lest some or all of them might have fallen victims to the plague then violently raging in *England*, and after observing that "it is sometimes very difficult for two persons to agree in one opinion," he gives full power and authority to the Prior of *Bernwell* to fill up all vacant Benefices and Offices.

² Gough's Monuments.

with a crosier and sword. On each side of the head is a shield, but they are so much worn as to prevent their being decyphered.¹

JOHN STOKES, or STOKYS, LL. D. Bishop *Bourgchier's* commission appointing Dr. *Stokes* his Vicar General, is dated from *Ely-House, Holbourne*, the last day of *February*, 1443.² He was Proctor with Mr. *John Harnham*, at the Convocation held at *St. Paul's*, Oct. 19, A. D. 1444, and is then styled, Doctor, and Rector of the Church of *Stow cum Quy*.³—See *Chancellors*, p. 5.

WILLIAM SPALDYNG, LL. B. 1444. He was appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in *February*, 1443, to be one of the keepers of the spiritualities in the vacancy of the See of *Ely*, together with *Alexander Prowett*, Bachelor of Canon Law. He was some time Rector of *Dry-Drayton*, near *Cambridge*, which he resigned in 1448. *February 7*, 1453 he was Proctor for the Clergy for the *Ely* Diocese, in a Convocation at *St. Paul's*. In 1454 he was Rector of *Stretham*, near *Ely*, and he died in 1458.

WILLIAM ROBYNSON was appointed Vicar General by Bishop *Alcock*, the last day of *February*, A. D. 1492, when he was stiled LL. D. as appears by that Bishop's Register, page 85. Mr. *Cole* says, *William Robinson* was presented to the Rectory of *Bradwell juxta Coggeshall*, in *Essex*, May 13, 1473, and resigned it the same year. He was also Rector of *Stanton-Massey* and *Coringham*, in the same county. On the 8th *November*, 1409, he was presented by the Abbot and Convent of *St. Alban's* to the Rectory of *St. Peter's Cheap*, in *London*, and was D. D. when he was presented to *Lachingdon*, in *Essex*. He was also Rector of *Barley*,

¹ Round the stone is the following Inscription:—

Egregius doctor hoc qui sub marmore pausat
JOHN BLUDWELL, longo tempore cecus erat.
Hic residens vetulus, dein ecclesie hujus hospes,
Cui Deus hospitium sit, requiesque dies.

Qui obiit XVI. de mensis Aprilis,
Anno d'ni milleno CCCCLXII.

Cui Deus eternam dat miserans requiem. Amen.

The twelve following, not inelegant verses, are on a plate at his feet:—

Cambria me genuit, docuit Bononia jura,
Praxim Roma dedit, varia quina loqui.
Hec tua pompa labor, docuit laus, fama, salutis
Vis, genus, era, decor, vana caduca putes.
Quid florens etas: Brevis est. Omnis caro fenum.
Ignorans metas, curris ad ima senum.
Sors pluat ambita, Nichil omni parte beatum
Invenit hac vita preter amare Deum.
Quem pius orando poscas functo mesereri,
Et te non quando consimilem fieri,
Ut noscas memores vivos hac lege teneri,
Est hodie cineres qui fuit ignis heri.

² In page 266, *Le Neve's Fast.* mention is made of *John Stokys* Præcentor. Query, if this was the same person?

³ *Regist. Bourgchier*, fol. 64.

Barley, in *Hertfordshire*, Vicar of *Littlebury, Essex*, and died in 1516. But it is evident he must have mistaken one of the same name for our Vicar General; otherwise, as the latter mentioned was Rector of *St. Peter's Cheap*, in 1409, and died in 1516, he must have been at least 130 years old at his death.

HENRY RUDDE, LL. D. Vicar General to Archbishop *Warham*, during the vacancy of the See, in 1501. He was of the Diocese of *Lincoln*. LL. B. in 1477, and LL. D. the following year. Bishop *Gray* admitted him to the Rectory of *Weston Colville*, in *Cambridgeshire*, July 30, 1478. Which living he resigned in 1490.¹

WILLIAM FAYRHAYRE, LL. D. 1515. Vicar of both the Churches at *Swaffham*, in *Cambridgeshire*, which he resigned in 1519. He acted as Proctor for the Prior and Convent of *Ely*, in the appropriation of the Church of *Eltisley*, to Dame *Elizabeth Throgmorton*, Abbess, and to the Nuns of *Denny Abbey*, A. D. 1512.²

THOMAS ALCOCK, or ALKOCK, LL. D. In a monition directed to him as Vicar of *St. Sepulchre's Church*, in *Cambridge*, for the inhumation of a suicide, he is stiled Vicar General, "Utriusque Juris Doctor." The year and month are omitted, but the copy of the monition is entered in Bishop *West's Register*, fol. 7, b, under the year 1516.—See *Archdeacons*, p. 276.

WILLIAM MEYE, MAYE, or MAY, LL. D. He was installed Proxy for Bishop *Goodrich*, A. D. 1533; at which time he was Vicar General; and he occurs in that capacity again *August*, 1540, when *Thomas Pottus* was brought before him for saying that "the pyctor of Christe which stood in the roode lofte was not the pyctor of Christe, but the pyctor of the Devell." *William Thorneton* was accused at the same time of saying that "Christe hathe no Moother, for he said that the Holy Ghoste was bothe his Father and Moother;" And *Humfrey Turner*, for saying that "no Children ought to be baptized before they come to their full age that they will desire to be baptized."³ Dr. *Meye* was appointed to visit the University of *Cambridge*, in the year 1548, together with the Bishops of *Ely*, *Rochester*, and others.—See *Chancellors*, p. 6.

THOMAS SMITH, LL. D. Bishop *Goodrich* appointed him Vicar and Commissary General and Official, *January* 20, 1544,⁴ and collated him, the following year, to the Rectory of *Leverington*;⁵ which living he resigned *August* 26, 1549, being then stiled *Miles*, and LL. D.⁶—See *Chancellors*, p. 6.

EDWARD LEEDYS or LEEDES, A. M. *Richard Parker* in his "Σχολετος Cantabrigiensis," says, he was originally a Monk of *Ely*. In the entry of Dr. *Andrew Pern's* admission to the Mastership of *St. Peter's College, Cambridge*, *February* 7, A. D. 1553, he is stiled Vicar General.⁷—See *Prebendaries*, p. 265.

JOHN

¹ Mr. *Cole's MSS.* ² Ibid. ³ Regist. *Goodrich*, fol. 1 and 3, a. ⁴ Ibid. fol. 71, b. ⁵ Ibid. fol. 74, a. ⁶ Ibid. fol. 86, b. ⁷ Ibid. fol. 20, b.

JOHN FULLER, LL. D. The commission appointing him Vicar General and Official, is dated at "Hampton Courte," *Sept. 14, 1554*.¹ He was that year installed proxy for Bishop *Thirlby*, and the next year he was Proctor for the Clergy, at the convocation held at *St. Paul's*.—See *Prebendaries*, p. 253.

HENRY HARVEY or HARVYE, LL. D. officiated as deputy for the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, at the installation of Bishop *Thirlby*, in 1554, being then his Vicar General.² He was made a Prebendary of *Litchfield* the same year; and on the accession of Queen *Elizabeth*, he and *Edwin Sandys* were the only Clergymen, among the Commissioners, nominated to put in force her injunctions for modelling the Reformation. *June 30, 1559*, he is stiled Vicar General and Official Principal.³ He greatly improved the road from *Cambridge* to *Stirbitch*, which was almost impassable, as *Camden* informs us "at a vast charge; and continued it with a fair raised causey, about three miles long, leading to *Newmarket*." He was also a great benefactor to the town and University of *Cambridge*. Bishop *Wren*, in his answer to the inquiries respecting Hospitals, issued by *Gilbert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in 1665, reports that "by the policy of Dr. *Harvey*, the Hospital of *St. John* and *Mary Magdalen*, in *Ely*, was surrendered into the Queen's hands." He was specially appointed Commissioner, with Dr. *Yale*, to visit the Cathedral Church of *Ely*.⁴ Dr. *Harvey* was the son of *Robert Harvey*, of *Stobrook*, in *Suffolk*, by *Joan* his wife. His heir, *Lewis Harvey*, was son to his elder brother, *William Harvey*, and father of *Robert Harvey*, Fellow of *Trinity Hall*, LL. D. of *Cambridge*, and M. D. of *Padua*.⁵—See *Prebendaries*, p. 250.

EDWARD GASCOINE, LL. D. is stiled Vicar General and Commissary, *Oct. 23, A. D. 1562*. In the entry of an institution, his name is there written *Gascon*,⁶ and in *Le Neve's Fasti*, *Gasquoyne*, where he is stiled Proctor, in 1548. He was also Vicar General, with *Miles Spencer*, to the Bishop of *Norwich*, in 1562.⁷—See *Prebendaries*, p. 260.

THOMAS ITHELL, LL. D. was Vicar General to Bishop *Cox*, and instituted *Leonard Nitingale* to the Vicarage of *Stapleford*, *May 7, A. D. 1566*.⁸—See *Chancellors*, p. 8.

RICHARD

¹ Regist. Thirlby.

² Ibid. fol. 23, b.

³ Ibid. fol. 38, b.

⁴ On this occasion they issued injunctions to the following effect, after they were approved of by Archbishop *Parker*:—That the Dean, Prebendaries, and their Proctors, neither let or demise, by lease or other grant, any of the possessions of the Church, for longer time than 21 years.—That the Register-book, in which any thing is recorded, that passed under their common seal, or otherwise, belonging to the said Church, be comely and decently bound in one volume.—That they do not seal any thing which is not first registered, and perused, and seen before the company.—That they make a true, full, and perfect inventory of their Plate, Ornaments, Jewels, and other Moveables of the Church, and deliver an indented copy of it within thirty days following.—That they detain the price of the Bells, and so much of the Crozier and Mitre as remaineth unspent, together with an account thereof.

Lib. MS. Benet Col. Miscel. xx. pag. 241.

⁵ Mr. Cole's MSS. ⁶ Regist. Cox, fol. 141. ⁷ Blomefield, vol. 3, part 1, p. 633. ⁸ Regist. Cox, fol. 151, b.

RICHARD BRIDGEWATER was Vicar General, and LL. D. *July 10, 1579*,¹ and Bishop *Cox* collated him to *Elm cum Emneth*, *August 9th* following.² Dr. *Swale* was admitted to that Rectory, *Nov. 23d, 1591* (as the Register expresses it), "upon the death of Dr. *Bridgewater*, the last incumbent."³ Mr. *Cole* must therefore be wrong, in saying that he died four years before, viz. 1587.—See *Chancellors*, p. 9.

WILLIAM AWBREY was LL. D. and Vicar General to Archbishop *Grindall*, during the vacancy of the See of *Ely*, *July 27th, A. D. 1581*.⁴

JOHN COWELL, LL. D. 1598. This learned and eminent Civilian was born in 1554, and was removed from *Eton School* to *King's College*, in 1570; in 1585 he was Junior Proctor of the University, and soon after LL. D. In 1598 he was elected Master of *Trinity Hall*. He was King's Professor of Law; and in 1603 Vice-Chancellor of the University. He was also Vicar-General to *Richard Bancroft*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chichester*, and a Practitioner in the Court of Arches. In 1607, he compiled his celebrated Law Dictionary, which so much offended Sir *Edward Coke*, and the common Lawyers, that they accused him to the King of an attack upon his Majesty's prerogative; not succeeding in this attempt, they brought the matter before the House of Commons, complaining of him "as a betrayer of the rights of the people, by asserting that the King was not bound by the laws;" for which they committed him to prison, and ordered his book to be publicly burnt.⁵—Notwithstanding a continued series of persecution he published "*Institutiones Juris Anglicani*," on the plan of *Justinian's Institutes*. He died in the 60th year of his age *October 11, 1611*, in consequence of an operation for the stone, and was buried in the Chapel of *Trinity Hall*, under the Altar.⁶

SIR RICHARD SWALE. A native of *Yorkshire*, President of *Caius* or *Bene't College, Cambridge*.⁷ He was admitted to the Rectory of *Elm cum Emneth*, on the presentation of *Queen Elizabeth*, *November 23, 1591*,⁸ and, being LL. D. in 1601, he was Vicar General and Official Principal.⁹ He resigned the office of Vicar General, *May 28, A. D. 1606*.¹⁰—See *Chancellors*, p. 9.

WILLIAM

¹ Regist. Cox, fol. 175, b. ² Ibid, fol. 175, b. ³ Regist. Whitgift, fol. 330. This error was discovered too late to be corrected in its proper place. ⁴ Regist. Grindall, fol. 460. ⁵ "Memorab. Cantab."

⁶ His own arms, and those of the College, are on a Brass Plate, fixed on a black marble, and under them this inscription:—

JOHANN. COWELL,
Legum Doctor, Custos
hujus Collegii, Juris Civilis in Aca-
demia hac Cantabrigiensi Professor
Regius, Vicarius-Generalis Cantua-
riensis Provinciae sub Dño Ricardo
Bancroft Archiepiscopo Cantuarien-
si, hic expectat Resurrectionem. Obiit
XI. Die Mensis Octobris Aº Dñi. 1611.

⁷ Mr. Cole's MSS.

⁸ Regist. Whitgift, fol. 330.

⁹ Mr. Cole's MSS.

¹⁰ Regist. Heton.

WILLIAM GAGER, LL. D. Whose life is given at large in *Wood's "Athenæ,"* was Surrogate to Doctor *Swale*, the Vicar-General, in 1601. *May* 29, 1606, he was appointed Chancellor and Vicar-General to Bishop *Heton*; Delegate and Commissary to Archbishop *Bancroft*, for the Diocese of *Ely*, in 1608; and Custos of the Spiritualities in the vacancy of the See. He was also Vicar-General and Official-Principal to Bishop *Andrews*, in 1613, 1616, and 1618.—*See Chancellors*, p. 10.

THOMAS EDEN, the youngest son of *Richard Eden*, of *South Anningfield*, in *Essex*, by *Margaret* his Wife, was born at *Ballingdon Hall*, in that County. He was Fellow of *Trinity-Hall*, in *Cambridge*, where he was educated. LL. B. in 1608, and Proctor in the Bishop of *Ely's* Court. In 1626, he was LL. D. and elected Master of his College. He was appointed Keeper of the Spiritualities during the vacancy of the See, *April* 17, 1628;¹ and is stiled Vicar-General in the entry of Bishop *Buckeridge's* Election; also in a Commission directed to him and others, *September* 4, 1638, by Bishop *Wren*.² He was chosen one of the Members for the University, to serve in 1640, and the following Parliament. He was Commissary of *Westminster* and *Bury St. Edmund's*; a Master in Chancery, and Law Professor, in *Gresham College*, which he resigned *July* 27, 1640. At the beginning of the grand rebellion, he was deprived of all his places, except the Mastership of *Trinity Hall*; to which he gave 1000*l.* for the providing wax lights in the Chapel, and an annual commemoration. He was a decided enemy to the fanatical and extravagant discourses so frequent at that time. The appointment of Sir *James Bunce* (almost a stranger to him) as his Executor, was singular; and took place in consequence of Sir *James* having asked his advice about the clause in a Will, to which Sir *James* was Executor. The Doctor thinking it capable of a double sense, Sir *James* resolved to abide by what Dr. *Eden* "in *his conscience*, believed was the very mind of the Testator, whatever it cost him." After presiding about 20 years as Master of *Trinity Hall*, with the utmost satisfaction to the Society, he died in London, and was by their desire embalmed, and buried in the north-east corner of the College Chapel.³

CHARLES

¹ From a MS. containing the finish of Bishop *West's* and *Goodrich's* Register, fol. 223. ² *Bentham's* Extracts. ³ *Ward's* Lives of the Professors, p. 240. Upon the stone which covers his Remains is the following inscription:—

Hic Spe certa resurgendi
in Christo sepultus est
THOMAS EDENUS, LL. Dr.
peritissimus, et hujus
Collegii olim dignissimus
Præfectus.

And on the Monument erected by, and at the expence of, the College, the following affectionate and grateful Epitaph:—

Suspice

CHARLES EDEN. In a commission for proroguing Bishop *Wren's* visitation, dated *December* 11, 1639, he is appointed Surrogate for the Bishop; and there stiled A. M. Vicar General, and Fellow of *Trinity Hall, Cambridge*.¹

ROBERT KING, LL. D. He was appointed Vicar General and Official, in 1661, and confirmed in those offices, under letters patent, *December* 10th, the year following, by Bishop *Wren*.²—*See Chancellors, p. 11.*

JOHN SPENCER, S. T. P. and **WILLIAM COOKE, LL. D.** were deputed Vicars General and Officials, by Bishop *Gunning*, *Dec.* 2, 1676, within the Diocese, "the Isle of *Ely* always excepted." Doctor *Spencer* was presented to the Rectory of *Landbeach*, upon the death of *William Rowley*, S. T. P. by the Fellows of *Bene't College*. He was instituted to it *July* 23d, 1667; and resigned it *Sept.* 18th, 1683. *See Deans, p. 236.*—Doctor *Cooke* was appointed Vicar General and Official Principal in and for the whole Diocese, *April* 26th, 1677, and confirmed in the office, "*durante vitâ naturali*," by Bishop *Gunning's* letters patent, the last day of *July*, 1679. He was then stiled Fellow of *Jesus College, Cambridge*.³—*See Chancellors, p. 17.*

JAMES JOHNSON, LL. D. was appointed to the office of Vicar General, by Bishop *Moore*, in 1708.—*See Chancellors, p. 12.*

WHARTON PECK, LL. D. Bishop *Green* made him Vicar General and Official of the Diocese for life, *February* 7th, 1727, upon the death of Dr. *Johnson*; and he was confirmed in the officiality of the Archdeaconry of *Ely*, *Nov.* 16th, 1736.⁴—*See Chancellors, p. 13.*

WILLIAM COMPTON, LL. D. 1777—*Vide Chancellors, p. 14.*

OFFICIALS

Suspice Lector ac venerare;

Hoc enim sub Marmore conditæ jacent

Reliquiæ THOMÆ EDEN, LL. D. Richardi Eden

et Margaretæ Uxoris ejus de Anningfield Australi

In Agro Essexiensi, Filii natu minimi; Dioceseos

Eliensis Cancellarii, Westmonasteriensis et

Sancti Edmundi de Burgo Commissarii; unius

etiam ex Magistris Almæ Curiae Cancellariæ

Ordinariis, necnon hujusce Aulæ Custodis

Olim dignissimi, pariter ac munificentissimi.

Quo nemo, tum morum eximia Suavitate et

Probitate, tum singulari etiam Legum

Civilium et Ecclesiasticarum Scientia majore

consecutus est Laudē: unde Spartam, quam

apud nos, bonorum omnium Consensu, merito nactus

est, strenue ornavit; nostrumq Collegium, tot,

tantisq Beneficiis vivus moriensq devinxit,

ut Parentis, potius nomen, quam Custodis mereatur.

Nos itaq Custos et Socii, ne pereat Beneficiorum

Memoria, quæ tum aliis, tum nobis præstitit, hoc

Sepulchrale Marmor, in æternum tanti

Patroni Testimonium poni curavimus. Ob: Londin: Jul: 18.

et fuit hic sepult: Aug: 2. 1645.

¹ Regist. Wren.

² Mr. Cole's MSS.

³ Regist. Gunning.

⁴ Regist. Green.

OFFICIALS PRINCIPAL.¹

ROBERT DE IWARBY, 1225. He was witness to the execution of the form for founding the Obit or Anniversary of Bishop *De Fontibus*—to the appropriation of the Church of *Melreth*—to the grant of a Messuage to the Monks of *Ely*, by the same Prelate, also to a Licence for erecting the Chapel of *Henry le Veske*, in *Melreth*, in the time of *Roger Brigham*, Prior of *Ely*, who died 1229. These writings, the forms of which Mr. *Bentham* has copied from the book of Charters, then in *Ely House, Holbourn*, are without any date. In each of them *Robert De Iwarby*² is stiled Official. The Bishop died May 6, 1225. No mention is found of Official, prior to this person.

JOHN DE CADOMO or CAAM, in a Grant of certain Lands at *Somersham, Bluntesham, &c.* by Bishop *Hugh* (qu. *Balsham*), without date, is stiled Official.³ He was Rector of *Wisbech*; to the Vicarage of which he presented *William De Norwold*, Priest, in 1252, saving to himself the tithe of wool and hemp. In 1275, the Church was void by the death of *John De Caam*.⁴

ROGER LEYCESTRE was Official to Bishop *Northwold*, A. D. 1268, as appears by an extract in Mr. *Bentham's Notitia*, made from MS. A. in *Ely House*.

JOHN DE CLIPSTON, Official and Commissary to Bishop *Montacute*; he is so stiled in an entry of *Richard De Herling's* election to the Chancellorship of the University of *Cambridge*, dated *Hatfield, Nov. 9th, 1337*. He also occurs in those capacities the three following years.⁵

JOHN DE BRUNE. In Bishop *L'Isle's* confirmation of the appointment of *John de Crakale* to the office of Chancellor of *Cambridge University*, A. D. 1346, he

¹ An office now vested in the Chancellor. He was formerly an ecclesiastical judge, appointed by a Bishop, Abbot, Chapter, &c. with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction throughout the Diocese. The Bishops, especially those of large Sees, finding themselves oppressed with a multiplicity of business, at first discharged a part of it by their Archdeacons, and also by Priests, who were appointed for that purpose by a commission. As we do not meet with this term any where before the *sextus decretalium*, it appears probable this appointment was not established till the end of the thirteenth century; in process of time, the office was divided into two, and the title of *Official* given to him with whom the Bishop entrusted the office of litigious justice, and that of *Vicars General* to those who had the spiritual authority. The number of Officials was soon multiplied, and not only Bishops, but Chapters and Archdeacons had their Officials. ¹ *Gibson's Introd.* p. 23.

² The varied manner in which surnames were formerly spelt, is a very curious circumstance; and is not perhaps more extraordinary in any instance than the present; where the name of the Official is differently spelt in the four Records above quoted, viz. *Iwarby, Iwareby, Iwardeby, Iwardby*, and in Mr. *Cole's MS. Ywardby*. Mr. *Bentham* has adopted the first mode. This apparent inattention to correct orthography of proper names, may have arisen from the inability of the witness to write his own name, in some cases; or from the Notary's doing it, where the person was reported by him to be present, at the execution of the instrument, as in this case.

³ MS. Epi. Elicn. R. fol. 223.

⁴ Regist Fordham, fol. 212, a.

⁵ Regist. Montacute.

he is stiled Prior of *Barnwell*, and Commissary to the Bishop.¹ In 1348 he was jointly with others, appointed Vicar General.²—*Vide p. 14.*

THOMAS DE STAUNTON, Precentor of *Salisbury*, was Official to Bishop *L'Isle*, Feb. 16, 1345,³ and in 1347 and following year, a licence of non-residence was granted him, that he might study in the University of *Cambridge*.⁴—*See Chancellors, p. 3.*

JOHN DE PECHAM, Rector of *Kyngeswood*, is stiled Official in the Commission issued by Bishop *L'Isle*.—*See note 3, p. 14, Vicars General.*

JOHN DE THURSTEYN. He was a Canon of *Salisbury* and *Wells* in 1349. And, in the licence for him to perform divine service in any decent place within his own house at *Cambridge*, dated Nov. 27th, 1351, he is stiled Official to the Bishop.⁵—*See Vicars General, p. 15.*

THOMAS DE WORMENHALE. He was Canon of *Chichester* and Official of *Ely*, A. D. 1372.⁶—*See Chancellors, p. 3.*

NICHOLAS ROOS was appointed Official for the City and Diocese of *Ely*, by Bishop *Arundel*, A. D. 1373; he was then stiled LL. D. In the following year he was Official and Commissary, and appointed to receive the obedience of *John de Donowich*, Chancellor of *Cambridge*, who refused taking the oath, alledging that it was contrary to the privileges of the University.⁷ The business was decided, the same year, by the Court of Arches, in favour of the Bishop's claim.⁸

RICHARD LE SCROP is stiled *Licentiatu Jure Civili* in Bishop *Arundel's* appointment of him to this office, which is dated at *Hatfield*, November 16, 1375. The following year he was ordained Deacon, and was Master of the free Chapel of *Tyckyll* in *Yorkshire*. He took Priest's Orders March 1377; and was Canon of *York*.⁹ He was made a Prebendary of *Lincoln* in 1386; which Stall he quitted the same year.¹⁰ In 1279 he was stiled "*Utriusque Juris Doctor.*" When he was presented to the Bishop for Confirmation, upon his being chosen to fill the office of Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge* in 1378, his Lordship observed, that as he had behaved humbly and obediently as his Official, he would not require him to take the oaths, but recede from that right, on account of the personal regard which he had for him. *Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops*, by *Richardson*, note K. p. 321, says, *Richard Scroope*, Bishop of *Coventry and Litchfield*, was Official to the Bishop of *Ely*.¹¹

JOHN DE NEWTON, of the Diocese of *York*, being L. B. was one of Bishop *Arundel's* Commissaries, 1377. He held a Synod in the Conventual Church at *Barnwell*, A. D. 1378, being then LL. D. He was Rector of *Rattlesden*,

¹ Regist. *L'Isle*. ² *Ibid.* fol. 17, a. ³ *Ibid.* fol. 10, b. ⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 41, b. ⁶ Mr. Cole's MSS. ⁷ Regist. *Arundell*, fol. 1, a, where the whole process of this business is entered. ⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 75, 76. ⁹ Mr. Cole's MSS. ¹⁰ Willis's *Cathedrals*, vol. 2, p. 220. ¹¹ Mr. Bentham's *Notitia*.

den, in the Diocese of *Norwich*, and ordained Sub-Deacon *February* 18, 1379. On the 20th of *September* following the Bishop constituted him Official and Deacon, in *St. Paul's, London*.¹ He was ordained Priest at *Ely*, *March* 10, 1380. And on the death of Dr. *Wormenhale* he succeeded to the Mastership of *St. Peter's College, Cambridge*, *March* 20, 1381. When *Catherine* the Widow of *William Barnard* took the veil in the Conventual Church of the Friars Minors, at *Cambridge*, he was present, and that year, issued forms of Excommunication, through the Diocese, against those who broke open and robbed *St. Etheldreda's Shrine*.² The 8th of *April*, 1386, the Bishop collated him to the Rectory of *Cottenham*, which he exchanged, a month after, for *Legth*, in the Diocese of *Litchfield and Coventry*; but several years after he was nominated to that Rectory by the Pope. *October* 4, 1388, he was constituted Official to Bishop *Fordham*,³ and present at his installment. He resigned the Mastership of the College in 1397,⁴ and died *January* 21, A. D. 1414. His remains were interred in *York Cathedral*, according to the directions of his will.

THOMAS DE HETRESETE, LL. D. He was Chancellor of the University and Master of *King's Hall, Cambridge*, 1386. In 1390 and 1391, he was Official to Bishop *Fordham* and Archdeacon of *Sudbury*. In a Tythe Cause betwixt the Prior and Convent of *Barnwell* and the Rector of *Wimpole*, he acted as Commissioner, A. D. 1404, by appointment of the Bishop.⁵

JOHN JUDDE. In the Convocation held at *St. Paul's*, *October* 8, 1397, he was Proctor for the Clergy of the Diocese;⁶ and Bishop *Fordham* collated him to the Rectory of *Conington*, in *Cambridgeshire*, *January* 23, 1399; which living he resigned in 1401, for the Vicarage of *Wisbech*.⁷ He was Official to the Bishop, A. D. 1400 and 1403. In the latter year he excommunicated *John Reeve*, Chaplain, and *Maude Pyrye* for wounding *John Asleton*, Rector of *Taverham*;⁸ and *May* 28th of the same year he was instituted to the Rectory of *Swavesey*. He was also Rector of *Fen Ditton*, and one of the Proctors appointed by the Bishop to attend the Convocation at *Oxford*, *November* 28, 1407; when he was LL. D. The 23d of *July*, the following year, he acted as Official to the Bishop, in the Convocation at *St. Paul's*, which was summoned "*Pro Unione-Sanctæ Ecclesiæ*."⁹ He also occurs as Official of *Ely*, *March* 23, 1412.¹⁰

JOHN ALBON, LL. B. Rector of *Newton*, in the Isle of *Ely*, to which Bishop *Fordham* collated him *February* 24th, 1404. On condition that he was ordained a Sub-Deacon within the year, the Bishop granted him permission to be absent for three years for the purpose of studying in the University; the licence is dated *August* 20, 1405, accordingly he was ordained Sub-Deacon *Sept.* 19th, the same year; Deacon, *May* 21st, 1407; and Priest, *June* 6th, 1411.¹¹ WILLIAM

¹ Regist. Arundel, fol. 30. ² Ibid. fol. 56. ³ Ibid. fol. 3, 9, and 10, b. ⁴ Ibid. ⁵ Regist. Fordham, p. 111, 178, b. ⁶ Ibid. fol. 126, a. ⁷ Mr. Cole's MSS. ⁸ Blomefield's Cantab. p. 184. ⁹ Regist. Fordham, fol. 168, b. ¹⁰ Concil. Mag. Brit. pr. Wilkins, v. 3, p. 306. ¹¹ Regist. Fordham.

WILLIAM SPALDING, who was one of the keepers of the spiritualities during the vacancy of the See, Bishop *Bourchier* appointed Official, *March* 8th, A. D. 1443;¹ and confirmed him in the office, by letters patent, *March* 10, 1444, when he was stiled "*legibus licentiatus*." He was also Sacrist of the Church of *Ely*,² and inducted Doctor *Stokes* into the office of Archdeacon of the Diocese, the 15th of the same month; with whom he acted under a commission for augmenting the living of *Histon*, 1454, and he is therein stiled Official.³—See *Vicars General*, p. 16.

ROGER RATCLIF, RADCLIF, or RATCLYFFE, LL. D. So his name is variously spelt in the Register. Bishop *Gray* appointed him Official, *Sept.* 8th, A. D. 1454.⁴ He attended as Proctor for the Clergy of the Diocese, at the Convocation held at *St. Paul's*, *July* 21st, 1457. He was admitted to the Rectory of *Eltesle*, in *Cambridgeshire*, *August* 15th following.⁵ That living he resigned *October* 8th, 1462, reserving to himself an annual pension of five marks during his life.⁶ Upon the resignation of *William Bolton*, he succeeded to the Rectory of *Dodyngton*, *March* 30, 1467;⁷ and obtained a dispensation from Pope *Calixtus*, to hold that with the Rectory of *Eltesle*. He resigned *Dodyngton* in 1468.⁸ He was a Prebendary and afterwards Dean of *St. Paul's*, also a Prebendary of *York*, and Archdeacon of *Sudbury*. He was appointed, with certain other Divines, to try *Robert Sparke*, *John Crud* or *Crowd*, and *John Baile*, Lollards, in the Chapel at *Downham*, for believing, holding, asserting, and publicly teaching, opinions heretical, erroneous, and contrary to the Christian doctrine. Of which, being found guilty, they were condemned to do penance publicly in the markets at *Ely* and *Cambridge*, &c. They were afterwards scourged by the Dean, Dr. *Kelyng*, before the high altar, and each of them offered a candle to the image of *St. Etheldreda*.⁹

RICHARD LANEROCK, LL. D. succeeded to the Officialty, *October* 5th, 1458,¹⁰ and that year was appointed, with the Prior, to examine into certain abuses committed upon the liberties of the Church of *Ely*.¹¹ He appears also as Official in the year 1461, and was commissioned to visit the Priory of *Swaffham*, in this Diocese, *Sept.* 20th, 1460.¹² *August* 4th, 1448, he was collated to the Vicarage of *Haselingfield*, near *Cambridge*, and in 1459, *July* 14th, to the Rectory of *Barley*, in *Hertfordshire*. Bishop *Bourchier* collated him to the former, and the Abbess and Convent of *Charteriz*, to the latter. He died in the year 1473.¹³

RICHARD BOLE. He was of the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*—admitted to the Rectory of *Wodeham Waller*, in *Essex*, *November*, 1451, which he resigned

¹ Regist. Bourchier, fol. 53, a. ² Ibid. fol. 3. ³ Ibid. fol. 42, b. ⁴ Regist. Gray, fol. 1, b.
⁵ Ibid. fol. 25, b. ⁶ Ibid. fol. 50, a. ⁷ Ibid. fol. 65, b. ⁸ Ibid. fol. 73, b. ⁹ Ibid. fol. 130, where the
proceeding is entered at large. ¹⁰ Ibid. fol. 35, b. ¹¹ Ibid. fol. 38, 117, a. ¹² Ibid. fol. 47, a. ¹³ Mr.
Cole's MSS.

resigned 1453—to the Rectory of *Orset*, in the same county, 1454, and appointed to the Prebendal Stall of *Reculverland*, in *St. Paul's*, A. D. 1452. The commission appointing him Official is dated *January 15*, 1462.¹ The 2d of *April* following he was A. M. Chaplain to Bishop *Gray*, and stiled Bachelor in Degrees. The 21st of the same month, the Bishop, then at *Downham*, presented him to the Rectory of *Balsham*, vacant by the death of Dr. *John Blodwell*. Previous to his acceptance of that living, he resigned the Rectory of *Old Romney*, in *Kent*.² *February 6th*, 1466, being stiled LL. B. and A. M. he was collated to the Archdeaconry of this Diocese, on the death of Dr. *Stokes*;³ in right of which he became Rector of *Wilburton*, having resigned *Balsham*. *March 9th* following, the Bishop presented him to the Rectory of *East Dereham*, upon the death of *Peter Taster*;⁴ about which time he resigned the Officialty. *April 10*, 1467, he quitted the Rectory of *Orset*, and resigned his Prebendal Stall. Mr. *Gough* informs us that he was a benefactor to the library of *Baliol College, Oxford*, of which he was a Fellow. He occurs as Canon of the Free Chapel or Collegiate Church of *Hastings*; being then Prebendary of *West Thurrock*, in *Essex*, and Patron of the Vicarage there; to which he presented in 1459, 1460, 1463, and 1466.⁵ He was one of those deputed to attend the Convocation held at *St. Paul's*, as Proctor for the Clergy, *April 27th*, 1468;⁶ *July 27th*, 1470;⁷ *February 3d*, 1472;⁸ and *February 9th*, 1474, he attended as Archdeacon.⁹ He was buried in the Church, to the westward of Archdeacon *Wetheringset*, at *Wilburton*, A. D. 1477.¹⁰—See *Archdeacons*, p. 276.

RICHARD ROBYNSON, D. D. a native of the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*. He was Chaplain to Bishop *Gray*, who made him Official for the City and Diocese of *Ely*, *February 23d*, 1466, when he was "*Decretorum Doctor*."¹¹ *January 1st*, 1468, he was collated to the living of *Dodyngton*, upon the resignation of Dr. *Radclif*.¹²—Vide *Archdeacons*, p. 276.

JAMES HUTTON, LL. D. was Proctor for the Clergy of this Diocese, at the Convocation held at *St. Paul's*, *February 13th*, 1486,¹³ being appointed Official by Bishop *Alcock*, *January 7th* preceding.¹⁴—See *Chancellors*, p. 5.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, LL. D. was constituted Official for the Diocese, *September 1st*, 1490, by Bishop *Alcock*, upon the death of Dr. *Hutton*.¹⁵—See *Vicars General*, p. 16.

RICHARD HENRISON, Rector of *Melton*, in *Cambridgeshire*, and Patron of

¹ Regist. Gray, fol. 50, b. ² Ibid. fol. 49. ³ Ibid. fol. 63, b. *Blomfield* says 1461, and calls him Archdeacon of *Ely*, although he was not collated to that office till *February 6th*, 1466. ⁴ Regist. Gray, fol. 65, b. ⁵ Newcourt, p. 591. ⁶ Regist. Gray, fol. 191. ⁷ Ibid. fol. 162. ⁸ Ibid. fol. 167, a. ⁹ Ibid. fol. 170. ¹⁰ The initials of his name, R. B. are several times engraved upon the edges of the cope of his effigy, under a canopy, which with four escutcheons, were upon his tomb. Only one of the last remains; the arms of the See. His own arms were a pair of wings conjoined in a bordure engrailed. *Notitia*. ¹¹ Regist. Gray, fol. 65, b. ¹² Ibid. fol. 73, b. ¹³ Regist. Alcock, p. 140. ¹⁴ Ibid. p. 5. ¹⁵ Ibid. p. 60.

of *Bourne*, in the same county, was Official to Bishop *Stanley*, in 1507 and 1512, and acted in the Bishop's Consistorial Court. 1527 he was stiled *Doctor of Decrees*, and in 1542, *Juris Doctor*. October 12, 1527, he presented as Patron to the Vicarage of *Bourne*, in *Cambridgeshire*.¹

THOMAS PELLYS, LL. D. acted as Commissary, at the Installation of Bishop *West*, February 21, 1515.² And the Commission appointing him Official and Commissary General, in and for the Diocese of *Ely*, is dated at *Ely-House*, October 10th, the same year.³ In 1518 the Bishop collated him to the Rectory of *Glemisford*, in the Diocese of *Norfolk*, upon the resignation of *Henry Mynns*.⁴ The 10th of July, 1522, he resigned the Vicarage of *Histon St. Andrew*, in the Diocese of *Ely*.⁵ He was also Official of *Norwich*, and Prebendary of *Chapel-Field College*, in that city.⁶

ROBERT CLYFF, LL. D. 1525.—*Vide Chancellors*, p. 6.

WILLIAM MEYE, LL. D. was Official Principal when he was installed Proxy for Bishop *Goodrich*, A. D. 1534.—*See Chancellors*, p. 6, and *Vicars General*, p. 17.

THOMAS SMITH, LL. D. Bishop *Goodrich*, at *Downham*, appointed him Official and Commissary General for the whole Diocese, January 20, 1544.⁷—*See Chancellors*, p. 8, and *Vicars General*, p. 17.

JOHN FULLER, LL. D. appointed Official Principal and Commissary General by Bishop *Thirlby*, September 14, 1554. He was Proctor for the Clergy of the Diocese of *Ely*, in two Convocations, during the reign of Queen *Mary*. By his Will he ordered his body to be interred in the Choir of *Jesus Chapel*, of which he was Master, if he died at *Cambridge*.⁸—*See Prebendaries*, p. 253.

HENRY HARVEY, LL. D. was Official to Bishop *Thirlby*, in 1559. *Fuller*, in his *History of Cambridge*, p. 48, seems to doubt his attachment to the reformed Religion; and *Dering*, in *Strype's Life of Abp. Parker*, p. 380, speaks decidedly of his partiality for the Roman Catholics. But *Johnston*, in his "King's Visitorial Power asserted," p. 246, has given a Letter from Dr. *Fulke*, Master of *Pembroke* to Chancellor *Cecil*, which is completely at variance with such ideas.—*See Vicars General*, p. 18.

THOMAS ITHELL, LL. D. Rector of the Donative of *Emneth*, in *Norfolk*, 1563.⁹ He is stiled Official Principal, in 1575, when he was appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to draw up a new set of statutes for *St. John's College, Cambridge*. Mention is made of him as Official Principal, April, 1579. He died the following month.¹⁰—*See Chancellors*, p. 8.

RICHARD BRIDGEWATER, LL. D. Official Principal to Bishop *Cox*, 1579,¹¹ 1580 & 81.¹²—*See Chancellors*, p. 9, &c. Sir

¹ Mr. Cole's MS. ² Regist. West, fol. 5. and 6. ³ Ibid. fol. 45. a. ⁴ Ibid. fol. 28. b. ⁵ Ibid. fol. 26. b. ⁶ Blomfield. ⁷ Regist. Goodrich, fol. 71. b. ⁸ Mr. Cole's MSS. ⁹ Σχολετος Cantab. p. 33. ¹⁰ Regist Cox, fol. 175. ¹¹ Mr. Cole's MSS. ¹² Regist. Cox, fol. 178, 179, and 180, b. Mr. Cole's account of his collation to

Sir RICHARD SWALE, LL. D. Mr. *Cole* has stiled him Official Principal in 1601.—*See Chancellors, p. 9, Vicars General, p. 19.*

WILLIAM GAGER, LL. D. by the same authority appears to have been Official to Bishop *Andrews*, in the years 1613, 1616, & 1619.—*See Chancellors, p. 10, and Vicars General, p. 20.*

THOMAS EDEN, LL. D. Official to Bishop *Buckeridge*, in 1628, and in 1635, to Bishop *White*.¹—*See Vicars General, p. 20.*

THOMAS GOADE, LL. D. 1630. Although no mention is made of Dr. *Goade* as Official in any of the Registers of *Ely*, Mr. *Cole* found him so stiled in a MS. account of the Members of *King's College*.—*See Chancellors, p. 10.*

ROBERT KING, LL. D. was Official Principal to Bishop *Wren*, and the Patent confirming him in those offices is dated *December 10, 1662*.—*See Chancellors, p. 11.*

JOHN SPENCER, S. T. P. and WILLIAM COOKE, LL. D. were deputed by Bishop *Gunning* to fill this office, *December 2, 1676*. The former was appointed Official for the Diocese, *April 26, 1677*, and admitted to it, *durante vitâ*, the last day of *July, 1679*. For further accounts of Dr. *Spencer*, see *Deans, p. 236*, and for Dr. *Cooke*, see *Chancellors, p. 11.*

JAMES JOHNSON, LL. D. Bishop *Moore* appointed him Official Principal for life, *July 31st, 1711*, at which time he was Fellow of *Trinity Hall, Cambridge*.² He died A. D. 1727.—*See Chancellors, p. 12.*

WHARTON PECK, LL. D. was constituted Principal Official for the Diocese by Bishop *Green*, *February 7, 1727*.—*See Chancellors, p. 13.*

WILLIAM COMPTON, LL. D. *June 5, 1777*. Bishop *Keen* appointed him to the office of Vicar General in Spirituals, and Official Principal and Auditor of the Causes and Matters in the Episcopal Court of Audience of *Ely*, and throughout the whole Diocese of *Ely*, for and during his natural life.—*See Chancellors, p. 14.*

to the Rectory of *Elm cum Emneth*, in 1575 (*see Chancellors, p. 9.*), and of the time of his death in 1587, do not agree with the entries of the Register, which (fol. 175. b.) state the former event to have taken place *May 9th, 1579*; and that Dr. *Swale* was admitted to the above Rectory, upon the death of Dr. *Bridgewater*, *November 23, A. D. 1591*, fol. 330.

¹ Mr. *Cole's MSS.* ² *Regist Moore.*

COMMISSARIES.¹

JOHN DE CLYPSTON. It has been observed before, that this person was Official and Commissary to Bishop *Montacute*. By whom he was deputed to confirm the election and receive the canonical obedience of *Walter Yeneldon*, or *Yeveldon*, Prior of *Anglesye*, in this Diocese; whom he admitted *September 4, 1338*. The 15th of *March*, in the following year, he admitted *Richard de Lyng*, S. T. P. Chancellor-Elect for the University of *Cambridge*; and in both cases he is stiled Official and Commissary.²—*See Officials, p. 22.*

THOMAS DE WORMENHALE was Commissary to Bishop *Barnet*, in 1369.³ *See Officials, p. 23.*

NICHOLAS ROOS, LL. D. 1373. Commissary to Bishop *Arundel*.⁴—*See Officials, p. 23.*

THOMAS DE GLOCESTER was also Commissary to Bishop *Arundel*, in which office he appears to have acted from 1377 to 1380, and again in 1389.⁵ He was Bachelor of Civil Law in 1374;⁶ and in a commission appointing him to visit for the Bishop, *February 6, 1376*, he is stiled "*Juris peritus*."⁷ The same year he acted as Commissary for the Bishop in the trial of a clerk convicted of theft; and as his Proctor in the Court of *Canterbury*, in a cause between the Bishop and Archdeacon *Burnell*.⁸ *May 20, 1377*, he was appointed to hold a Synod in the Conventual Church of *Barnwell*;⁹ and assisted in the process of the election of a Prioress of *St. Radegund's*, in *Cambridge*, the same year. In the year 1388 he is stiled "*Officialis nostri Eliensis Commissarius*."¹⁰

JOHN POTTON, Rector of *Hungre Hatley*, in *Cambridgeshire*, and a Sworn Advocate in the Bishop's Consistorial Court. He resided in *Cambridge*. In 1372 he was Bachelor in Decrees,¹¹ and in 1389 was stiled "*Juris Peritus*." He is first mentioned as Commissary to Bishop *Fordham* in the year 1390,¹² and again in 1392;¹³ also in 1400, 1, 2, and 5.¹⁴ He was presented to the Rectory of *Barley*, in *Hertfordshire*, *June 4, 1394*, which he held at his death, 1405.¹⁵

JOHN

¹ A Commissary is appointed by the Bishop to exercise authority over those parts of the Diocese which are so remote from the See, that the Chancellor cannot summon the subjects thereof to the Bishop's principal Consistory, without great inconvenience, in most cases the Commissary has the authority of Vicar General and Official Principal, within his limits.¹ *February 28, 1401*, the Bishop of *Ely* was allowed to have only one Commissary within his Diocese, and one or more for those places out of it, which were under his jurisdiction.²

² *Regist. Montacute*, fol. 4. b. ³ *Mr. Cole's MSS.* ⁴ *Regist. Arundel*, fol. 1, a. ⁵ *Ibid.* ⁶ *Mr. Cole's MSS.* ⁷ *Regist. Arundel*, fol. 21. ⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 22. ⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 23. ¹⁰ *Mr. Cole's MSS.* ¹¹ *Ibid.* ¹² *Regist. Fordham*, fol. 111. ¹³ *Ibid.* 178. b. ¹⁴ *Mr. Cole's MSS.* ¹⁵ *Newcourt*, vol. 1. p. 179.

¹ *Terms of the Law*, tit. Com. 4 Inst. 338.

² *MS. Epi. Eliens. A.* p. 53, &c.

JOHN ALBON, LL. B. Rector of *Newton*, in the Isle of *Ely*, was appointed Commissary-General *August 23*, 1405, by Bishop *Fordham*. The Commission particularly expresses that it was not intended, by that appointment, to revoke the power vested in Master *John Judde*, the Official.¹ In 1406 our Commissary returned a certified account of the names and surnames of all the Chaplains and Stipendiaries, secular and religious, of the order of Mendicants, within the City of *Ely*, and the Deaneries of *Ely* and *Wisbeach*.² He was also Commissary in 1407 and 1408.—*See Officials*, page 24.

JOHN METFELD, LL. D. of the Diocese of *Rochester*, was ordained Sub-Deacon, in the Bishop's Chapel at *Downham*, *September 23*, 1391, and Priest *September 20*, 1399.³ He was Chancellor, Archdeacon of *Ely*, and Commissary to Bishop *Fordham*, *May 27th*, 1411, at which time he was Licentiate in both Laws.⁴ *See Chancellors*, page 4.

JOHN HARNEHAM, LL. B. The Commission, appointing him Commissary General, is dated *March 10th*, 1444, and the first year of Bishop *Bourchier's* translation.⁵ He was Proctor for the Clergy of the Diocese, at the Convocations held at *St. Paul's*, *October 19th*, 1443,⁶ *August 10th*, 1444, (when he was stiled in *Utroque Jure Bacallarius*) *February 7th*, 1453, and in 1460.⁷ He was collated to the Rectory of *Leverington* *July 5*, 1452, and died in 1473.⁸

WILLIAM ROBYNSON, LL. B. He was a native of *Yorkshire*, and *September 1st*, 1491 constituted Official and Commissary to Bishop *Alcock*, who collated him to the Vicarage of *Gamlingay*, in *Cambridgeshire*, *July 6*, 1487, which he resigned for the Rectory of *Wetheringsete*, in *Norfolk*, *August*, 1490.⁹—*See Vicars General*, p. 16.

WILLIAM THORNBURGH, LL. B. was made Commissary to Bishop *Alcock*, *July 16*, 1494.¹⁰—*See Chancellors*, p. 6.

THOMAS PELLYS, LL. D. acted as Commissary at Bishop *West's* Installation, *February 21st*, 1515, and he was appointed Official and Commissary General *October 10th* following,¹¹ and so he occurs in 1522.¹²—*See Officials*, p. 27.

ROBERT CLYFF, LL. D. Bishop *West*, being then at *Downham*, constituted him Commissary General for the Diocese *June 25*, 1525.¹³—*See Chancellors*, p. 6.

WILLIAM MAY or MAYE, LL. D. was one of the eight persons chosen to begin a new body of Canon Law of England, in the fifth year of the reign of King *Edward the 6th*, according to the first purpose of *Henry the 8th*. The other seven were

¹ Regist. Fordham, fol. 201. ² Ibid. fol. 159, 160. ³ Mr. Cole's MSS. ⁴ Regist. Fordham, fol. 208. b. ⁵ Regist. Bourchier, fol. 2. b. Mr. Bentham, therefore, thinks the date ought to be 1443. ⁶ Mr. Cole's MSS. ⁷ Regist. Bourchier, fol. 64, b. Ibid. fol. 30. Regist. Gray, fol. 109, a. ⁸ Ibid. fol. 87, b. ⁹ Mr. Cole's MSS. ¹⁰ Ibid. ¹¹ Regist. West, fol. 45, a. ¹² Ibid. fol. 29, a. ¹³ Regist. West, fol. 32, b. The dispute betwixt the Vice Chancellor and Dr. *Clyffe*, and the proceedings against the latter, for a breach of the privileges of the University, are given at large in a MS. P. p. 187. in the Library of *Bene't College*, Cambridge.

were Archbishop *Cranmer*, *Thomas Goodrich*, Bishop of *Ely*, *Richard Cox*, the King's Almoner, *Peter Martyr*, Doctors of Divinity, *Rowland Tailor*, LL. D. *John Lucas*, and *Richard Gooderick*, Esqrs. What they proposed never had sufficient authority or confirmation.¹ Dr. *May* was constituted Vicar General, Principal Official, and Commissary General, *May 2, 1533*.²—*Vide Prebendaries p. 247—Chancellors, p. 6—Vicars General, p. 17—Officials, p. 27.*

THOMAS SMITH, LL. D. was also appointed to the above three offices, by Bishop *Goodrich*, *January 20, 1544*.³—*See Chancellors, p. 7.*

EDWARD LEEDES, M. A. is stiled Commissary in an Injunction, A. D. 1550 ; and again in 1551, in the entry of his collation to the Church of *Elm cum Emneth*.⁴ *See Vicars General, p. 17.*

JOHN FULLER, LL. D. 1554. He sat as Commissary to Bishop *Thirlbye* in the Lady Chapel, at *Ely*, *October 9, 1555*, upon the trial of *William Wollsy* and *Robert Pygot*, of *Wisbech St. Peter* ; and both of them, being convicted of Heresy, he passed sentence upon them,⁵ and they were burnt at *Wisbech*.—*Vide Prebendaries, p. 253, Chancellors, p. 11, Vicars General, p. 18.*

THOMAS YALE, M. A. 1554. Acted as a Commissary under Doctor *Fuller*, and in 1555 constituted *Robert Cragge* to the Vicarage of *Badburham*, vacated by the deprivation of *John Hullier*, who was burnt for holding Heretical opinions.⁶ He was admitted to the Rectory of *Leverington* 1560, and was an Advocate in the Court of Arches. In 1561 he was collated to the Rectory of *Llantresant*, in the Isle of *Anglesea*, and constituted Judge of the Audience, and Vicar General to Archbishop *Parker* for life. In 1562 he was Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bangor*. In 1563 he visited this Diocese, as Commissary to the Archbishop. In 1567 he was Official or Dean of the Arches. He occurs as Commissary again in 1756 and 1757. Was one of the Supervisors of Archbishop *Parker's* Will, and died in 1577.⁷

EDWARD GASCON or GASCOIGNE, LL. D. was Prebendary of the seventh Stall, instituted Commissary to Bishop *Cox*, in 1561,⁸ and continued so in the following year.⁹—*See Vicars General, p. 18.*

THOMAS YALE, M. A. mentioned above. JOHN PORIE, S. T. P. Prebendary of the second Stall, who was instituted to the Church of *Landbeach*, *Dec. 18th, 1558*,¹⁰ which he resigned in 1569.¹¹ And EDWARD LEEDES, M. A. Prebendary of the eighth Stall, were appointed Commissaries 1563, during the vacancy of the See, to visit the Diocese.¹²

THOMAS

¹ Seldon's Works, vol. 3. c. 8. sec. 41. ² Regist. Goodrich, fol. 88, vel fol. 1. ³ Ibid. fol. 71, b. ⁴ Ibid. fol. 18 and 19, a. ⁵ Regist. Thirlbye, where the proceedings are given at large, fol. 81. 2. 3. 4. See more of him in Fox's Acts and Monuments, sub Anno 1555. ⁶ Regist. Thirlbye, fol. 31, b. ⁷ Mr. Cole's MSS. ⁸ Ibid. ⁹ Regist. Cox, fol. 141. ¹⁰ Regist. Thirlbye, fol. 36, b. ¹¹ Regist. Cox, fol. 158. ¹² Ibid. fol. 142.

THOMAS ITHELL, LL. D. In the institution of *Robert Swattocke* to the Vicarage of *Wyttlesford*, *February 13, 1563*, he is stiled Commissary to Bishop *Cox*, also in the two following years.¹—*See Chancellors, p. 8, &c.*

JOHN JOHNSON, A. M. Fellow of *Jesus College*, in *Cambridge*, was Commissary in 1575, 1576, and 1577; and, Mr. *Cole* supposes, acted under Doctor *Ithell*. Mr. *Newcourt* mentions *John Johnson* Rector of *St. Andrew's Undershaft*, in *London*, who died in 1597.

ROBERT CONWAY was also Fellow of *Jesus College*, and Commissary to Bishop *Cox*, in 1576 and 1577.²

GILES FLETCHER, Commissary to Doctor *Bridgewater*, *July 3, 1580*, then A. M.³ afterwards Doctor of Laws, Brother to *Richard*, Bishop of *London*, and father of *Phineas Fletcher*, was educated at *King's College, Cambridge*. He was one of Provost *Goade's* opposers in 1576, in a quarrel with the Fellows, which was referred to Lord Treasurer *Burghley*, and decided in the Provost's favour. He was the author of a Latin Eclogue on the death of Dr. *Nicholas Carre*; and reprinted Dr. *Walter Haddon's* "*Poemata*," with his Life, &c. His History of *Russia* was printed in octavo, 1591, but suppressed by Government, to prevent the Emperor's taking offence. It was reprinted again in 1643 and 1657, in 12mo. He was also the writer of a small Latin Poem, "*De Literis antiquæ Britanniae, Regibus præsertim qui Doctrina claruerunt, quique Collegia Cantabrigiæ fundarunt*;" and in *Lee's* "*Israel Redux*" is a small Treatise, by the Commissary, to prove that the Tartars are descendants of the ten Tribes of Israel; in which opinion Mr. *Whiston* agrees with him. He was sent Commissioner into *Scotland, Germany*, and the *Low Countries*, Ambassador to *Russia*; he was Secretary to the City of *London*, and enrolled Master of the Court of Requests. Queen *Elizabeth* made him Treasurer of *St. Paul's*, and Ambassador to *Theodore*, Duke of *Muscovy*, from whom he obtained many valuable privileges in favour of our Merchants. He died in the parish of *St. Catherine, Coleman Street, London, February, 1610*.

JOHN BELL, S. T. B. Prebendary of the sixth Stall (*see p. 257*) who was presented by Bishop *Cox* to the Rectory of *Fendytton*, upon the resignation of *John Parker*, *January 31, 1570*,⁴ was constituted Commissary (being then S. T. P.) with Doctor **BRIDGEWATER**, *July 27, 1581*,⁵ (*See Chancellors, p. 9*) and they were appointed to visit the Cathedral and Diocese, *May 14th, 1582*.⁶

ANDREW PERNE, S. T. P. Dean, (*see p. 228*) **RICHARD BRIDGEWATER, LL. D.** and **JOHN BELL, S. T. B.** were constituted Commissaries by the Archbishop to visit the Cathedral and Diocese, *January 22, 1583*.⁷

RICHARD

¹ Regist. Cox, fol. 143, 144, 5, & 8. ² Ibid. fol. 171. b1. 72, b. and 173. ³ Ibid. fol. 178. ⁴ Ibid. fol. 160, b. ⁵ Regist. Grindall, fol. 460. ⁶ Ibid. fol. 162. ⁷ Regist. Whitgift, part 1. 310.

RICHARD SWALE, LL. D. (*see Chancellors, p. 9*) and JOHN BELL, S. T. P. were constituted Commissaries by the Archbishop, *durante bene placito*, by letters patent, dated 20th *February*, 1587.¹

RICHARD SWALE, LL. D. was Commissary again and Delegate to Archbishop *Whitgift*, in 1588, for the Diocese; also in 1591 and 1593.

THOMAS LEGGE, LL. D. Surrogate to Doctor *Swale*. During the vacancy of the See, he was commissioned to visit the Cathedral and Diocese, with Dean *Tyndall*, Dr. *Swale*, Dr. *Nevill*, Dean of *Peterborough*, Dr. *Thomas Binge*. The Commission is dated *September 6*, 1593.² This learned person was a native of *Norwich*; Fellow of *Trinity* and afterwards of *Jesus College, Cambridge*. In 1573 Dr. *Caius* resigned the Mastership of his College to him. In 1574 he was Doctor and Queen's Professor of Laws in the University; and in 1581, the Queen's Professor and Commissary there; one of the Masters in Chancery, Doctor in the Court of Arches, Vice Chancellor in 1587, and 1592; Proctor in the Consistorial Court of *Ely*, in 1591, in which year he is called Substitute to Dr. *Swale*, as above. Of his abilities, as a writer, his tragedies of the Destruction of *Jerusalem* and the Life of *Richard 3d*, bear ample testimony. He gave £640 towards the erection of a new hall and the east side of the new building of *Caius College*; in the chapel of which he was buried, *July*, 1607, aged 72 years, and a monument, with his effigies, and the underneath inscription, was erected to his memory.³ The Epitaph is divided by two columns, and a heart supported by two hands. His arms are a cross fleury sable, and his motto, "*Coll' Legame delle Legge*," alluding to his name and profession.

HUMPHRY TYNDALL, Dean of *Ely*, and Doctor SWALE, were appointed Commissaries for the Diocese, *Feb. 7*, 1592, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.⁴

WILLIAM REVELL, LL. B. was Surrogate to Dr. *Swale*, in this Diocese, in 1593. He was of the Diocese of *Norwich*, educated in *Trinity Hall, Cambridge*, and Proctor in the Consistorial Court of *Ely*.⁵

HUMPHRY TYNDALL, Dean of *Ely*, was Delegate to *John* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in 1599, for this Diocese.⁶—*See Deans, p. 229*.

WILLIAM GAGER, LL. D. was Surrogate to Dr. *Swale*, Vicar General 1601; Delegate and Commissary to Archbishop *Bancroft*, in the Diocese of *Ely*, in 1608; and Custos of the Spiritualities during the vacancy of the See, 1609.—*See Vicars General, p. 20*. THOMAS

¹ Regist. *Whitgift*, part I. fol. 321. The three last appointments took place during the long vacancy of this See after the death of Bishop *Cox*. ² Ibid, part II. fol. 168.

³ THOMAS LEGGE, Legum Doctor, quondam Custos hujus Collegii, obiit Anno Domini 1607, 12th Die Julii, Ætatis suæ 72.

Junxit amor vivos, sic jungat terra sepultos;
Gostlina Reliquum Cor tibi Leggus habes.

⁴ Regist. *Whitgift*, part II. fol. 167. ⁵ Mr. Cole's MSS. ⁶ Ibid.

THOMAS EDEN, LL. D. Commissary in 1626.—*See Vicars General*, p. 20.

HENRY HITCH, LL. D. He was Commissary to Bishop *Wren* in 1661, and is stiled Commissary in a Commission issued by Bishop *Laney*, August 21, 1674, for a visitation to be held in *Trinity Church, Ely*.

LAWRENCE WOMACK, S. T. P. Prebendary of the sixth Stall, Proxy for Bishop *Gunning* at his Installation, and **WILLIAM SAYWELL**, D. D. Prebendary of the fourth Stall, were the Bishop's Domestic Chaplains, and appointed Commissaries for his Consistory Court, within the City of *Ely*, and the two Deanries of *Ely* and *Wisbech*, March 27, 1675, "*durante bene placito*."¹—*See Prebendaries*, p. 251 and 258.

OFFICIALS to the ARCHDEACONS of ELY.

JOHN DE LUTREWORTH is witness to an agreement between *David* Abbot of *Thorney* and *Walter* Prior of *Ely*, and is there stiled Official to Archdeacon *Leicestre*, A. D. 1241.²

JOHN DE TYDD. Mr. *Willis*, in his Survey, calls him by mistake, Archdeacon, whereas he was only Official to the Cardinal *Galliard de Mota*, then Archdeacon of *Ely*, and is so stiled in a mandate, January 7, A. D. 1344.³

JOHN DE PYNKESTON made his obedience to Bishop *Arundel* upon his appointment to this office, December 3d, 1378.⁴

WILLIAM TAVERHAM was commissioned, with others, by Bishop *Fordham*, to execute, as Official to Archdeacon *Welborn*, a mandate for the payment of a moiety of a tenth to the King, September 24, A. D. 1405.⁵

ROBERT NEWCOME, LL. D. March 20th, A. D. 1601, Bishop *Heton* appointed him to induct *Robert Finley*, S. T. P. to the Rectory of *Cottenham*, and he is then stiled Official to the Archdeacon.⁶

CHRISTOPHER MEALE, A. M. was appointed Official to Archdeacon *Wren*, November 20th, A. D. 1666, and

MATTHEW BABINGTON, A. M. succeeded him, June 9th, 1679.

WILLIAM COOK, LL. D. Official to Archdeacon *Saywell*, was appointed November 6, 1700.

WHARTON PECK, LL. D. Official to Dr. *Bentley*, November 16, 1730.—*Vide Chancellors*, p. 13.

ROBERT PLUMPTRE, D. D. took the oaths required upon his being appointed to this office, June 30, 1777, in which he was confirmed July 1 following, by Bp. *Keen*.

WILLIAM COLLIER, B. D. Hebrew Professor in the University of *Cambridge*, and Official to Bishop *Watson*, the present Archdeacon, was confirmed in that appointment by Bishop *Yorke*, November 29th, 1788, and

JOHN DAVIES, B. D. succeeded him, September 8, 1803.

¹ Regist. Gunning.

² MS. Lib. inter Chart. Epi. Eliensis, p. 388.

³ Regist. Montacute, fol. 75, a.

⁴ Regist. Arundel, fol. 28.

⁵ Regist. Fordham, fol. 145, a.

⁶ Regist. Heton.

CHIEF

CHIEF JUSTICES of the ISLE of ELY.

THE temporal jurisdiction of the Monastery of *Ely*, is founded upon the Charter of *Edgar*, A. D. 976. In the following Charter, granted by the Confessor, about 1056, the Officers of the Crown were forbidden to intermeddle with the temporal matters, arising within the Isle, unless they were called in by the Abbot and Monks. In 1080, *William* the Conqueror restored all the Royalties, &c. which he had taken away from the Monastery; and King *Henry I.* having founded the Bishoprick, and converted the Abbey into a Conventual Church, in 1109, granted to the Bishop, and Prior, and Convent jointly, the same privileges as the Church enjoyed, "*die quâ Edwardus vivus et mortuus fuit.*" But the Abbots, having exercised the temporal jurisdiction, independent of the other members of the Church, the Bishops who succeeded them, exercised it in like manner.

In 1278, *Edward I.* ordered all Franchises to be claimed by those who held them, whether by grant or by prescription of his predecessors; and this was to be done before the Justices in Eyre. The Statute was first published in 1302; and we find it recorded, that Bishop *Orford*, in 1304, Bishop *Keeton*, in 1315, and Bishop *Montacute*, in 1342, made such claims, by their stewards, at the Assizes held at *Cambridge*, and, that those claims were allowed.¹

From these claims it appears, "that the Bishops formerly appointed several Justices for the Isle, by Commissions in their own names, and under their own seals; and that they had a Court, as well for determining all pleas of the Crown,² as all other matters, arising within the said Isle." Yet, in the reign of *Edward II.* the

¹ Cognizance of pleas was allowed the Bishop in Mich. 20 *Ed. III.* B. R. Rot. 20, in Trespass, Assault, and Battery.

Again, in Hil. 21, *Ed. III.* B. R. Rot. 21, in Trespass, quare, &c.

Again, Hil. 17 and 18, *Car. II.* B. R. Rot. 229, in Tresp. and Eject.

Again, 35 *Car.* Rot. 121, in Trespass, Assault, and Battery.—*Bentham's MSS.*

² *Ely* being a Franchise not a County Palatine, though in the stat. 33, 4 *C.* 10, and 5 *El.* so called, the party who is sued in the Courts at *Westminster*, cannot plead that the lands lie, or that the cause of action arose, within *Ely*; but cognizance must be demanded, which is all the jurisdiction a Franchise hath. On the 28th June, 1730, the following notice was put up in the King's Bench Office:—

"Trin. 13 *Geo. II.* 1739. Take notice, that I, *Robert*, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of *Ely*, Lord of the Royal Franchise of *Ely*, the liberty of the liberty of the Bishop of *Ely*, claim the execution of all process and return of writs, within the Royal Franchise of *Ely*, in the Isle of *Ely*, and county of *Cambridge*; and I have constituted *Edward Parthericke*, of *Ely*, in the said Isle and county, Esq. my Bailiff, to execute the said process, and make returns thereof in his name. And that in case you make out any writ or writs of *Non Omittas*, directed to the Sheriff of the said county, in order to enter my liberty of *Ely*, without first entering previous process to warrant the same, and a *Mandav: Ballivo* returned thereon by the said Sheriff, I will commence one or more action or actions against you for the same. Given under my hand, this 28th day of June, 1739. R. ELY."

"To *Edward Ventris*, Esq. Chief Clerk of the Court of King's Bench."

the Bishop used to send for a copy of the King's Commission, and his Justices regulated their proceedings by it, which custom is supposed to have lasted till the time of *Henry VIII.* when that King, in 1515, issued a Commission, ordering certain persons confined in the Gaol of *Ely*, to be delivered up; and Bishop *West* issued his Commission for the same purpose, which bears the same date, and constitutes the same persons Commissioners. But the claims of the Bishop, and of all other Lords of Franchises, were done away in 1536, by the Statute of *Henry VIII.* when the King deprived them of "the power of pardon, and of naming Justices of Eyre, of Assize, of Peace, and Gaol Delivery;" and such Justices are now made by letters patent under the Great Seal, and all writs run in the King's name, *Teste*, the Bishop, as Lord of the Franchise.

The Chief Justice of the Isle, is appointed by letters patent of the Bishop, under his hand and seal, and holds his office "*quam diù se bene gesserit.*" The following appointments appear in the remaining records of the Church:—

HENRY de BANCIS, Prior of *Ely*, ROBERT de L'ISLE, and WALTER de WILBERHAM, are stiled Bishop *Balsham's* Justices Itinerant,¹ in a final agreement, made in the Bishop's Court at *Ely*, in 1272.²

THOMAS de BRAYLES, RICHARD de KELLESHALL, and WILLIAM MYCHEL, were Justices to Bishop *Montacute*, *Edward III.* 1345.³

RICHARD de KELLESHALL, ROBERT de CAUSTON, JOHN de L'ISLE, and WILLIAM MYCHEL, Justices of Bishop *L'Isle*, in 1349.⁴

THOMAS BILLINGER, Sergeant at Law, GILBERT HALTOFT, THOMAS GRAY,⁵ JOHN ANSTEY,⁶ and ELIAS CLIDEROW, commissioned to act as Justices of Assize, within the Isle, in 1454; and August 13, 1456, THOMAS PARSONS was added to them by Bishop *Gray*.⁷

Sir WILLIAM HUSE, Knt.⁸ JOHN BREWODE, ROBERT BRADBURY, JOHN BURGOYN, and ROBERT SPENCER, commissioned Justices of Assize, by Bishop *Alcock*, February 10, 1486.⁹

Sir JOHN FYNEUX, Knt.¹⁰ Sir JAMES HOBART, JOHN WOODE, THOMAS WEST, JOHN HYNDE, THOMAS DUNHOLT, and JOHN SPENCER, were appointed Justices of Assize within the Isle, by the letters patent of Bishop *West*, November 25, 1516.¹¹

JOHN SPURLING, Serjeant at Law, Bishop *Heton* appointed him May 16, 1603,

¹ The first mention of Justices Itinerant, is in the reign of King *Stephen*. "*Madox Hist. of Exchequer*," p. 100. ² Lib. Intrationis Chartarum, M. p. 374. ³ *ibid*, p. 613. ⁴ *ibid*, p. 626. ⁵ Grandson to the Bishop. ⁶ *John Ansty*, (Armig) of *Holme-hall*, in the parish of *Stowquy*, *Cambridgeshire*, as appears from a licence, granted to him by Bishop *Gray*, for the marriage of *Walter de Lokton*, Esq. and *Ann Alyngton*, in the Chapel of *Stowquy*, within *Holme-hall*, his manor. ⁷ *Regist. Gray*, fol. 5, a—fol. 17, a. ⁸ He was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in 1482 and 1484. ⁹ *Regist. Alcock*, p. 7. ¹⁰ Chief Justice of the King's Bench. ¹¹ *Regist. West*, fol. 1, b.

1603, with the usual fee of 10*l.* a-year, to be paid in two equal portions, at Michaelmas and Lady-day.¹

Sir FRANCIS GAWDIE, Knt. Justice of the Common Pleas; appointed, for life, by letters patent of Bishop *Heton*, in 1604, with the same fee and privileges as his predecessor enjoyed.²

Sir JOHN SAVILE, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, succeeded to the Chief Justiceship of the Isle, by the letters patent of Bishop *Heton*, February 25, 1606, who appointed him “*pro termino vitæ ejus*,” upon Sir *Francis Gawdie*’s being made Chief Justice of the King’s Bench.³

Sir HENRY HUBART,⁴ Knt. was appointed by the same Bishop, “*durante bene placito*,” August 3, 1607.⁵ He was the great grandson of Sir *John Hobart*, Knight of the Bath, and Attorney-General, and Privy-Councillor, to *Henry VII.* He filled various departments in the law with great credit, and died Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in 1625. He was Member for *Norwich*, from 1603 to 1615.⁶

JOHN GODBOLD, Esq. Serjeant at Law. Bishop *Wren*, by his letters patent, appointed him September 1, 1638.⁷

JAMES MONTAGUE, of the Middle Temple, Esq. was appointed Chief Justice of the Isle, by Bishop *Patrick*, March 12, 1697-8.⁸

ARTHUR BRANTHWAYT, Esq. of the city of *Norwich*, appointed by Bishop *Patrick*, October 1, 1705, and confirmed in the office, by Bishop *Fleetwood*, “*quam diu*,” &c. February 27, 1714.⁹ This gentleman was the second son of *William Branthwayt*, of *Hethel*, in the county of *Norfolk*, Esq. and was highly celebrated for his great knowledge in the law. In 1691, being only 32 years of age, he was chosen Steward of *Norwich*, which he resigned in 1703, and died at *Hethel*, where he was buried, in 1717, aged 58. He married *Ann*, only daughter and heiress of *Thomas Bacon*, Esq. the second son of Sir *Francis Bacon*, Knt. one of the Judges of the King’s Bench; a branch of the *Bacons*, of *Hedgesset*, otherwise *Hesset*, in *Suffolk*; and descended, in a direct line, from *Roger Bacon*, highly celebrated in the reign of *Richard I.*¹⁰

JOHN RABY, Esq. Serjeant at Law, of *Lincoln’s Inn*. Bishop *Fleetwood* appointed him, with the usual fee, &c. February 28, A. D. 1716; and Bishop *Green* confirmed the grant to him October 11, 1723, both “*quam diu se bene gesserit*.”¹¹

CHARLES CLARKE, Esq. of *Lincoln’s Inn*, upon the death of Mr. *Raby*, was made Chief Justice of the Isle, by Bishop *Green*, February 17, 1731.¹² He was made Baron of the Exchequer about 1742. THOMAS

¹ Regist. *Heton*. ² *ibid.* ³ *ibid.* ⁴ Sic orig. ⁵ Regist. ⁶ The Registers of Bishops *Andrews*, *Felton*, *Buckeridge*, and Bishop *White*, being from 1609 to 1638 lost, no account of the immediate successors to Sir *Henry Hobart* appear, until Bishop *Wren*’s time. ⁷ “*Extracta quædam Regist Wren.*” ⁸ Regist. *Patrick*. ⁹ Regist. *Fleetwood*. ¹⁰ Sir *Thomas Beever*, of *Hethel*, Baronet, (to whom the editor is obliged for these particulars), possesses a portrait of Mr. *Branthwayt*. ¹¹ Registers. ¹² *ibid.*

THOMAS POTTER, Esq. Barrister at Law, of the Middle Temple, *February* 19, 1742, upon the resignation of Mr. *Baron Clarke*. Bishop *Butts* granted the office to this gentleman,¹ who was the second son of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

SAMUEL HENRY PONT, Esq. Barrister at Law, of *Lincoln's Inn*. Bishop *Butts*, by his letters patent, appointed him, *March* 31, 1748.²

Sir ANTHONY THOMAS ABDY, Bart. was appointed by Bishop *Mawson*, *July* 6, 1747, upon the resignation of *S. H. Pont*, Esq.³

WILLIAM de GREY, Esq. Barrister at Law, upon the resignation of his predecessor, was made Chief Justice of the Isle, by Bishop *Mawson*, *March* 14, 1758.⁴

JAMES FORSTER, Esq. Serjeant at Law, *June* 12, 1762, upon the resignation of Mr. *De Grey*.⁵ He was the second son of *John Forster*, Esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in *Gray's Inn*; but, for many years after his retirement from business, of the city of *Peterborough*. His elder brother was *John Forster*, D. D. Rector of *Elton, Hunts.* and of *Walsoken, in Norfolk*. He was descended from the ancient family of *Forster*, of *Edderstone, in Northumberland*, and married one of the daughters of Sir *John Strange*, Knt. Master of the Rolls. Bishop *Mawson* also appointed Serjeant *Forster*. HENRY

¹ Registers. ² *ibid* ³ *ibid*. ⁴ *ibid*.

⁵ “Mr. *Clarke* held two Assizes in a year, during the former part of the time of his being Chief Justice; but, for several years before he resigned that office, he held only one Assize in a year. It is not certainly known, for what reason this alteration was first made; but, from the best information that can now be got, it appears to have been made at the desire of the country, in order to save the trouble and expences of attending twice in a year.

“A petition, for two Assizes in a year, signed by the Grand Jury, was sent by the Chief Justice (Mr. Serjeant *Forster*), to the Bishop of *Ely*, soon after the Assizes in *August*, 1764; but, as this petition was drawn up in a very absurd manner, the Bishop did not think it proper to take any notice of it. The Foreman of the Grand Jury, being displeased because no notice had been taken of the petition, employed a friend to draw up another in a more proper manner, and it was presented to the House in *February*, 1765.

“The Petition was in the name of the Grand Jury of the Isle of *Ely*, and was in substance as followeth, viz.—

“That for time immemorial two Assizes had been held every year for the Isle of *Ely* till very lately; that of late one Assize only had been held in the year, to the great disadvantage of debtors and other prisoners, who were notailable, who have suffered hardships from so long a confinement, as in some cases they could not obtain their liberty in much less time than a year, and likewise to the disadvantage of the whole Isle;—That a representation had been made by the Grand Jury to Mr. Serjeant *Forster*, Chief Justice of the Isle, and delivered to him in writing, and by him delivered to the Bishop of *Ely*; but that no remedy had been obtained; and therefore they pray that the Honourable House of Commons would give them such relief as, &c. &c.”

“Sir *John Hinde Cotton*, who presented the petition, was ordered by the House to wait on the Bishop; and, on *Sunday*, the 17th of *February*, 1765, he called upon his Lordship, who, having previously consulted the late Chief Justice of the Isle (then Solicitor-General), agreed to encrease the stipend of the Chief Justice of the Isle of *Ely*, (provided he would hold two Assizes in the year), from 45 pounds per annum, to 100 guineas; and, as Mr. Serjeant *Forster*, Chief Justice, consented to these terms, no further notice was taken by the House of Commons, of the petition; nor was the petition, nor any order relating to it, printed in the votes of the House.”* Ever since this period, two Assizes have been annually holden, viz. one at *Ely* and one at *Wisbech*, the former in the spring, the latter in the summer.

* Register *Mawson*.

HENRY PARTRIDGE, jun. of the Middle Temple, *London*, Esq. was appointed Chief Justice of the Isle, upon the death of *James Forster*, Esq. *January 13, 1781*, by Bishop *Keen*. He was descended from a family in *Buckinghamshire*, which removed into *Kent* and *Berkshire*. His great uncle, *Robert Partridge*, first settled at *Buckenham House*, in *Norfolk*, but dying a bachelor, in 1710, the estate passed to his brother *Henry*, who died 1733, and bequeathed *Buckenham* to be sold for the benefit of his seven younger children, leaving his eldest son *Henry*, other estates in *Norfolk*, *Kent*, and *Bucks*. His father was Bencher of the Middle Temple, and many years the much esteemed Recorder of *Lynn*, who died in 1793. The Chief Justice was King's Counsel; many years eminent on the *Norfolk* Circuit, and Recorder of *Norwich*. *August 15, 1791*, he, together with Sir *John Nichol*, and Sir *William Grant*, Master of the Rolls, were commissioned to promulgate the British law, in the Island of *Jersey*. He married, in 1781, *Katherine*, the youngest daughter of *Samuel Reynardson*, Esq. of *Holywell*, near *Stamford*, *Lincolnshire*. He died at *Bath*, in 1803, aged 57, and was buried at *Bathford*, in *Somersetshire*.

The **RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES YORKE**, successively Secretary of War, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeded Mr. *Partridge*, upon his resignation.¹ This gentleman was grandson to the great *Philip*, Earl of *Hardwick*, and was appointed Chief Justice of the Isle, by his uncle, the late Bishop *Yorke*.

Sir **HENRY GWILLIM**, Knight, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court at *Madras*; was appointed Chief Justice by Bishop *Yorke*, on the resignation of Mr. *Charles Yorke*. He is author of a "Collection of Acts and Records of Parliament, with Reports of Cases, argued and determined in the Courts of Law and Equity, respecting Tithes;" a Work highly esteemed, and frequently quoted; and has edited two Editions of *Bacon's* Abridgement of the Law.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN, Esq. of *Gray's Inn*, Barrister at Law, and Professor of the Laws of England, in the University of *Cambridge*; the writer of Notes to Sir *William Blackstone's* Commentaries, is the present Chief Justice of the Isle, and was appointed by Bishop *Yorke*, on the promotion of Sir *Henry Gwillim*. He is the author of a Treatise on the Bankrupt Laws, and other valuable works.

¹ Register.

THE CHIEF BAILIFF OF ELY

Is appointed by letters patent of the Bishop, "*pro termino vitæ suo*," and acts under the Chief Justice of the Isle. He is constituted "*Bailiff of the Hundred and City of Ely, within the Isle of Ely and County of Cambridge*." And the prisoners in the gaols of *Ely*¹ and *Wisbech* are committed to his custody. The following appointments to the office appear in the remaining Registers:—

ROGER DAVY, appointed by Bishop *Bourghier*, August 10th, 1445.

JOHN MESANGER. The record mentions him as the predecessor of

WILLIAM CURSON, who was appointed by Bishop *Gray*, January 13, 1468.

EDMUND WYNGFELD, appointed by Bishop *West*, December 5th, 1516.

He sold the office to

THOMAS MEGGS, Gent. before the patent was made out, as the record states.

THOMAS HETON, brother to the Bishop, appointed January 28th, 1600.

WILLIAM HETON, of *Portsmouth*, Gent. and ARNOLD LOBERIE, of *Downham*, Gent. March 17th, 1605. For their lives and the longest liver.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq. is recorded as the predecessor of his son.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Jun. Esq. appointed by Bishop *Patrick*, 1698.

CHARLES CLARKE, of *Lincoln's Inn*, Esq. by Bishop *Green*, Oct. 1725.

EDWARD PARTHERICKE, Esq. Feb. 14th, 1726, on the resignation of *Charles Clarke*.

THOMAS GOOCH, Esq. eldest son of the Bishop, December 21st, 1749.

FRANCIS WYATT, Esq. was appointed by Bishop *Gooch*, June 19th, 1753.

But "withdrawing himself to some foreign country, without leaving a deputy lawfully constituted to act for him,"

WILLIAM WARD, of *Staple's Inn*, Esq. was appointed by Bishop *Mawson*, April 21, 1770, who resigned the office to

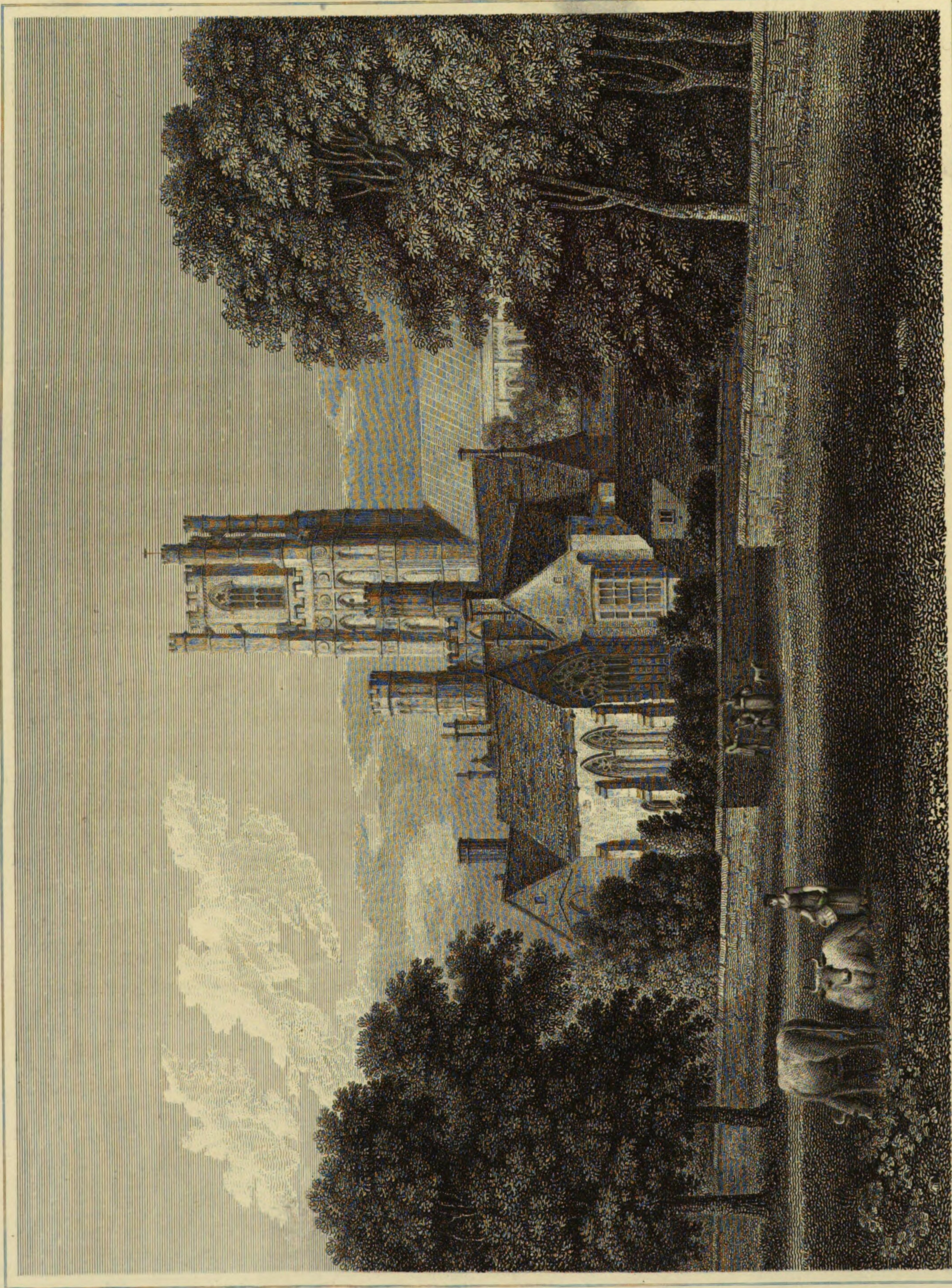
THOMAS GOTOBED, Esq. appointed by Bishop *Yorke*, June 18, 1783.

FRANCIS BAGGE, Esq. 1791, is the present Chief Bailiff.

The Clerk of the Peace, the Clerk of the Crown and Assize, and the Custos Rotulorum, act under the Chief Justice, and are appointed by the Bishop for life; the Coroners only during his pleasure.

For a full account of the Royal Franchise, see No. XXVII. p. *21, of the Appendix to the History and Antiquities, Vol. I.

¹ It had long been a matter of dispute, to whom the repairs of the Gaol at *Ely* properly belonged, whether to the Bishop, or to the whole body of the Isle of *Ely*. Bishop *Mawson* was desirous of having that point determined in the usual way, by a jury, and offered to be at the whole charge of the trial himself; as a legal decision only could justify his Lordship in taking upon himself the *onus reparandi*, and thereby entailing it on his successors. This proposal was rejected; a memorial was presented to the King and Council; and, after the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General (to whom the matter was referred by the King), was declared, viz. that the *onus* lay upon the Bishop, as Lord of the Franchise, his Lordship, considering it as a sufficient warrant to proceed in the work, immediately set about the repairs, in the most generous and effectual way; the amount of the expences was 500*l.* according to Mr. *Bentham's* account, from whose *Notitia* these and the former particulars are taken.

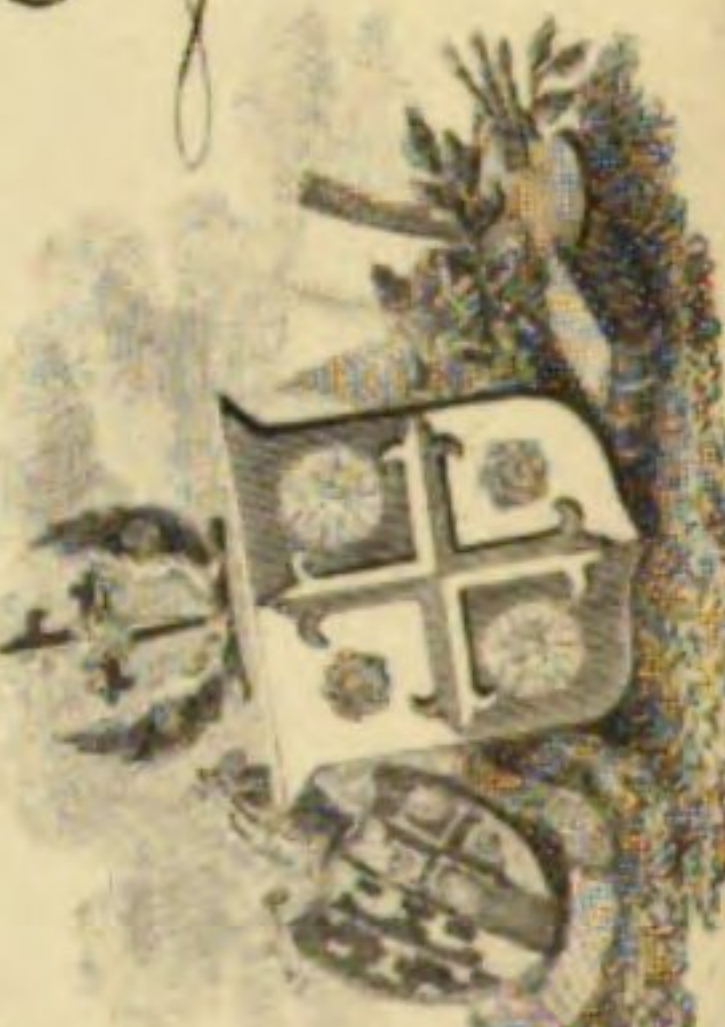


Drawn by J.C. Buckler.

Engraved by E. Hewitt.

SOUTH VIEW OF ELY CATHEDRAL, PRIOR CRAUDEN'S CHAPEL, &c.

To William Bentham Esquire of
 F.S.A. of London & Newcastle
 This Plate engraved at his Expence.
 W. Stevenson, Jnr. Matchett
 Lincoln Inn: Barrister at Law.
 upon Type, and F.S.A.
 is most gratefully Inscribed by
 and J.W. Stevenson.



SOME ACCOUNT

OF THE

Church & Convent founded by Queen Etheldreda.

MR. BENTHAM having observed, in his History, p. 282, that "much more, might be added, from the remains of the Old Conventual Church, and the Cathedral;" it is the Editor's intention, in the following pages, to enlarge upon what the Historian has given; and to describe such parts of the Buildings, and the Appendages to the See, and the Church, as have been slightly noticed, or passed over, in the former volume; employing the materials for that purpose, which Mr. Bentham left in an undigested state, under the title of "*Collectanea quaedam de rebus Ecclesiae Eliensis.*"

Since the re-publication of Mr. Bentham's History, in 1812, the following account of the Convent has been discovered. It appears to have been drawn up from Mr. Essex's observations, given in the Addenda to the above Edition, and to have been intended, by Mr. Bentham, for publication, at some future time. In justice to him, therefore, it is given in his own words.

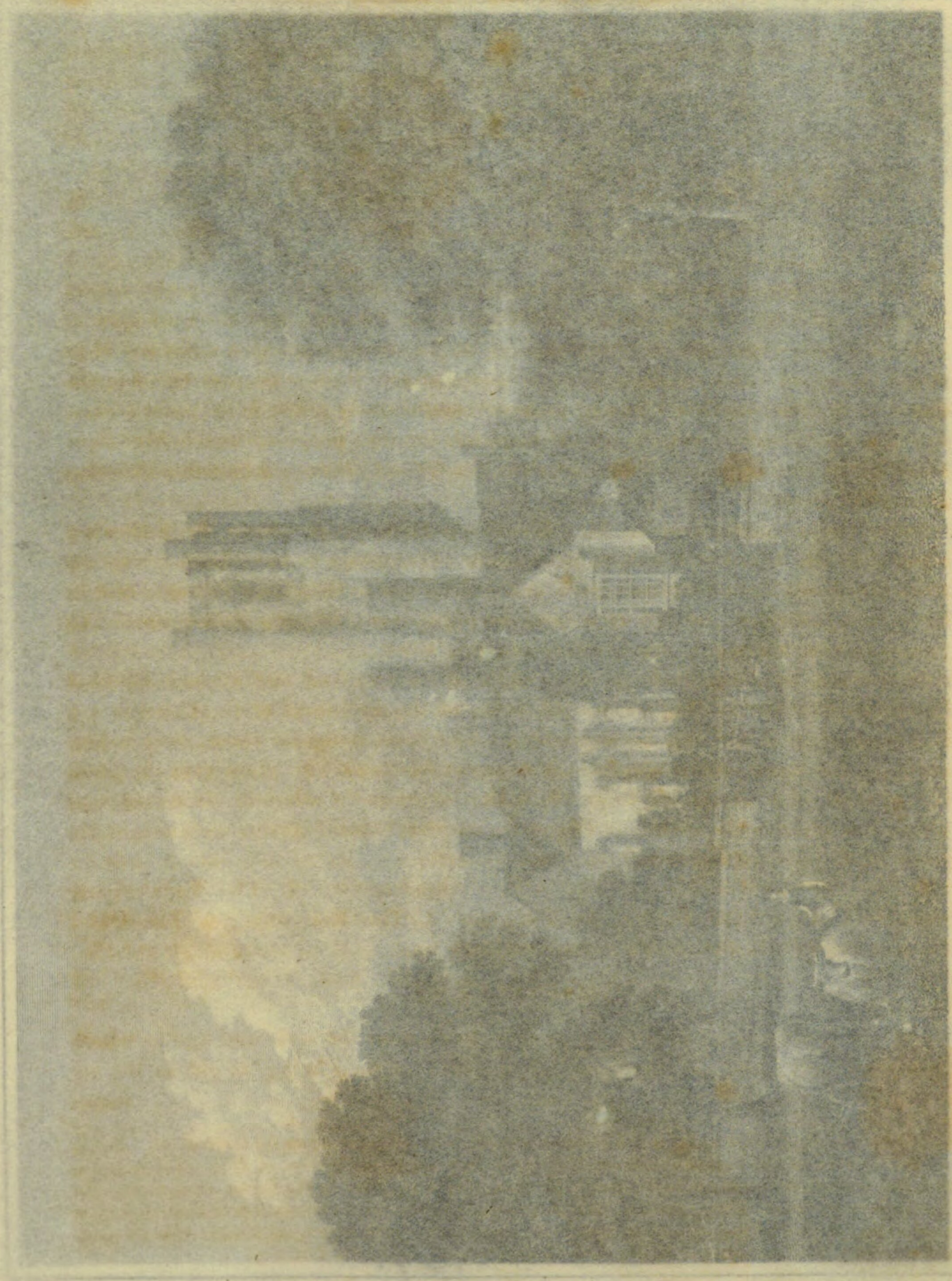
"Mention has been made (p. 54, vol. I), of the Convent and Church founded by Queen Etheldreda; but as several parts of the buildings of the Convent are still remaining, it will not be improper to take some notice of them, they being, perhaps, the most perfect remains we have, of that age. In plate XLIX. is given the general plan of the old Convent, with the present Cathedral, in its original form, and the remains of the old Church, with such buildings as were originally joined to it, are marked as follows, viz. —

"Fig. iv. the Church. 1. The Abbess's apartments. 2. The Nuns' apartments. 3. The Outer Parlour or Entrance. 4. The Refectory. 5. The Outer Gate or Porter's Lodge, and western boundary wall.

The CONVENT.

"These buildings are sufficiently perfect, to discover the style and age in which they were built; and, as there can be no doubt of their being as old as the remains

[†] Upon referring to plate XLIX. it will be found, that the letters of reference on the Convent and Church, are not the same in the re-printed Edition of 1812, as they are in the Edition of 1771. The reason is, that Mr. Bentham having made no reference to the plan, they were altered by the Editor, to agree with Mr. Essex's account, given in the Addenda. It is necessary, therefore, for the information of those who are in possession of the first edition, to observe, that, in the above plan, fig. 2 is the Abbess's apartments; fig. 3, the Nuns' apartments; fig. 4, the Outer Parlour or Entrance; fig. 5, the Refectory.



SOUTH VIEW OF ELY CATHEDRAL, PRIOR CRAUDEN'S CHAPEL, &c.

Wm. Pennington Esquire of
F. S. A. of London & Newcastle
This Plate engraved at his Expence.
Wm. Pennington, Jun. & Marshall

Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.
upon Tyne, and T. L. S.
is most gratefully Inscribed by
and J. W. Stevenson



SOME ACCOUNT

OF THE

Church & Convent founded by Queen Etheldreda.

MR. BENTHAM having observed, in his History, p. 282, that “much more, might be added, from the remains of the Old Conventual Church, and the Cathedral;” it is the Editor’s intention, in the following pages, to enlarge upon what the Historian has given; and to describe such parts of the Buildings, and the Appendages to the See, and the Church, as have been slightly noticed, or passed over, in the former volume; employing the materials for that purpose, which Mr. *Bentham* left in an undigested state, under the title of “*Collectanea quædam de rebus Ecclesiæ Eliensis.*”

Since the re-publication of Mr. *Bentham*’s History, in 1812, the following account of the Convent has been discovered. It appears to have been drawn up from Mr. *Essex*’s observations, given in the Addenda to the above Edition, and to have been intended, by Mr. *Bentham*, for publication, at some future time. In justice to him, therefore, it is given in his own words.

“Mention has been made (p. 54, vol. 1), of the Convent and Church founded by Queen *Etheldreda*; but as several parts of the buildings of the Convent are still remaining, it will not be improper to take some notice of them, they being, perhaps, the most perfect remains we have, of that age. In plate XLIX. is given the general plan of the old Convent, with the present Cathedral, in its original form, and the remains of the old Church, with such buildings as were originally joined to it, are marked as follows,¹ viz. :—

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mains of the Church, their situations, with respect to that, seem to point out their particular uses. From the Abbess's lodgings, there was a private stair-case, leading into the Church, more particularly described in plate iv. And, over this stair-case, a passage from the same apartment, into a gallery over the west door. This building was about 44 feet long, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, within; and vaulted throughout the first story. The building, (2) plate XLIX. parallel to the Abbess's, was probably intended for the Nuns, and had a cloister (5) by which they had a communication with her lodgings. This cloister was 11 feet wide, and 34 feet long; was covered, and, very likely, had a gallery over it; which, returning by the side of this building, joined with the stair-case before mentioned, and was the common passage to all the apartments above: the lower stories being vaulted, might serve for offices and stores. It is not certain, whether there were any other buildings adjoining to the Church, more eastward; though it is probable, some kind of Cloister was continued that way, to make a dry walk to that part of the Church, particularly appropriated to the use of the Nuns.

"Though these buildings joined to the south wall of the Church, they were far enough from the upper windows, having the breadth of the portico between them. The outer parlour, (3) plate XLIX. cannot be mistaken; for the outer door, and the small slip of a window, on one side of it, so placed to examine strangers, before they were admitted, are sufficient marks of its use; this room was about 17 feet wide, and 20 feet long; it had two doors, besides the common entrance; one into the court-yard, another into the refectory, (4) which room was about $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 36 feet long; it had seven small windows, towards the south, and was vaulted; and, above it, were other apartments, which might serve to entertain strangers; the Nuns' apartments were nearly of the same dimensions as the Abbess's: between it and the refectory, there seems to have been other apartments, or offices, about 41 feet in length; but what they were, cannot be known, for there is not enough of them remaining, to form any conjecture about them."

This was originally a school for young females, and a peaceable abode for pious individuals, in times of ignorance and barbarity. The community was governed by Ladies of the highest distinction, from its foundation, in 673.¹ The first Abbesses

¹ In 640, *Bede* says, that *Erkengota*, daughter to *Ercombert*, King of *Kent*, "was made Nun at *Brige*," (in *France*), because, at that time, there being very few Monasteries in *Britain*, many went to the religious houses of *France*, for the sake of a monastic life; and, also, they used to send their daughters thither, to be taught, and devoted to the service of God. But such institutions, *Leland* informs us, were not unknown to the *Britons*; and he instances one at *Caermarthen*; however, he met with no rules prescribed to religious virgins. Among the *Saxons*, they were very common. The Convent at *Folkestone*, in *Kent*, is supposed to have been the first in *England*; it was founded in 630. The Superiors, or Abbesses, of these early religious societies, were summoned to attend Councils; and we find the names of five of them subscribed to the Constitution of *Beconceld*; but not one name of an Abbot. (*Bishop Tanner*). It was customary

Abbesses were—the Foundress, *Etheldreda*, Queen of the *English* monarchy; *Seaburga*, her sister, Queen of *Kent*; *Ermenilda*, her niece, Queen of *Mercia*; and *Werburga*, daughter to the last mentioned Queen. Venerable *Bede* has given us the history of these four, but we do not even know the *names* of their successors for 197 years; at the end of which period, the Church, and other buildings were ruined; and all the inhabitants, both of the town and convent, murdered by the *Danes*, excepting a few Priests, who fled from the slaughter. We will now proceed with Mr. *Bentham's* account of the

CONVENTUAL CHURCH.

“The Church belonging to this Convent, hath remains sufficient to give a good idea of what it was; as may be seen in the plan and section, plate iv. From this plan, it appears, the building was not very large; but sufficient for the community belonging to it; besides room enough for others, who were permitted to attend there occasionally. It consisted of two parts—a nave and choir; with porticos, or side isles:¹ each portico of the nave consisted of an arcade of nine arches, supported by eight pillars,² four of which were cylindrical, and four octagonal; they were so placed, as to present the side of one, and the angle of another, alternately, to the view. The capitals³ of these pillars were like figure III. plate XLVIII. The archivaults of the arches, (which were semicircular), and their soffites, are variously ornamented. The walls, above these arches, supporting the roof, over the nave, were pierced with a row of handsome windows, with circular heads, ornamented, on the outside, with a large battoon for an archvault, supported by small pillars, with plain bases and capitals. The length of this part of the Church, from the west door, to the door entering into the choir, was 105 feet;⁴ the width, including the porticos,

tomary, in the infancy of these religious societies, for Monks, and Nuns, to live together, who were all subject to the government of the Abbess—as at *Whitby*, *Repingdon*, *Coldingham*, &c. In the last of these places, our *Etheldreda* received the veil. See Hist. vol. I, p. 55.

¹ Which are now included in the Prebendal Houses on each side. ² These have been so judiciously cleared of the earth at their bases, and the buildings which encroach upon their sides, as to show their exact forms and dimensions, and make them extremely interesting.

³ Mr. *King* has observed the similarity there is betwixt these capitals, and those at *Shoreham*. Mr. *Bentham* has only given the representation of one of them (plate XLVIII fig. 3), but the reader will find all the varieties of these capitals, correctly drawn, by Mr. *Wilkins* (in the 12th vol. of “*Archæologia*,”) who informs us, that the octagon piers are about 2 feet 4 inches in diameter, as well as the round ones: the capitals 15 inches and a half in depth, exclusive of the necking, 7 inches of which are occupied by the abacus or impost. The mouldings and other ornaments of the arches, are still more varied than the columns. These are given in the above plate, vol. I of this History, but we must again refer to the superior representation of them in Mr. *Wilkins's* plates. The proportions of the pillars and arches of this building, are much nearer to the proportion of the *Greek* and *Roman* artists, and have a symmetry beyond what we find in *Saxon* buildings generally. This is ascribed to the architectural knowledge which Bishop *Wilfrid* acquired during his stay in *Rome*. ⁴ Mr. *Bentham*, p. 289, vol. I, makes the whole length within, from the west door, to the east end, 169 feet, which must include the length of the second tribuna, about 10 feet.

porticos, 41 feet; the width of the middle, between the pillars, 19 feet; the height, from the floor to the springing of the roof, 33 feet.¹

“The Nuns’ choir was separated from the body of the Church, by a thick wall, with a handsome arched door-way entering into it, represented in plate v. The porticos, of this part of the Church, contained four arches, with two cylindrical, and one octagonal pillar: beyond the fourth arch, the wall continued plain, nearly equal to the space of one arch, to the east wall, in which was a spacious large arch, handsomely ornamented, and terminated with a circular tribuna, or recess, for the altar: above the arches of the porticos, were five windows, like those in the body of the Church. The length of this choir, from the west wall to the entrance into the tribuna, was 51 feet; the breadth, including the porticos, $39\frac{1}{2}$ feet; the breadth of the middle, between the pillars, 18 feet. No part of this Church, or porticos, was vaulted, except two small Chapels, at the east end of the porticos of the choir: these were distinguished from the other parts, by arches and cross vaulting; supported by pillars; and had, in each, a small window, with circular head, to the east: the windows of the isles were of the same sort, one to every arch.

“The foundation of the west wall, with the bases of the pillars, and the jaumbs, and threshold of the west door, were found about two feet under ground; from which, it appears, that the entrance was of the same bigness, and, seemingly, like the door of the choir before-mentioned. There seems to have been a portico before this door; part of the pavement is remaining. The pavement of the nave was level with that in the portico; but the choir was raised two steps higher; and the floor of the tribuna, one or two more.

“This building, being much damaged by the Danes, as related in page 68, and afterwards repaired, the tribuna, a, plate iv. was taken down, and the additional building

¹ The dimensions of the *Saxon Church at Dunwich, in Suffolk*:—The nave 60 feet 10 inches long within, by 24 feet 6 inches in breadth. It was divided by an arch from the chancel (in the manner of *Ely*), which is 21 feet 10 inches in length, by 20 feet 9 inches in breadth, and the sides are ornamented with small intersecting arches, of 22 inches radius, which are peculiar to the *Saxon and Norman Architecture*. The altar is divided also from the chancel, as at *Ely*, by an arch of 13 feet and a half span. The whole length was 107 feet 7 inches. It had no porticos; but, Mr. *Wilkins* thinks it was built about the same time as our Conventual Church. The mouldings of the arches are similar, although there are some differences betwixt the capitals: the forms of the piers are extremely different, yet their proportion is the same, (vol. xii. *Archæologia*).

Mr. *Bentham* having said that monuments of this kind are very rare, it may be proper to observe, that the county of *Cambridge* can show as many remains of ancient Church Architecture, as any other part of the kingdom. The Priory Church of *Iselham*, about six miles east of *Ely*, is still entire, though now a barn; with its small round windows, circular stone vaulted east end, herring-bone masonry, and great circular arch, at the entrance into the chancel. The small Church of *Stuntney*, a hamlet to *Ely*, and *Sterebridge Chapel*, near *Cambridge*, are entirely *Saxon*. *Bartlow Church*, three miles west of *Cambridge*, A. D. 1020. The nave, all that remains, of *Thorney Abbey Church*, A. D. 1085. *Denny Abbey Church*, A. D. 1160. The curious round Church of *St. Sepulchre*, in *Cambridge*, built in the reign of *Henry I.* 41 feet in diameter, and the oldest specimen of Round Churches in *England*, &c. &c.

building was made, A. D. 1102,¹ with a tribuna, extending more to the east. This additional building, which differs much from the other part of the Church, contains two arches, with handsome windows in them ; but it has no porticos : the whole is entirely vaulted with cross ribs, springing from half pillars. It is 22 feet long ; 17 feet wide ; and 21 feet high, within. The door-way, represented in plate v. seems to have been made at the same time the chancel was added ; that on the opposite side, is put in by conjecture, it being proper that the Nuns should have a convenient way from the Convent, into that part of the Church.²

“ When the new Church was so far finished, as to be fit for use, this Church was used as a Chapel to the Infirmary, and continued so till it was converted into apartments for officers or members of the Church, and now contains part of five prebendal houses : the first, on the north, belongs to the sixth stall ;³ the second, on the same side, to the second stall ;⁴ the chancel, to the fifth stall ;⁵ the first, on the south, to the first stall ;⁶ the second, on that side, to the third stall.⁷ It would be difficult to determine, the boundaries of this Convent on any side but the west, in which we find the remains of the principal gate ; from thence the direction of the wall may be traced a considerable way to the south ; and, being continued back northwards, would terminate with the high street of the town, at a tower, which, probably, was built on the north-west angle of this boundary ; but, though the tower is old, it is not near so ancient as the Convent.⁸ The south and east boundaries cannot at present be ascertained, there being nothing left of that age, which can determine it to any degree of certainty.”

The

¹ The vault, which was built in 1102, at the east end of this Church, remains, enclosed in the house belonging to the Prebendary of the Fifth Stall. The capitals and mouldings, resemble those of the other parts of the Church. The middle column, on each side, is of a compound form ; and the soffits of the arches, are plain. This room communicated with other parts of the building, by early *English* arches, yet remaining ; but they come no lower than the present floor, which divides the building into two stories. The entrance, to this room, is through one of those arches. Mr. *Millers*, from whom the substance of this account is taken, has given a print of the vault, in his “ Description of the Cathedral ;” and has suggested, that this *upper part* was used as a Chapel to the Infirmary. The whole building was originally open from the vault to the ground, as shewn in the section, vol. I, plate iv. of this History. ² The first introduction of Towers and Transepts, into this country, being subjects of dispute, it may be proper to observe, that neither one nor other of these appendages, appears to have been ever erected here. ³ The supposed residence of the Sub-Prior.

⁴ There is good reason for allotting this house to the Sacrist, vide Hist. p. 221 ; and, we can add, that *Alan de Walsingham* was the builder of it. The writer of the “ Description of the Cathedral,” therefore, has pointed this out, as a specimen of domestic architecture of that date, worthy of attention ; and, it will not be contemplated with less respect, when it is considered as the residence of the late indefatigable, learned, and venerable *Ely* Historian. To heighten the interest, which such reflections will produce, we are told, that the house has, comparatively with the others, undergone very little alteration, since its first formation. The door way to it, with reticulated tympanum, and the transome stone, so highly characteristic of the *Saxon* æra, are given in vol. I, plate v. : it was the north door of the Church. ⁵ This house was formerly the Infirmary. ⁶ Here the Cellarer had his residence. ⁷ Formerly the Hostellary. ⁸ There are two towers, in the High-street. One is now a bell-fry to *Trinity* Church ; the other constitutes part of the house of the Fourth Prebendal Stall ; supposed to have been the Sacrist’s Office. The tower is very ancient.

The Priests, who fled from *Ely*, having repaired the Church, and other buildings, this ceased to be a foundation for females. A College of Seculars, under the government of a President, was formed; who lived here, with their wives and children, until King *Edgar*, in 970, at the solicitation of his Prime Minister, *Dunstan*, and other Prelates, permitted *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, to turn out the Seculars,¹ and place 70 Monks, of the Benedictine Order, under the government of an Abbot, in their stead: and, that Monarch, by his munificent endowment, and gifts to the Church, no less than by the encouragement which he gave to Bishop *Ethelwold*, and the Abbot, to purchase lands and manors,² layed the foundation for this becoming one of the richest Abbies in the kingdom; and he is, therefore, justly styled, the Restorer of

The MONASTERY.

This event took place 100 years after the *Danish* massacre. Bishop *Ethelwold*, who repaired the Church, &c. also erected several new buildings;³ and *Edgar* granted the principality of the Isle, in the way of purchase and exchange, for the use of the Monastery. The government continued to be vested in an Abbot,⁴ until the death of *Richard*, the 10th Abbot, in 1109, when the Monastery was advanced to an Episcopal See. The immediate government of the Monks then devolved upon the Prior, although the Bishop occupied the Abbot's place at Church (which he still retains); presided in the Chapter-house, and at all their public assemblies; continued to appoint and displace several of their chief officers, and to prescribe rules and ordinances for their behaviour, as their superior, until the surrender of the Monastery, in 1539.

At first, the Prior was appointed by the Bishop, but afterwards he was elected by the Monks.⁵ In the accounts of the officers of the Monastery, he is always stiled

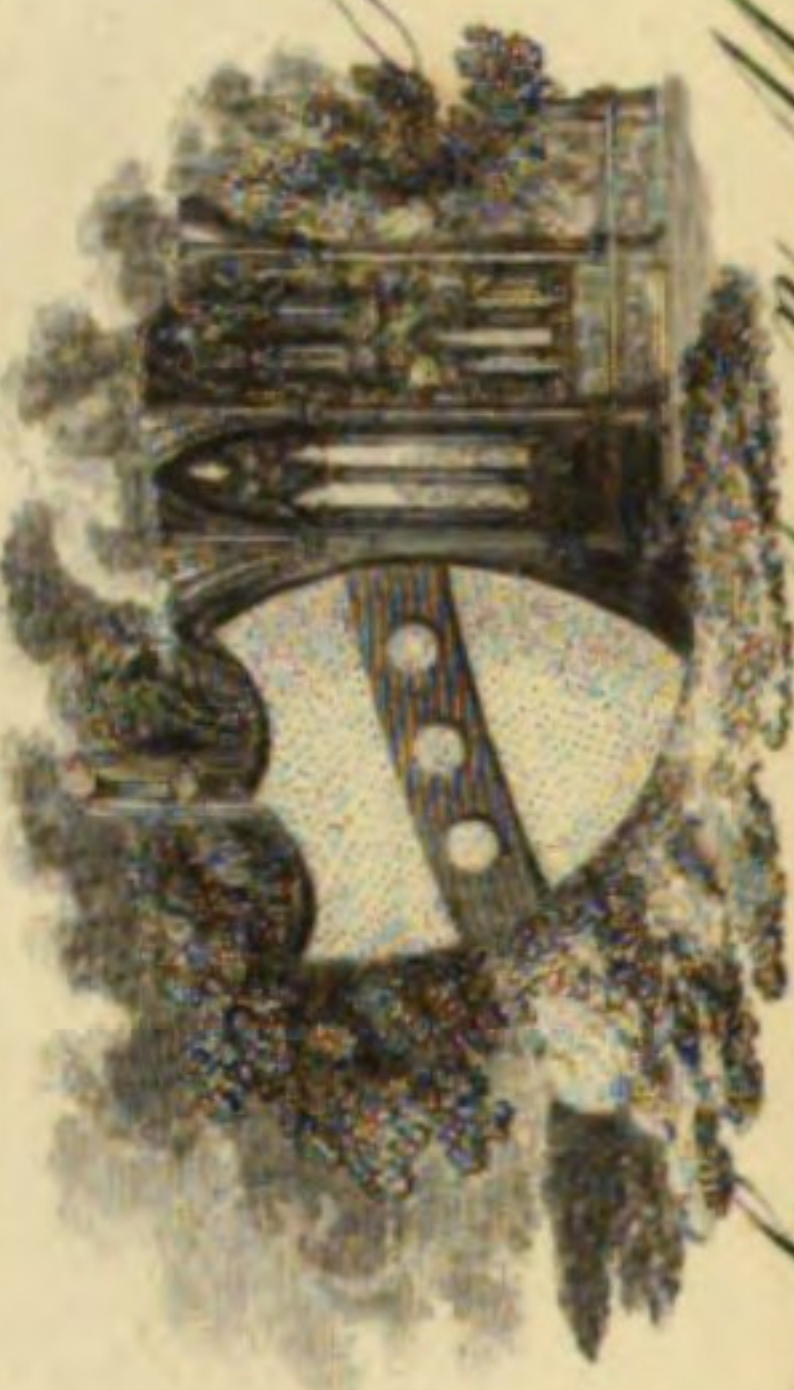
¹ In the infancy of the *Saxon* Church, the Ministers consisted of the Clergy and the Monks, who were equally desirous of converting the barbarians, but became antagonists by the jealousy of opposite interests. (*Lingard*). Bishop *Tanner* informs us, that the crimes of the Secular Clergy, have been most carefully recorded and published; and their defences as carefully concealed. We cannot, therefore, expect to form a just character of them; and should be cautious of admitting what the Monks have left on record against them. Historians have confounded the old Secular Canons and the Monks, by calling the houses of the latter, *Collegia*, and the chapters of the former, *Monasteria*. It seems that, before the time of *Edgar* and *Dunstan*, Monasteries were Convents of Secular married Clergy. ² See an account of the endowment of the Church, after its re-establishment, vol. 1, p. 76. ³ There is no record which specifies what these new buildings consisted of; neither are there sufficient remains of many of them left, to form any probable conjecture respecting them: yet, they must have been considerable, to enable Abbot *Elsing* to receive Duke *Brithnoth*, and to entertain him and his army (vide vol. 1, p. 84); or, *Leofsin*, one of the Abbots who held the office of Chancellor to King *Canute*, to feast that Monarch several times, at this Abbey, attended by his Queen and Nobles, (vol. 1, p. 94): likewise, the Knights and Gentlemen, who were quartered upon the Monastery, during the administration of *Godfrey*, from 1075 to 1078. (Ibid. p. 106). *Henry II.* also, with a train of Nobles, held a Council here, in 1177. *Edward I.* in 1297 (p. 153), and *Edward II.* in 1314, kept Easter here (p. 155). ⁴ Vide vol. 1, p. 125. ⁵ Ibid, p. 218.



J.C. Buckler Delin.

B. Howlett Sculp.

Viro Reverendo Georgio Leonardo
Hanc Capellæ faciem Meridionalem
Sumptibus suis
Gratis Animis D.D.D. Gul. Stevenson.



Jenyns. A. M. Gysd. Eccles. Canonico
a Priore Crauden Glensi extracta
ari incisam
Jenyns. A. M. Gysd. Eccles. Canonico
a Priore Crauden Glensi extracta
ari incisam
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ari incisam

stiled *Dominus*, which Mr. *Fuller* translates Lord Prior. He lived separately from the other members of the community, and he was the pastoral staff.³ He entertained all strangers who visited the Monastery. — In some reigns, he was summoned to sit in Parliament (vide Hist. v. I, p. 223. Ang. Sacra, v. I, p. 582), and held the same rank as Dean of other Cathedral Churches, in which the Chapter consisted of secular Canons.⁴ His residence was called the

DEANERY.

Which was built about the end of the 11th century, and occupied the scite of the present Deanery. It was surrounded by a wall, and had a court. The buildings on the west side, which is now the site of the Dean and Chapter, was the Great Hall, entered by a porch. On the south side, stood the Refectory, begun by Prior *Hew*, and finished by his son. The buildings on the east side, are supposed to be the remains of the eighth stall; and the crypt of this building, is particularly remarkable. The semicircular arches, the proportions of the columns, and the capitals, all bespeak very remote antiquity. The date of its erection, is about the early part of the Norman æra; but the columns appear to have belonged to a much older building. Adjoining to this, northward, was the kitchen;⁵ and, on the south side, the

THE PRIOR'S CHAPEL.

By the Treasurer's account, it appears, that this curious Oratory, was erected in the 18th and 19th years of *Richard II.* A. D. 1324-5, by Prior *Crawden*, or *Craweden*; in whose time, "larger and more expensive buildings, were undertaken and carried on, than, perhaps, at any other period, since the foundation of the Church (vide Hist. v. I, p. 223). It is evident, from the style of the building, and its ornaments, that the same architect, or master, constructed this and the Lady Chapel. The form of it is a parallelogram. The dimensions, within, are 31 feet long, by 15½ feet wide; the height, from the base to the centre of its once groined roof,

³ *Dominus*, I believe, when applied to any one lower than a Knight, meant only, that the person addressed was a Clergyman; and, to such, I rather think, it was confined, as it is a word in answer to our word "Reverend." Although *Fuller* says that Abbots had a separate residence, he does not mention of our here.

⁴ This privilege was obtained of Pope John XXIII. by Prior *Pozarke*, in 1512. (Hist. vol. I, p. 223.)

⁵ Ecclesiastics, who professed to regulate their conduct by the decrees of the Councils, and the statutes of the Ancient Fathers, were designated Canons. — *Leigard*. — Prior *Crawden* built the Chapel, a new Hall and Study, adjoining to his lodgings. Hist. vol. I, p. 220.

⁶ In the inventory of the household left in the custody of Mr. Robert Welles, Guardian, November 20th, 1539, the following rooms, in the barge, are mentioned: — "The Great Chamber, Prior *Per*'s Chamber, the next with the Garden Chamber, Prior's Chapel, Chapel Chamber, the next Chamber, then Chappelleyn's chamber, and the Great Hall." — *Collectanea*. The others mentioned are, the barge house, backe house, kytchyn, pantry, and scullery. ⁷ *Fuller* tells us, that the Frothing in this Abbey "was as good as the bell of all others in England."

B. Howden Sculpt.

Penyngs. A. M. Episc. Eccles. Canonica.

a Pierre Clauden Glensie extracta
ari incasam

are incased
th. Gut. Steinson?

*Hanc Epistola suam. Mercedem
sumptibus suis*

Amphibius *Aus*
gratia *facimus* *M.D.*

stiled *Dominus*, which Mr. *Bentham* translates *Lord Prior*.¹ He lived separately from the other members ;² was allowed to wear a mitre, and to use the pastoral staff.³ He entertained all strangers of consequence who visited the Monastery.— In some reigns, he was summoned to sit in Parliament (vide Hist. v. 1, p. 223. Ang. Sacra, v. 1, p. 683), and held the same rank as Dean of other Cathedral Churches, in which the Chapter consisted of Secular Canons.⁴ His residence was called the

LODGE,⁵

Which was built about the end of the 13th century, and occupied the scite of the present Deanery. It was constructed round a small square, or court. The buildings on the west side, which is now the residence of the Registrar to the Dean and Chapter, was the Great Hall, erected by Prior *Crowden*.⁶ On the north side, stood the Refectory, begun by Prior *Hemmingston*, about 1270, and finished by him. The buildings on the east side, are appropriated to the Prebendary of the eighth stall ; and the crypt of this building, is particularly interesting. The semicircular arches, the proportions of the columns, and the ornaments of their capitals, all bespeak very remote antiquity. The date of its erection, is about the early part of the *Norman* æra ; but the columns appear to have belonged to a much older building. Adjoining to this, northward, was the kitchen ;⁷ and, on the south side, is

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⁴ Ecclesiastics, who professed to regulate their conduct by the decrees of the Councils, and the statutes of the Ancient Fathers, were denominated Canons.—*Lingard*. ⁵ Prior *Crowden* built the Chapel a new Hall and Study, adjoining to his lodgings. Hist. vol. 1, p. 220. ⁶ In the inventory of the “ Implements of Household left in the custody of Mr. *Robert Welles*, Guardian, November 20th, 1539,” the following

rooms, in the lodge, are mentioned :—“ The Great Chamber, Prior *Per*'s Chamber, the next within that, Garden Chamber, Prior's Chapel, Chapell Chamber, th'inner Chamber, then Chappeleyn's chamber, and the Great Hall.”—*Collectanea*. The offices mentioned are, the brue house, backe house, kytchyng, pantrie, and scolarly.” ⁷ *Fuller* tells us, that the Feasting in this Abbey “ bare away the bell of all others in *England*.”

roof, appears to have been about $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is divided into four compartments, by clustered columns; from the tops of which the ribs of the vaulting sprang. The first compartment is plain, and much larger than the others; the last of which is raised two steps, for the altar. The floor is formed of tiles, upon which are represented the Fall of Man; with the figures of various beasts, circles, and triangles, &c. and is perfect, except the colouring.¹ The serpent, in the picture, has a human female face. The walls were ornamented with a double niche, richly decorated with small columns, pinnacles and crockets, &c. The lower niche was perforated by a small window, which is seen in the exterior view. The upper niche has a supported pedestal, on which a figure was placed.—The third and fourth compartments, have long painted windows, each separated into two lights, by a mullion, which is uncommon in windows of that date. The tracery of these is still very perfect. At the east end is a recess, in which is the large window, divided, by four mullions, into five lights. The tracery of this is beautiful and almost entire.

Being converted into a dwelling-house, the interior of this Chapel is divided into two floors; and the length into two apartments and a passage. The north side, as far as the altar, has been faced with brick, for the insertion of chimnies; but, it is evident, that the sides corresponded. The floor of the crypt, upon which this Chapel stands, is nearly on a level with the surrounding ground; the entrance to it is under the west window. The entrance to the Chapel is by a stair-case, which winds within the buttress, at the north-east corner: it had a communication, from the hall, which we mentioned, by a passage, now nearly destroyed; and the hall, which is upon a level with the floor of the Chapel, is now converted into the residence of a Canon. The construction of this building, and the Prior's chamber, we find, by the Bursar's accounts, cost 138*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

Mr. *Gough* has noticed the floor of this Chapel,² in vol. 10, of "*Archæologia*;" and Mr. *Fowler* has given a print of it in his splendid publication of *Mosaic and Tesselated Pavements*; but we are chiefly indebted to Mr. *Wilkins*, for an account of

¹ These curious and expensive decorations were not confined to religious buildings. Doctor *Ducarel* informs us, that the floor of the great guard chamber of *William* the Conqueror, at *Caen*, is paved with tiles, about five inches square, baked almost to vitrification, and charged with coats of arms. Betwixt each row, in tessellated work, is a maze or labyrinth, about ten feet diameter in the centre; the intricate meanders of which extend, at least, a mile, from the beginning to the end. The remainder of the floor is inlaid with small squares, of different colours, placed, alternately, in the manner of a draught board, for the amusement of the soldiers. Adjoining to this, is the Baron's hall, 24 feet in breadth, and 27 in length, paved with tiles, and stained with figures of stags and dogs, in full chase. On account of the arms, the bearing of which did not commence so soon, some writers give these works to the end of King *John's* reign, when he was loitering away his time with the beautiful *Isabel*. Similar to the above, but of later date, is the altar floor at *Gloucester*, formed by tiles of the same size as those at *Ely*, composing Armorial Bearings, with Texts from Scripture, and Ornamental Devices. It was the gift of Abbot *Sebroke*, who was elected in 1450. A few years ago, a pious lady offered to supply its place with marble squares, which, fortunately, was declined. Mr. *Carter* has perpetuated this valuable specimen of art. ² This Chapel, in his edition of *Camden*, is said to be a granary. Vol. 2, p. 233.

of the whole building, accompanied with plans, elevations, sections, and details, in the 14th vol. of "Archæologia:" and, that gentleman, having paid particular attention to the subject, the editor has availed himself of his scientific knowledge, in drawing up the above account.

The accompanying south-east view of this Chapel, will give a correct and distinct idea of its present exterior appearance; particularly of the east window; the beauty of which, in the inside, is obscured by the floor. In the south view of the Cathedral, the approach to the Chapel, &c. (through the avenue of chesnut trees, planted by the *Ely* historian, in 1739-40), is shewn; also, the buildings adjoining to it, which have just been described.¹ The grand entrance to the Monastery, from the west,

¹ The Commissioners appointed by *Henry VIII.* in 1531, assigned the following Buildings of the Monastery to the members of the new-founded Cathedral Church. By this account, the situation of many parts of the Monastery, as well as their appropriation, both before and after the Dissolution, are explained, and other buildings pointed out, which were afterwards destroyed. It is taken from Mr. *Bentham's* "Collectanea," and the original is in the library of *Bene't College, Cambridge*:—

"*The Dean's Lodging.*—All the edifices and grownd, from the gret hall to the galery wall, westward, and from the olde hall, with the kechyn, called the Prior's kechyn, with chappel and galery southward; with the soyle of the same, except the stuff of the kechyn, and except parcell of the kechyn, under the chappel chambre. The gret hall to be for the petit canons, with all the other menysters and officers to dyne and sup in, with the volts underneth the same; and also the covent kechyn, and the litel bathe adjoynng to the same; with sufficient implements of kechyn stuff, botry, and napry.

"*Doctor Cox* (1st Prebend).—The Celerer's logen, from the fermery northward, with all the edifices both beneth and above, as far as the buyldyng goth southward; with the garden extending to the Dorter westward. Proviso for the old man loging *dur: vita*.

"*Dene of Stoke* (2d).—The paynted chamber, from the firmere, of the south to the outermost part of the buylding northward; and from the Church-yard westward; with all the edifices beneth and above chamber annexed to the same called is chamber, with the Church-yard therto adjoynng; and half the garden, with the yle adjoynng therto.

"*Doctor Meye* (3).—The Black Hostre from the firmery of the north, with all the edifices, both beneth and above, southward, with the chamber, sumtyme the celerer's, annext therto of the east; and the garden annexed to the same sumtyme the firmaris, with a kichen, diet, firmar: with the nether part of the Chamberhous, beryng half the charge of the covering of the same; with the orchyerd agaynst the same.

"*Mr. Custons*¹ (6).—Gent hall, with all the edifices, both beneth and above, from the firmery chappel north wall of the north, and the wall of the garden of the said hall, with the garden adjoynng to the same of the south; and from Mr. *Hamond's* lodgyng of the eest to the black Hostry of the west; with Chamberer house, viz. le on pt: beryng half the charges of the coveryng the same, &c.

"*Mr. Ayer*² (5).—Mr. *Hamond's* lodgyng, from the firmery of the west; with the edifices, both above and beneth, with garden orchyard annexed to the same; and the litel chappel in the firmery church, except the lead, &c.

"*Mr. Hamond*³ (7).—The almery, with all the edifices, courts, and gardens, belonging to the same; lacking 2 chynes wyndows &c.

"*Doctor Lyson*⁴ (4).—The sextre hall, as it is compassed, howsser, yards, and gardens, &c.

"*Mr. Ward*⁵ (8).—The newe hall, with the audite chamber, and the chappel chamber, called Mr. *Lee* chambre, with the hous and vaults ther about, with the little garden, and pultre yard, and the ponds there, and the chappel chamber, and parcell of the kechyn underneth the same, lacking one pair stayrs, &c.

"The chamber at the hall dore to be for an audite chamber.

"*For Petit Canons.*—Knights chamber, vault underneth; *John Corbet*.⁶ 4 chambers in the gate-house for

¹ Late Monk. ² Bach. Divinity. ³ Late Monk. ⁴ Master of the Chancery. ⁵ Late Monk. ⁶ Ibid.

west, still remains, nearly in its original state; and is generally known by the appellation of

ELY PORTA.

It was begun in the time of Prior *Buckton*; who occurs, as Prior, in 1366; and it was building, at the time of his death, in 1397,¹ as appears from the following entry in the Bursar's accounts—"Solut: *Johanni Mepsale* et servient: suis operant: super novas Portas per 4 Sept: post mortem Dni: *Johannis Buckton* nuper Prioris, 27s. 5d." It will seem strange, therefore, that the arms of the Confessor should be placed upon the front of this building, until it is known that *Richard* the Second, in whose reign it was built, having adopted the Confessor for his Patron Saint, bore also his arms, separately, and impaled with those of *England* and *France*. Among other proofs of the latter mode, may be mentioned, the monumental brass of Sir *Simon Felbrig*, upon which the King's standard is so represented.²

The Prior held a monthly Court here (MS. Epi. *Wren*), and the Courts of the Manors belonging to the Abbey, were held here also, by the Auditor or Supervisor, whose annual stipend was 13s. 4d. (*Rotuli*). The lower rooms of this building are now converted into a Lodge for the Porter,³ and a Brew-house for the College, and a part of the upper rooms is used for a School. The present stables and granaries, extending east, from the gate, are mentioned in the *Computus*, about the

for 8 syngingmen. The 2 Port: his chamber and gayl-howse. The shryne chamber, *Cotts*.¹ In the firmery, 1 chamber next to the grownd, *John Bury*.² 1 chamber above, *William Sewal*.³ The Lady Chapel chamber, *John Spirard*.⁴ Chambers under one roof. *John Skeel*.⁵ *John Stoneham*.⁶ *Thos. Mawnds*.⁷ 2 chambers one above another—*Nichos. Duxford*.⁸ *W. Withred*.⁹

"The Malt garner. The schole-house, the schole Mr. chamber, the Usher's chamber, the chamber for the childer. The wax-house. The olde hall, at the hall dore. The brewhouse and the backhouse. Malt-ing-house. Long dort: with the privi dort: The Chamberer's chamber. Mil-house, with the scole-house, in the Alnery. The olde hall, in the sextry. The garn: in the sextry, next to the Church-yard. The bougry hall. The stones through: in the Church-yard. The Butler to have a chambre in the volt. The stable and garn: above. The pettencyaris. The frayter. The Chapter-house to be chonged."

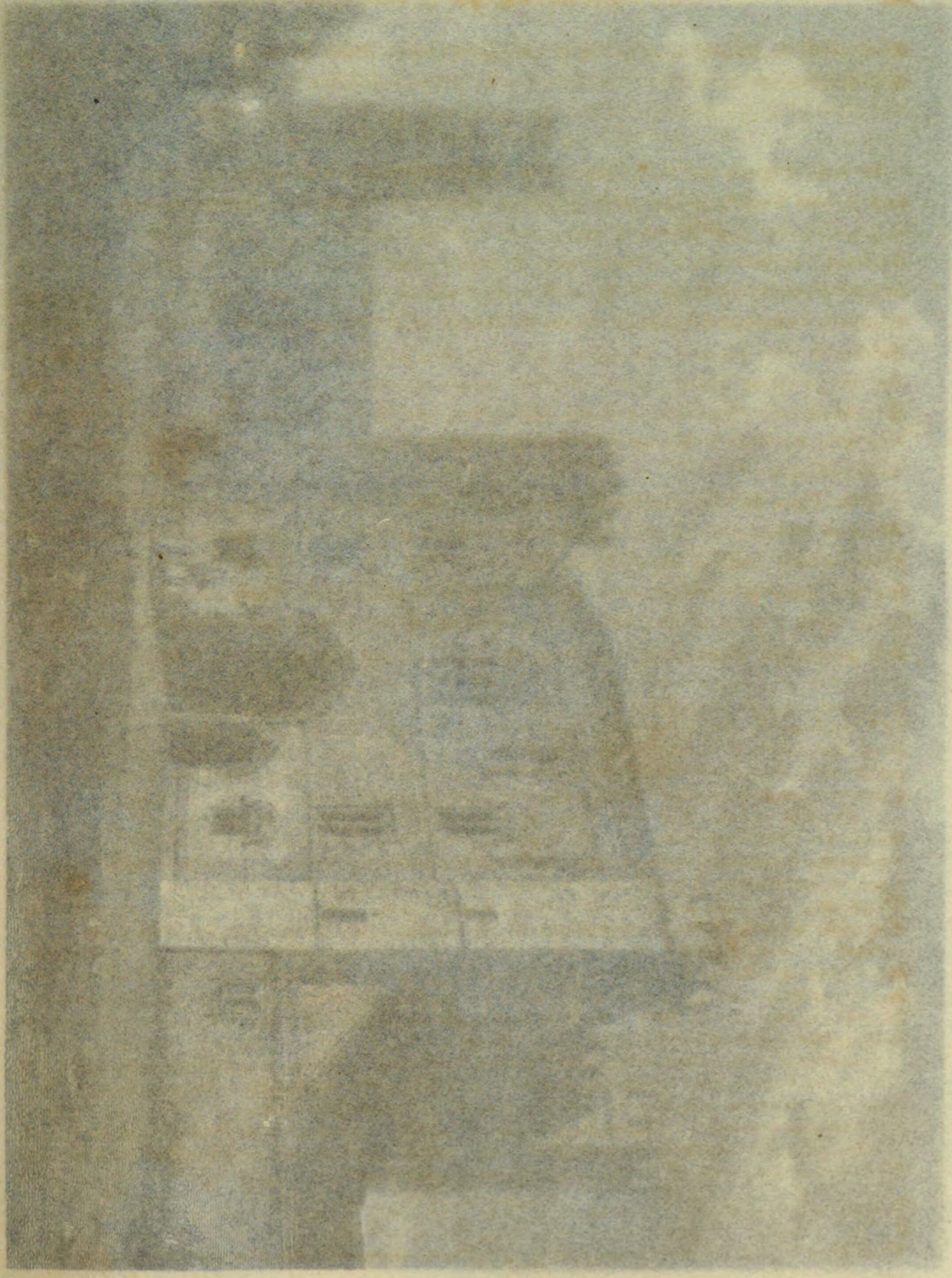
From the same MS. it appears, that, the "Closter, Fratey, Chapter-house, Chapele of St. *Kateryn*'s, Dorter, Fermarie, and all the chambers belonging to it, Chapell of our Lady and entry—Prior *Per*'s chamber, Knight's chamber, Audite-house, Sellerer's chamber, the iner chamber, in the Sexterie, *Scryne*'s chamber, and another little one, the porche of the Secresterie, the barnes, the Covent's Kytchyn, and the Steward's chamber, were all leaded."

Gratitude is another circumstance that may also account for the Arms of the Confessor appearing on the front of this building; for he was educated here; and, by his Charter, No. II. in the Appendix to vol. I, bestowed considerable possessions upon the Church and the Monastery.

¹ Hist. vol. I, p. 222. ² Sepul. Monum. vol. IV. p. 133. *Cotman's Sepul: Brasses in Norfolk.*"

³ The office of Porter to the Priory was hereditary, in the time of Bishop *Balsham*, 1277, as appears by three forms of resignation of the place.—*Bentham's "Collectanea."*

¹ Petty Canon, late Monk. ² Late Monk. ³ Ibid. ⁴ Gospeler. ⁵ Grammar Scholar. ⁶ Late Monk, Petty Canon. ⁷ Pistoler. ⁸ Petty Canon. ⁹ Late Monk. See vol. I, Appendix, p. 40, where all those who had been Monks, have *Sir* prefixed to their christian names; "being Priests, and in orders, but not in degrees, or graduated in the University."—*Fuller's Church History*, book vi. p. 352.



Handwritten text, likely a dedication or inscription, is visible on the left margin, partially obscured by the binding.

W. H. Spaulding (Canon)

Printed text, likely a title or description, is visible on the left margin, partially obscured by the binding.

Small printed text, likely a publisher's mark or printer's name, is visible at the bottom left corner.

... known by the

... as Prior, in 1366; ... as appears from the follow- ... *Johannis Buehton* ... that the arms of the ... until it is known that ... having adapted the Confessor ... and impaled with those of ... of the latter mode, may be mentioned, ... upon which the King's standard is

The ... and the Courts of the ... by the Auditor or Super- ... The lower rooms of this build- ... for the Porter, and a Brew-house for the Col- ... is used for a School. The present stables ... in the *Computus*, about the

The ... In the fir- ... The Lady Chap- ... *Johannis Buehton* ... *Thos. Mawnds*?

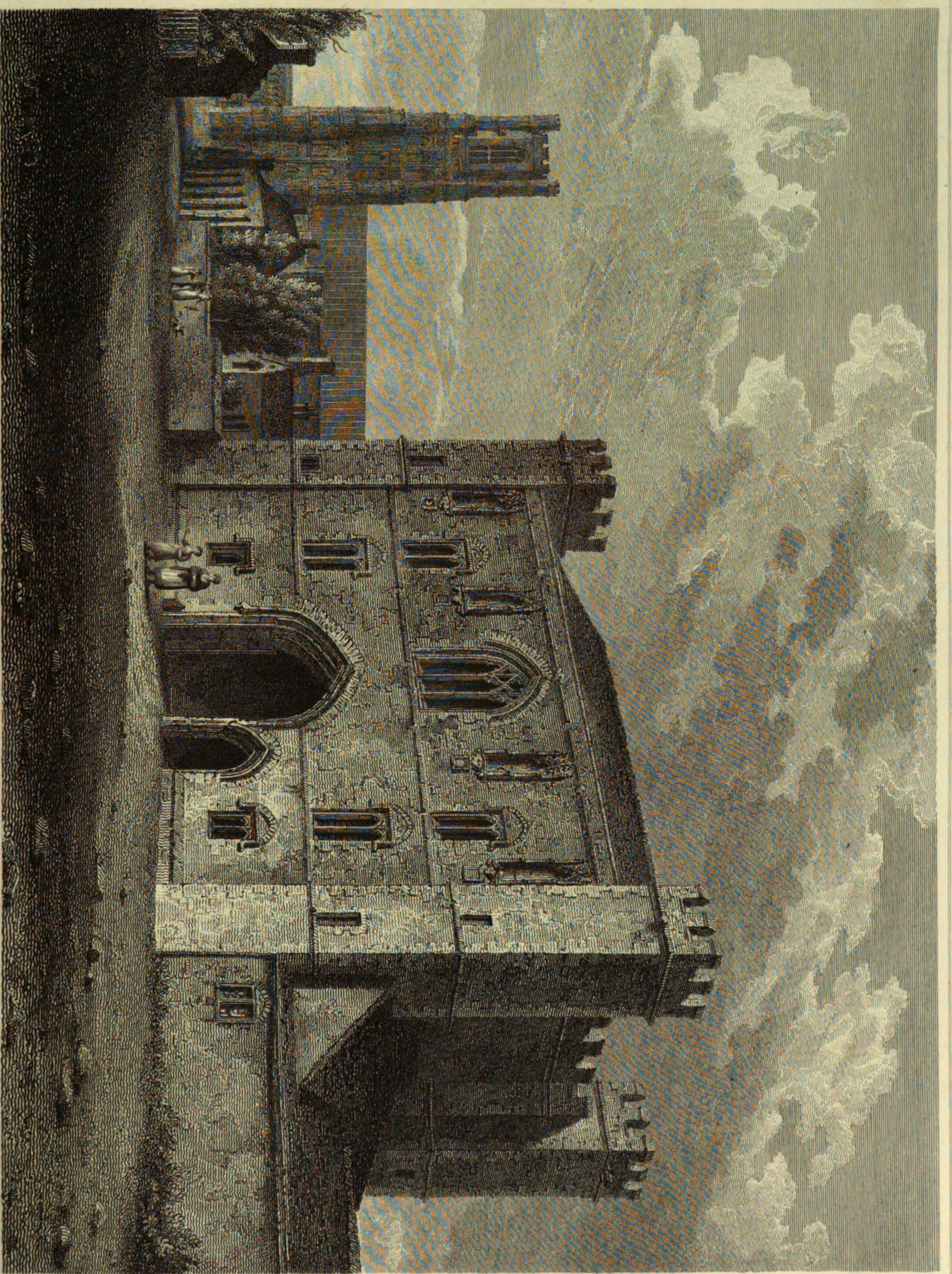
The ... the chamber for the childer. The wax-house. The ... The brew-house and the backhouse. Malt- ing-house. Long dort: with the ... Mid-house, with the scote- house, in the Almery. The old ... The gateway, next to the Church-yard. The hungry hall. The stony ... The Butler to have a chambre in the volt. The stable and garn: above. The ... The Chamber-house to be changed."

From the same ... the "Chaple of St. Kateryn's, Dorter, Fermarie, and all the chambers belonging to it. Chaple of our Lady and entry—Prior Per's cham- ber, Knight's chamber, ... Sexterie, *Seryne's* cham- ber, and another little one, the porche of the Sacristie, the ... Kytchyn, and the Stew- ard's chamber, were all loaded."

Gratitude is another circumstance that may also account for the arms of the Confessor appearing on the front of this building; for he was educated here: see, by his ... in the Appendix to vol. 1, ... upon the Church and the Monastery.

... *Sepul. Monum.* vol. ix. p. 333. *Cotman's Sepul: Remains in Norfolk.* ... *Henthorn's "Collectanea."*

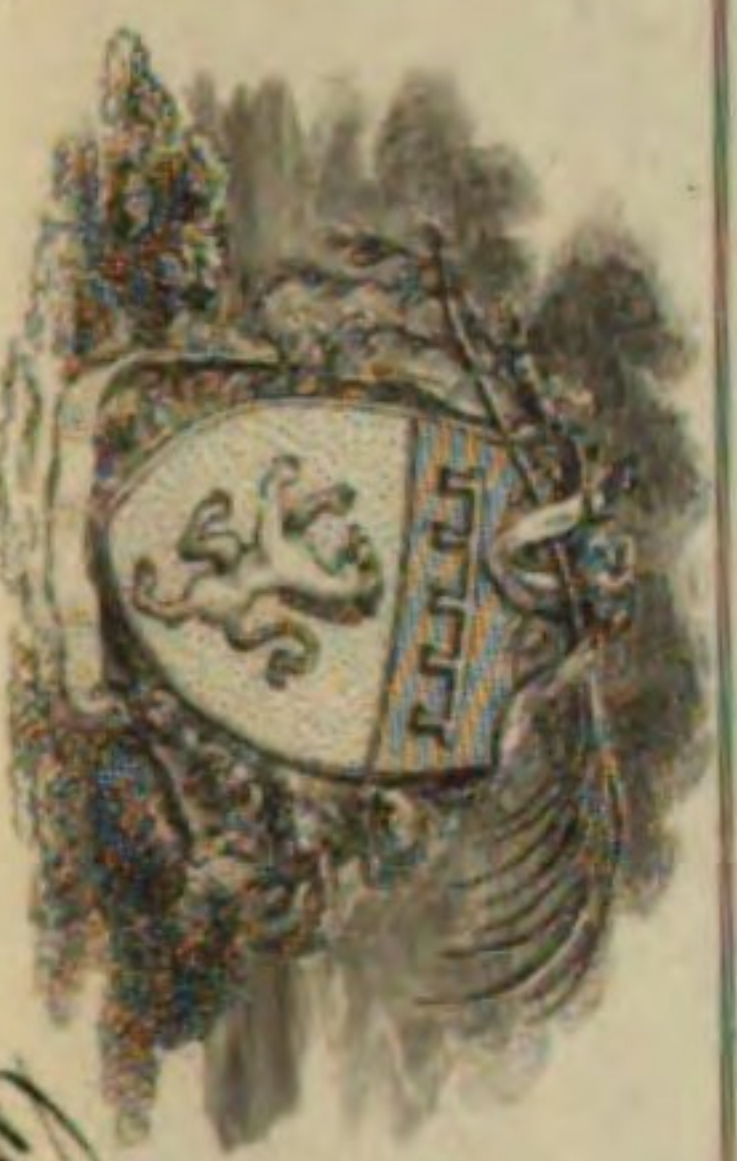
... Monk. * Late Monk. * Ibid. * Gospeler. * Grammar Schooler. * Late Monk. Petty Canon. * Prioler. * Petty Canon. * Late Monk. See vol. 1, Appendix, p. 29, where all these who had been ... being Priests, and in orders, but not to degrees, or graduated in the University.—*Fallen's Church History*, book vi. p. 352.



J.C. Beckler Delin.

B. Howlett Sculp.

Wm. Reverendo Joh. i. Dampier
Hanc Epistola Eticoris
gratia Amicus D.D.D.



W. M. Spud. Ectes. Canonice
Hanc Epistola Eticoris
gratia Amicus D.D.D.

the middle of the 14th century. A range of buildings, to the westward, once connected the gate with the present Deanery; and the remains of them, with buttressed fronts, towards the street, are shown in the annexed print. They certainly are of very great antiquity. The Crypts, upon which they stand, are supposed to have been cellars and stores, formerly; but they are now comfortable keeping-rooms. The Almonry (the Hall and Chapel of which are mentioned in the *Rotuli*), appears, by the Commission, quoted in the Notes, to have been the house now occupied by the Prebendary of the Seventh Stall, in the High-street. That, and the adjoining buildings, extending east and west, it is imagined, were the northern limits of the Monastery.

SCRIPTORIUM and LIBRARY.

We are not informed, where either of these places was situated; but a Charter of Bishop *Nigellus*, still remaining among the records of the Church, expressly grants, to the *Scriptorium* of the Monastery, the tythes of *Wytlessey* and *Impiton*; two parts of the tythes of the Lordship of *Pampesword*, with 2s. 2d.; and a mesuage in *Ely*, "*ad faciendos et emendandos libros.*"

From a variety of charges, in the "*Rotuli Computus*," relating to this and the other offices of the Monastery, the reader will find some interesting ones selected, in the subjoined Notes:¹ particularly the nature and proportion of the ingredients for

¹ FROM THE PRECENTOR'S ACCOUNTS.

A. D. 1300. 5 dozen of parchment 2s. 6d. 40 lbs. of ink¹ (*incausti*) 4s. 4d. A Clerk at a halfpenny a day. A book of the decretals bought for the library 3s. 2 lbs. of the grains of paradise 4s. Beer for the ink, for one year, 9d. "*Pro tabula Pascalis fac: denovo et illuminand:*" 4s. "*Speculum Gregor:*" 2s.—1329. Half a pound of verniz "*pro Scriptore meo*," 6d. The Precentor, going to *Balsham*, to enquire for books, 6s. 7d.—1361 6 "*quarteriis papiri*," 2s. 1 gall: "*vini de crete*,"² 3s. 4 lbs. corporase, 4 lbs. of galls, 2 lbs. of gum arab: 3s. 4d. to make ink.—1372. 8 calf skins, and 4 sheep skins, for covering books, 4s. 4d. The organ blower, for one year, as usual, 2s.—1374. Illuminating a Gradal (See NOTES, p. 53), and Consuetudinary 22s. 9d. The Amanuensis, for one year, 53s. 4d. and a tunic, 10s.—1396. Brother *Edmd. Tedyngton*, upon his beginning the Bible "*ut in 2 Anguillis Miss: eidem*," 16d. The bookbinder, 2 week's wages, 4s. 12 iron chains to fasten the books 4s. 5 doz: vellum 25s. 8d. Expences of making an Organ,³ "*in Australi parte Ecclesie*:"—20 stones of lead 16s. 9d. 4 white horse hides, for 4 pairs of bellows (*paribus de Belwes*), 7s. 8d. Ashen hoops ("*circulis fraxines*") for the bellows 4d. 16 pairs de *Jemewes* 22d. The carpenter, 8 days making the bellows 2s. 8d. 12 springs 3d. 1 lb. of glue 1d. 1 lb. of tin 3d. 6 calf skins 2s. 6d. 12 sheep skins 2s. 4s. 2 lbs. of quick silver 2s. Wire, nails, cloth, hooks, and staples, &c. 12d. Fetching the organ builder, and his board, 40s. Total 4l. 8s. 5d.—Repairing and amending the small organs 2s. 6d. Board of workman with his servant, 13 weeks, 8s. 10d.—1407. *Nichs. Stokes* teaching the Precentor's Clerk to play upon the organ, for one year, 30s.—1409. The Chanter teaching the boys $\frac{1}{4}$ of a year 10s.—1447. 6 pair of book clasps 15d.—1453. *Wm. Kyng*, organist, for one year, 13s. 4d.—1465. Writing two processional 6s. 8d.

From

¹ A charge of this kind frequently occurs, and in 1320, for "20 lb. *duri Incausti*." May we suppose that to be Indian Ink? which, although we do not use it for the purpose, the *Chinese* always write with. The Ink in common use with us, occurs afterwards. ² *Anderson*, on Commerce, informs us that, in 1313, a pipe of *French* wine cost only 17s. or 4l. 5s. of our present money. And, *Henry*, vol. 4, p. 488, of his History, says, *Thomas*, Earl of *Lancaster*, consumed, in his family, not less than 370 pipes in one year. ³ Bishop *Nigellus* granted the Tithes of *Cattemere*, except two acres, "*ad emendationem Organorum*."—*Bentham's* "Collectanea." *Spelman* says, that Regals, or portable Organs, were much used in *England*. In the fine print, engraved by *Strange*, after *Raphael*, St. *Cecilia* is represented with one of these instruments in her hand.

for making Ink, at that period; the brilliancy and durability of which are so much admired. And it is worth notice, that, in the course of a few years, about the middle of the 14th century, the Precentor purchased upwards of 70 dozen of parchment, and 30 dozen of vellum, for the use of this Scriptorium.

There are also various charges for books, and other things, purchased for the Library; and persons paid for going to seek after books, in distant places, which induce

FROM THE BURSAR'S ACCOUNTS.

A.D. 1334. The number of the Fleeces, in 1317 and 18, was 6883, weighing together, 32 sacca, 16 stones, and 3 lbs. at 10 marks per saccum.¹—1325. For building the Prior's (*Crowden's*) Chapel and Chamber 138l. 8s. 5d. For the mitre and pastoral staff of the late Bishop *Orford*, to his Executors, 26l. 13s. 4d.—1332. Gold fringe and other decorations for the Lord Prior's *Capa*² 22l. 9s. 8d.—1335. 148 qrs. of Oats, and carriage of them, 14l. 6s. 8d. Two Scholars, Students at *Cambridge* $\frac{1}{4}$ of a year, 6l. 3s.³—1396. *Expences of Burying the Prior (Bucton)*:—Black cloth for mourning, for the family, and others, against the funeral, 11l. 7s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Given to the poor 100s. To the tailor for making 12 white cloaks for 12 poor people⁴ 7s. For saying the psalms on the day of his exequies 9s. 10d. Making 92 lbs. of wax into torches and lights 3s. 10d. N. B. The wax was the Lord Prior's. 10 lbs. of candles 20d. 12 deal rafters for a herse 2s. Nails for do. 10d. The Bellman for ringing about the village 6d. Persons hired to row the Abbot of *Walden* to *Ely*, to celebrate the Exequies and Mass of the deceased, 16d. The Subchanter for making the Banner-roll of the Lord Prior 20s. The Grenetor for carrying the roll 13s. 4d. The Chaplain of the Almonry 10s. Spices and other things for the funeral 8l. 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Total 28l. 0s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—1526. *Robert Lytles* Corody for one year 6l.⁵ The players at the translation of St. *Etheldreda* 20s. Various men playing before the Lord Prior, twice this year, 7s. 4d. 41 dozen of larks 8s. 6d. Mr. *Horwood*, Physician to the Lord Prior (*Wells*), 8 days attendance, 62s.—(N. B. The word "*Papa*" first appears to be erased in these accounts, although the proclamation commanding it, was not issued before 1534).—A warrant of attorney 8d. Attorney's fee 20d. A saddle, bridle, and furniture, for the Lord Prior, 14s. 20 yards of cloth for the tables in the Prior's hall 7s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 66,500 turfs 5l. 12s. 6d. 52,300 *leschs*: 34l. 10s. 8d. Cloathing the Monks, 13s. 4d. each.⁶—1529. Expended at the Lord Cardinal's (*Wolsey*) visitation 43l. 11s. 11d.—1532. The King's Singers at the feast of St. *Etheldreda* 20s. The minstrels at do. 12d. *Thomas Parker* rideing to *Cambridge* with the Lord Prior's water, three times, when he was sick, 3s. 9d. The Lord Prior's (*Wells* al: *Steward*) expences rideing to *London*, and staying there from the 14th day of March to the 7th of April, 12l. 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sundry silver vessels bought by the Lord Prior 60l.⁷ Presents sent by him to the Coronation of the Queen of *England* (*Ann Boleyn*) 12l. 8s. 4d. From

¹ *Saccum lanae*, among the *English*, contained 26 stones of 14 lb. each.—*Spelman*. ² *Du Cange* thus defines the word: "*Capa vestis Species, laxioris et talaris, quæ cæteris vestibus superaddebatur, Pallii instar.*" *Strutt* says it was, originally, a covering for the head, distinct from the dress, and, afterwards became an appendage to the robe, the gown, and the mantle. ³ Vide Hist. vol. 1, p. 220, note. ⁴ These were the torch-bearers. See *Strutt's Horda*, vol. 2, p. 108. ⁵ This was an allowance made to a servant of the King, or of the Prior and Convent. *Peter Peuteley*, Physician and Surgeon to the Monastery in 1401, was allowed two "*Houshold Loofs*," and one "*Blak qr.-wyht Loof*," one measure of good ale called "*Karite*," out of the same vessel from whence the Convent was served; a mess from the kitchen the same as the Monks were served with in the refectory, on flesh and fish days; also with four yards of russet cloth, more inclining to black; with 6s. 8d. at Christmas; and a respectable (*honestum*) and sufficient Chamber for his residence in the Monastery for life—on condition that he attended the Brethren, as Physician and Surgeon, without any other allowance, except for medicines. N. B. Several similar grants occur in the records.—MS. Epi: *Elie*; "*Collectanea*." ⁶ The habits of the Monks consisted of a black loose coat of stuff, reaching down to the heels, with a cowl or hood of the same, and a scapular, or narrow piece of cloth, over the rest, falling over the back and breast, from the neck to the feet; under the coat, a habit of white flannel, as large as the former, and boots. ⁷ A MS. in *Bene't College Library*, states that, the "*Basons, Pottes, Gobletts, Bolls, Masers with Covers, Spoons, Salts, gilt and plain*," remaining in the hands of this Prior, as Guardian, at the surrender of the Monastery, weighed 489 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces: and Mr. *Bentham* observes, that his bequest of 286 ounces afterwards, was only a restoring of so much plate to the Church. (Hist. vol. 1, p. 227.) However complying this person might be when he was Dean, *Richard Crumwell* wrote word that he was "*of a forward sorte*," in a letter from *Ramsey*, preserved in the *Cotton Library*.

induce us to suppose, that many valuable works were deposited here; Mr. *Spelman*, in his "Collectanea," has given the titles of a few of them.¹

GARDEN, ORCHARD, and VINEYARD.

So early as the time of Abbot *Brithnoth*, there was a Garden and Orchard to this Monastery, planted with the choicest fruit trees, in the most beautiful order, (Hist. vol. 1, p. 79.) And, by an inquest, taken in 1229, it appears, that the Prior and Convent had a Prison, a Court, and Vineyard, in the Close of the Priory, which contained sixteen acres of land, a Garden of six acres, and a windmill—and two of these items are celebrated in the following Monkish Distich:—

*"Hæc sunt Elyæ, Lanterna, Capella Mariæ,
Ast molendinum, multum dans vinea vinum."*

In 1332, the Cellarer accounts for three year's rent of "6 *acr. terre jacentium infra clausum vinee*," at 3s. a year; the keeper of the vineyard's wages, 10½d. a week, and a robe, annually, of 10s. value; also for the sale of two bushels of green grapes (*uvarum*) 7s. 6d. If the last article is considered as the overplus or refuse of the vintage (for it is not likely that the whole year's produce was sold), it conveys no contemptible idea of the state of Horticulture in the Monastery at that early period. The Vineyard, the Orchard, and the Garden, as well as the keepers' name, and the articles sold out of each, are particularly distinguished in the *Computus*, especially the two first, *Vinea* and *Pomarium*; a circumstance which very materially affects the assertion, that historians meant a Gardener by *Vinitor*, and an Orchard of Apple Trees, by the word *Vinea*. See Notes to History, p. 63.

The SCHOOL of the MONASTERY.

In what part of the Monastery this was situated, before the dissolution, we know not; but we find the collation of *John Downham*, jun. to the Mastership of it, in 1448, by Prior *Wells*; who stiles him "*Relatu fide dignorum et experientia plenius informati*." He was licensed for 15 years, to teach Grammar within the *Grammar School of the Monastery*, and no where else, to five charity boys. He was also to perform divine service, three days every week, in the Chapel of the

FROM THE ALMONER'S ACCOUNTS.

A. D. 1327. 2 calves sold 2s. 15 young pigs 8s. 3 bushels of salt, to salt an ox, 11½d. A bridle 10s.—
1337. 2 quarters of corn 9s. 4d. 5 quarters¹ of mesling 20s. 11 qrs. of pease 3ls. 12 qrs. of oats 17s. 6 oxen 4l. Winnowing 33 qrs. 1 bush. of corn, and cleaning 46 qrs. 2 bush. of pease, 2s. 8d. Weeding 16 acres of corn and 33 acres of barley 4s. 8d. Reaping 17 acres of corn, 9d. per acre. 21 acres of barley at 10d. 5 acres of pease at 9d. with victuals. Bread given to the poor annually, on Anniversaries, 28l. 16s. 7d. 89 "*Stodes pro stauro*" 3ls. 11d. A carpenter eight days 4s. 6d.

¹ Liber variorum Cassiodori. Questiones Bedæ, super Genesim. Aldelmus de Virginitate, prosa et carmine. Vitruvius. Itinerarium Antonini. Paschasius Radbertus, super lamentationes Hieremiæ. Andreas, super Heptacum. Andreae historica expositio super Esaiam, Hieremiam, & Danielem.—Vol. 3, p. 272, *Antiquarii Collectanea*.

¹ A quarter, *Gale* says, is eight bushels, or a horse load.

the Almonry ; and three days every week, in the Chapel of the Virgin ; and on Sundays and holydays, wherever he chose. Besides this, he was to teach the junior brethren, for one hour and a half, before three o'clock each day, in a room to be assigned by the Prior (*Wells*) within the Monastery. For the last, he was to be paid by the brethren ; and he was to be allowed a proper school-room, a chamber to live in, a gown annually, with 17s. 4d. in silver. For performing service in the Lady Chapel, 26s. 8d. and, for service in the Almonry, seven monk's loaves, and seven gallons (*laginas*) of the best ale, *sub spuma* ; and a monk's mess, every day, from the kitchen of the Convent, with pittances, when they were allowed to the monks ; also the best cloth, the same as they were allowed.¹

Mention is made of "*Domus Carnificis coquina Dni Prioris Portas Eliensis.*" Bishop *Eustatius*, considering how much more conveniently and decently (*honeste*) the beer, and other things, might be conveyed through the Cloister (*Claustrum*) to the Refectory, granted the Monks a place to make a Cellar, between the Refectory "*et murum Porticus,*" in the way from his chamber to the Church ; and a way, eight feet wide, from their bake-house (*Pistrino suo*) to the said Cellar. Which grant was confirmed by Pope *Innocent*. Bishop *Balsham*, in 1258, gave to the Monks, his brew-house (*bracinum*) in *Ely*, built opposite his fish-ponds (*vivarii*) situated between the Queen's chamber (*cameram reginæ*) and the Monk's mill.² But Mr. *Bentham* seems not to have ascertained whereabouts the above Cellar, Refectory, Murum Porticus, Bake-house, Brew-house, Bishop's Chamber, or Monk's Mill, were situated.

There is mention made, also, in the Sacrist's accounts, of a chamber in the Infirmary called *Helle*. Rooms, so denominated, occur in the history of other religious houses ; and some with the pleasant appellations of *Heaven* and *Paradise*. The above room might have been appropriated to the sick, or the confinement of an offending Secular Priest, or refractory Monk.³

An account of the principal Officers of the Monastery, and their respective duties, will be found in this History, vol. 1, p. 126. But the reader will find a fuller account, in the admirable preface to Bishop *Tanner's* "*Notitia Monastica,*" edited by Mr. *Nasmith*.⁴ We have observed, that the *Portarius* was an hereditary office, in this Monastery. The importance of it may be conceived from the circumstance of three persons, who filled that department at *Newenham*, in *Devonshire*, having been advanced to the dignity of Abbots.⁵ The *Janitor* was an inferior officer : and we find *Richard de Spalding's* annual fee, the Janitor of this Monastery, in 1335, was no more than 6s. 8d.⁶ The following Officers of inferior

note,

¹ *Bentham's* Collectanea.

² *Ibid.*

³ See the Preface to *Tanner's* *Notitia*, 1787, p. xvii. note d.

⁴ Who has added a very copious list of Books and MSS. relating to the Monastery and Church of *Ely*.

⁵ *Mon. Angl.* vol. 1, p. 932, 933. ⁶ *Bentham's* Collectanea.

note, are mentioned in the *Rotuli*:—Senescalus Hospicii Dni: Prioris, Aurifrixarius, Emptor Ciborum, Emptor Ovorum, Senescalus terrarum, Potager Conventus, Graingiarus, Porcarius, Stabularius, and Piscator, who had their residence in the Monastery, with their regular stipends, and liveries, or gowns. Many more, of this class, are given in the Appendix to the History of *Croyland*, p. 52.

Although the number of Monks was ordered, by Bishop *Northwold*, who visited this house, in 1261, to be made up to 70, according to ancient custom; the greatest number, which appears in the Chamberlain's accounts, from 1258 to 1533, is 51. From those documents also we learn, that the number was constantly varying from 51 to 32. That, after the plague, in 1349, the number, including the Prior, was only 28; and, that the average number of 28 years, was 41. Seven years before they were dissolved, there were only 36 Monks and the Prior, in the Monastery. At the time of the dissolution, the possessions of the Monastery were estimated at £1084, 6s. 9½d. clear yearly value, according to *Dugdale*, and £1301, 8s. 2d. according to *Speed*.¹ It

¹ About 380 Houses were dissolved, by the Act of 1535; and a revenue, of 30 or £32,000 a year, came to the Crown, with £100,000 in plate and jewels. By the suppression of the greater Houses, in 1540, the King gained a revenue of about £100,000; besides a large sum in plate and jewels. By the Act of 1548, 90 Colleges, 110 Hospitals, and 2374 Chantries and free Chapels were destroyed. In return for these, we are indebted to *Henry VIII.* for 13 Cathedrals, that Monarch having turned the Priors and Monks of *Canterbury*, *Winchester*, *Durham*, *Worcester*, *Rochester*, *Norwich*, *Ely*, and *Carlisle*, into Deans and Prebendaries. The possessions of the Regular Clergy, at the dissolution, somewhat exceeded £140,000. But Bishop *Burnet* supposes them to have been worth ten times that sum. Mr. *Nasmith* says, if we suppose the annual rent to be £200,000, we shall probably not exceed the truth; and that sum may be considered equivalent to £2,000,000 in these days; estimating the value of land to be now ten times greater than it was in *Henry VIII.*'s reign. Supposing the present rental of the kingdom is not less than £20,000,000, it will then follow, that the possessions of the religious houses did not exceed a tenth part of the landed property of the times.—*Notitia Monastica*, Edit. 1787.

Copy of the Surrender of Ely Monastery, by the Prior and Convent, Nov. 18, 31° Henr. 8.

“Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens Scriptum nostrum pervenerit *Robertus Stewarde* Prior Monasterii et Ecclesie Cathedralis Eliensis Ordinis Sancti Benedicti et ejusdem loci Conventus Salutem in Domino sempiternam Noveritis nos prefatos Priorem et Conventum unanimi consensu et assensu nostris animis deliberatis certa scientia & mero motu nostris ex quibusdam causis justis et rationabilibus nos animas & conscientias nostras specialiter moventibus ultro sponte ac voluntarie dedisse & concessisse ac per presentes damus concedimus reddimus deliberamus et confirmamus Illustrissimo Invictissimoque in Christo Principi et Domino nostro Domino Henrico octavo Dei Gratia Anglie et Francie Regi Fidei Defensori Domino Hibernie ac in Terris Supremo Capiti Ecclesie Anglicane Totum dictum Monasterium nostrum ac totum scitum fundum circuitum et precinctum ejusdem Monasterii Eliensis nec non omnia et singula Maneria Messuagia Gardinia Curtilagia Tofta Terras et Tenementa nostra Prata Pascua Pasturas Boscos Subboscos Redditus Reversiones Serviti Molendina Passagia Feoda Militum Wardas Maritagia Nativos villanos cum eorum Sequelis Communias Libertates Franchiesas Jurisdictiones Officia Curias Letas Hundredas Visus Plegii Feria Mercata Parcos Warrena Vivaria Aquas Piscarias Vias Climina vacuos Fundos Advocationes Nominationes Presentationes et Donationes Ecclesiarum Vicariarum Capellarum Cantariarum Hospitalium et aliorum Beneficiorum Ecclesiasticorum quorumcunque Rectorias Vicarias Cantarias Pensiones Portiones Annuitates Decimas Oblationes ac omnia et singula Emolumenta Proficua Possessiones Hereditamenta et Jura nostra quecumque tam infra dictam Diocesis Eliensem quam alibi infra Regnum Anglie Wallie et Marchiarum eorundem eidem Monasterio quoquo modo pertinentia spectantia appendentia sive incumbantia ac omnes Cartas Evidentias omniaque Scripta et Munimenta nostra dictis Monasterio Maneriis Terris et Tenementis ac ceteris

It is a circumstance greatly in favour of the Monks of this house, that several of them were advanced to most eminent situations in the Church and State; and even at the dissolution, many of them were retained in the offices of this Cathedral. The venerable Historian has done justice to the great, learned, and good men, who were educated or presided within these walls, without the fear of offending, "by an endeavour," as Bishop *Tanner* expresses it, "to infuse a better opinion of Monasteries into the generality of Protestants;" and we will add the name of an individual to those whom he has recorded.

Alexander Barclay, an elegant and polite writer of the sixteenth century; the author of "*the Ship of Fools*;" and, in the title of his "*Mirroure of good Manners*," called "a Priest and Monk of *Ely*." This person was Vicar of *Baddow magna*, in *Essex*, and greatly admired for his wit and eloquence; he died, at an advanced age, at *Croydon*, in 1552.

ceteris premissis cum pertinentiis seu alicui inde parcelle quoquo modo spectantia sive concernentia Habendum tenendum et gaudendum dictum Monasterium Scitum Fundum Circuitum et Precinctum predicti Monasterii nec non omnia et singula Maneria Dominia Messuagia Gardinia Curtilagia Tofta Terras et Tenementa ac cetera premissa cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentiis prefato Invictissimo Principi et Domino nostro Regi Heredibus et Assignatis suis in perpetuum cui in hac parte ad omnem juris effectum qui exinde sequi poterit aut potest nos et dictum Monasterium ac omnia Jura Nobis qualitercunque acquisita (ut decet) subijcimus et submittimus omnem et omnimodam plenam et liberam facultatem auctoritatem & potestatem nos et dictum Monasterium una cum omnibus et singulis Maneriis Terris Tenementis Redditibus Reversionibus Servitiis et singulis Premissis cum suis Juribus et Pertinentiis quibuscunque disponendi ac pro suo libere Regie voluntatis libito ad quoscunque usus Majestati sue placentes alienandi donandi convertendi et transferendi hujus modi dispositiones alienationes dona conversiones et translationes per dictam Majestatem suam quovis modo fiendas extunc ratificantes ratas & gratas ac perpetuo firmas habituros promittimus per presentes Et ut premissa omnia et singula suum debitum sortiri valeant effectum electionibus insuper nobis & successoribus nostris nec non omnibus querelis provocationibus appellationibus actionibus litibus et instanciis aliisque quibuscunque nostris remediis et beneficiis nobis forsan et Successoribus nostris in ea parte pre-textu dispositionis alienationis translationis et conversionis predictarum et ceterorum premissorum qualitercunque competentibus et competituris omnibusque doli erroris metus ignorantie vel alterius materie sive dispositionis exceptionibus objectionibus et allegationibus prorsus semotis et depositis palam publice et expresse ex certa nostra scientia animisque spontaneis Renuntiavimus et Cessimus prout per presentes Renuntiamus cedimus et ab eisdem Recedimus in hiis Scriptis Et nos predicti Prior et Conventus ac Successores nostri dictum Monasterium precinctum Scitum Mansionem Monasterii predicti ac omnia et singula Maneria Dominia Messuagia Gardinia Curtilagia Tofta Prata Pascua Pasturas Boscos Sub-boscos Terras Tenementa ac omnia et singula cetera premissa cum suis pertinentiis universis prefato Domino nostro Regi Heredibus et Assignatis suis contra omnes Gentes warrantizabimus in perpetuum per presentes In Quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum fidem et testimonium nos prefati Prior et Conventus Sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apposuimus Datis in domo nostro capitulari decimo octavo die mensis Novembris Anno Regni suprascripti Illustrissimi Regis Henrici Octavi Tricesimo primo."

"per me Robertum Steward
Priorem

"per me Robertum Subpriorem

"per me Thomam Rex

"per me Johannem Ely

"Johannes Corbett

"Edmundus Cots

"per me Robertum Sotton

"per me Johannem Stonham

per me Wyllhelum Sewall

per me Johannem Warde

per me Johannem Skyle

per me Willhelum Whitred

per me Nicolaum Duxfer

Johannes Bery

per me Robertum Taverham

per me Thomam Hayarston

per me Ricardum Dennys

Johannes Spyard

Johannes Whytby

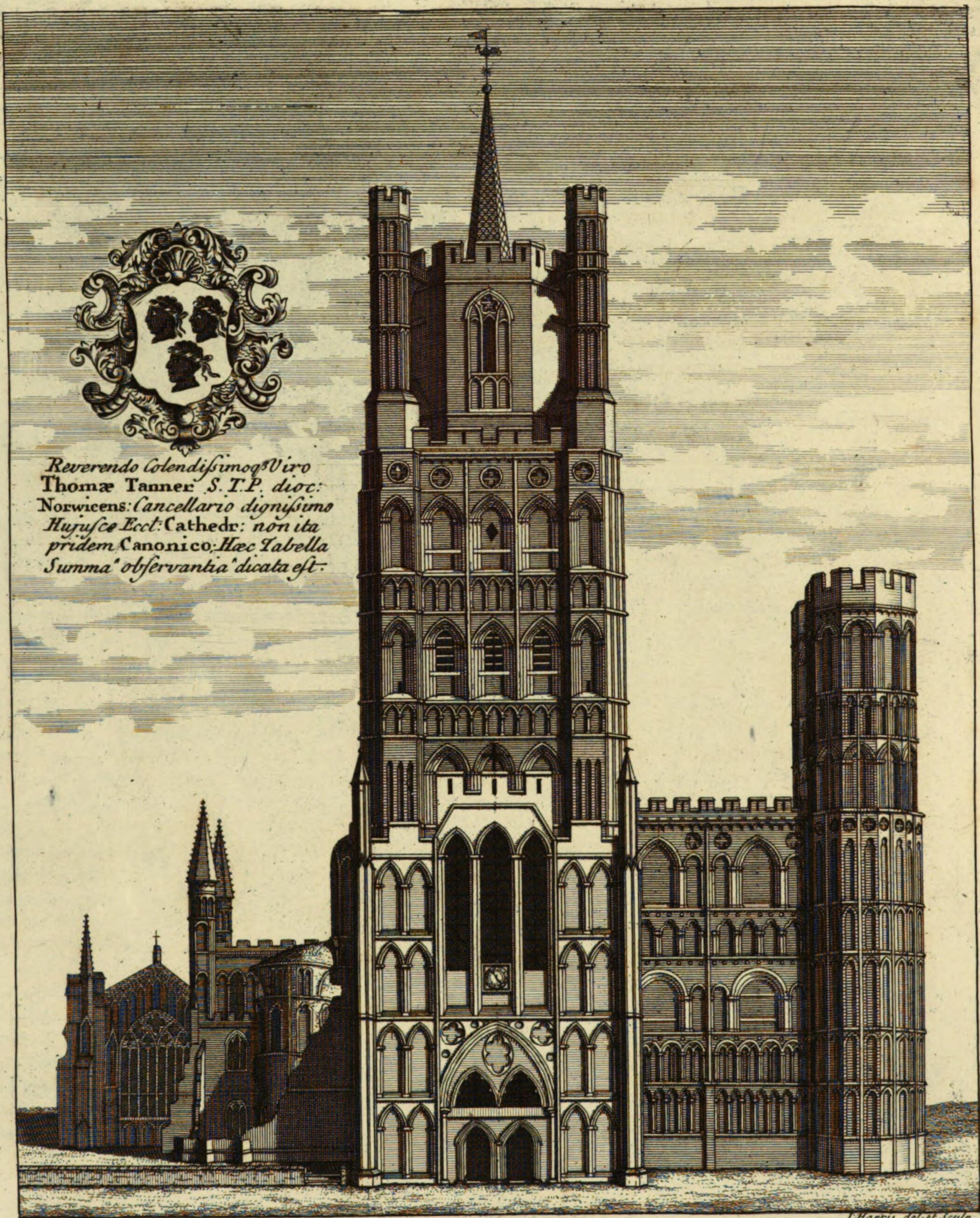
per me Thomam Outlaw

Thomas Mawnse

Thomas Braby

Willhelmus Salebank

Willhelmus Hand."



Reverendo Colendissimoq^{ue} Viro
 Thomæ Tanner S. T. P. dioc:
 Norwicens: Cancellario dignissimo
 Hujusce Eccl: Cathedr: non ita
 pridem Canonico: Hæc Tabella
 Summa^{us} observantia^{us} dicata est.

The West Prospect of Ely Cathedral, the North Side of which is Ruined

J. Harris del. et sculp.

The TOWER, SOUTH-WEST TRANSEPT,
and GALILEE.

The following Account, of the above parts of the Church (with the Notes marked *B.*) was discovered among Mr. *Bentham's* MSS. since 1812: it was prepared for publication by him, apparently, from "The Description of the Additions and Alterations of the Original Plan of the Cathedral," drawn up jointly by himself and Mr. *Essex*, which will be found in the Addenda:—

"The Fabrick of the present Cathedral Church of *Ely*, was begun by *Simeon*, the 9th Abbot, between the year 1082, and 1094: how far the building was carried on by him, is not easy to say; only we find, that this Abbot meeting with much trouble, towards the end of *William the Conqueror's* reign, and under King *William II.* the work was frequently interrupted, and went on but slowly. However, it was resumed, and carried on with more vigour, by *Richard*, the 10th and last Abbot, who succeeded in the year 1100; and finished the east end, the adjoining cross, with a tower on the intersection, and made some progress in building the nave or body of the Church: he also fitted up the Choir, and having removed the bodies of the four principal Saints, *Etheldreda*, *Sexburga*, *Ermenilda*, and *Withburga*, from the old Conventual Church, and deposited them in their several shrines, at the east end of this new Church: Divine Service was performed the first time in it, on the 17th day of *October*, 1106: and the next year, this Abbot died.

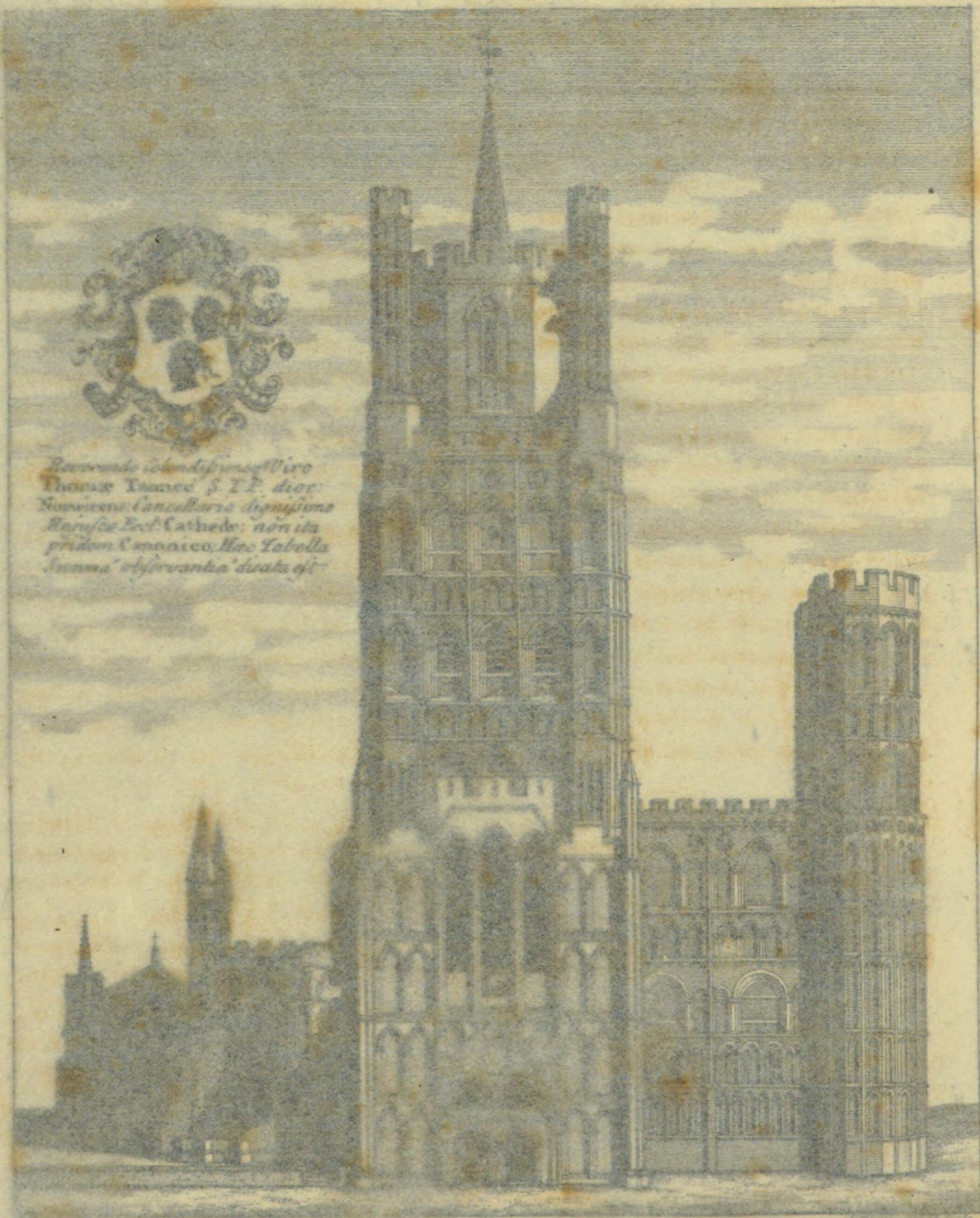
"In the year 1109, this Abbey was converted to a Bishoprick, and *Hervey*, Bishop of *Bangor*, translated to this new-erected See: he procured of King *Hen. I.* a Charter for dividing the Abbey lands and possessions, between the Bishop, and the Prior and Convent; and by the same Charter, the Bishop got himself, and his successors, discharged from the expences and charge of maintaining the Fabrick, which thenceforth was vested to the Prior and Convent, to carry on the building, and keep it in repair. Several of the Bishops, however, though, strictly speaking, under no obligation to it, have nevertheless, out of their liberality, and zeal for the honour of God, thought fit to contribute largely both to the support and magnificence of the building; as we shall have occasion to observe afterwards.

"Whether Bishop *Hervey*, or his immediate successor *Nigel*, who succeeded in 1133, and died in 1169, did any thing towards the building of the Church, we have no particular account; it appears, however, very evident, that the work was not neglected, but was going on all their time: for when *Geoffry Ridel*, the 3d Bishop, was promoted to this See, in 1174, he found the whole nave or body of the Church completed; the foundations also of the western cross, with the tower on

¹ *Supra*, p. 108. ² The Inventory before quoted mentions "3 Scales great and small in the Lanthorn," and "six great and small in the great steeple."



*Reverendo Johanni Thome Viro
Thome Thome S. T. P. dioc.
Norwiche Cantuariensi dignissimo
Rectori Eccl. Cathedr. non ita
pridem Canonico. Hoc Tabella
Summa observantia dicata est.*



North Side of Ely Cathedral the North Side of which is Ruined

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on

¹ Supra, p. 108. ² The Inventory before quoted mentions "6 Belles great and small in the Lanthorne," and "six great and small in the great steeple."

on the intersection, and of the vestibule or porch at the end, were laid; and these were all carried up in height even with the middle story of the nave. Thus far the whole Fabrick was constructed in the *Saxon* or *Norman* mode of building, with circular arches, round-headed windows and doors, and large pillars, with plain capitals; the same style that had continued, with little or no variation, from the time of the *Norman* Conquest. By this time, which was in the reign of *Henry II.* a new style of Architecture, had made its appearance, and began to be generally used in this kingdom: it differed from the former, in that it was lighter, more airy, and richer in ornaments; but its chief characteristick was in the form of the arches, heads of the doors and windows, which were not circular but pointed.—Bishop *Ridel* gave us the first specimen of it here, in that building which he added to the Church; “He finished the new work (says my Author), towards the west, with the tower almost up to the top.”¹ This *new work*, as it is called, is the *upper story* of the western cross or transept:—it is not said, that he *began* the work, but *finished* it, in the new mode of building, then lately introduced.² It is easy to be discerned, where this new work begins; the lower part, built before his time, having circular arches and windows; but the upper story pointed; and is more ornamented in all its members. He also carried up the great western tower, at the same time, above the roof of the nave; intending there to have finished it, either with a platform and battlements, or with a spire; the latter seems most probable; because the inner part of the tower in this place is contracted, and formed from a square to an octagon; but dying in the year 1189, he did not quite finish his design. Bishop

¹ The West Prospect, which accompanies this Account, is from one of the four plates engraved for *Willis's* Survey of this Cathedral. All of which were fortunately procured in excellent condition, and are added to this Supplement. They cannot boast of graphic perfections, or a close attention to Architectural minutiae; but they represent parts of the building, as they were in 1730, which have since been altered or done away. In the view before us, the style and general character of the South Transept, the Tower, and Galilee, are shewn; and, by comparing this with the succeeding S. W. View, it will be seen how much the present striking appearance of this part of the Church owes to the late worthy and generous Bishop *Yorke*, who, at his own expence, lowered the ground before the front, removed the clumsy doors at the entrance, erected the iron gates, and restored all the mouldings and ornaments of this Porch, with nice attention to the originals. A circular building, with a dome-like top, on the north-side of the Cathedral, appears in this view. By some this is supposed to be the Church of *St. Cross*, by others a Chapel corresponding with one which was attached to the east side of the south-west Transept; the opening into both being through the grand semicircular arches yet remaining. There are, however, material objections to those ideas, for the north-west Transept with its Chapel, if ever there was one, were down in the time of *Henry V.* or *VI.* The Church of *St. Cross* was taken down, when the Lady Chapel was granted to *Trinity* parish, in 1566, and the remains cleared away in 1662.

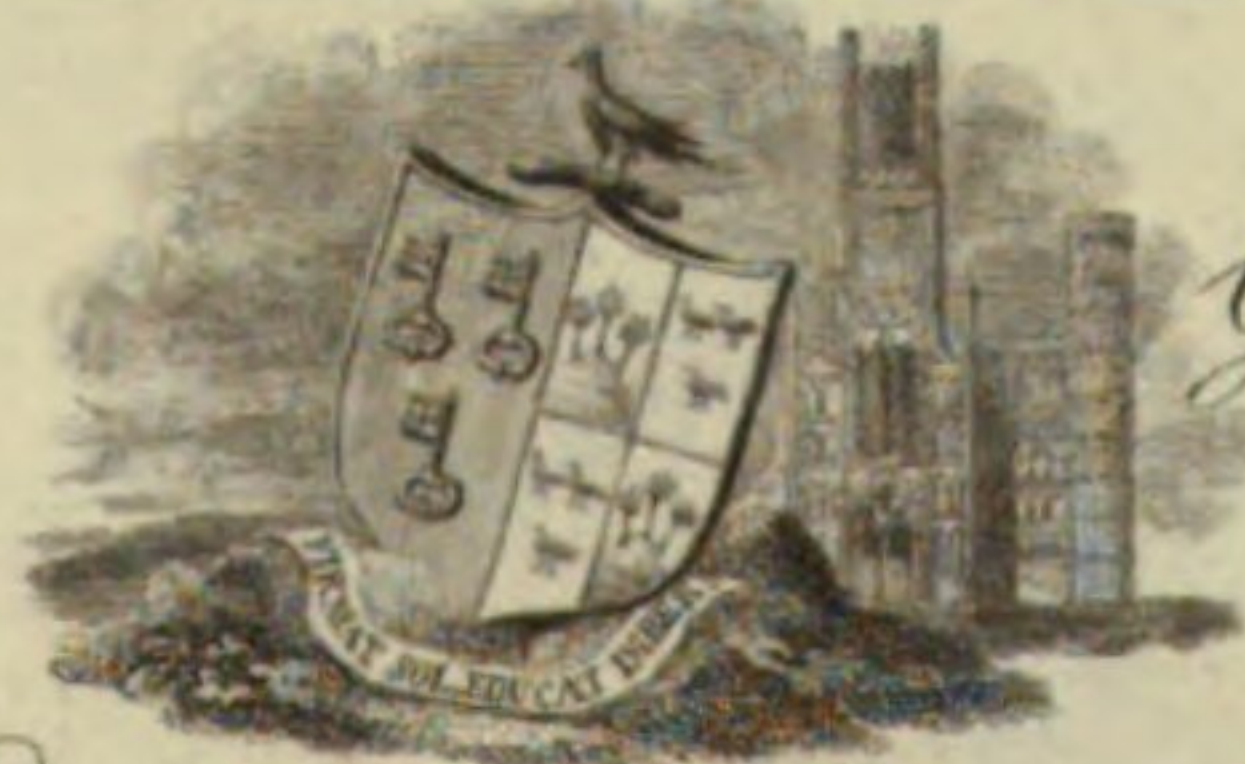
² “*Novum opus versus Occidentem, cum turre usque ad cumulum fere perfecit.*” MSS. *Harleian*, 258, and 3721. In *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 631, this passage is misrepresented; for instead of *versus Occidentem*, we there read, *usque Occidentem*; which perverts the sense, and is inconsistent with what follows; for if Bishop *Ridel* carried on his work quite to the west end, there would have been no room left for the new Galilee, which is afterwards said to have been built at the west end, from the ground (*a fundamentis*) by Bishop *Eustace*. Doubtless the true reading is *versus Occidentem*, and so it is found in both the MSS. above cited, and makes the account intelligible and perfectly consistent, when compared with the building itself.—B.



J. C. Buekler Delin.

B. Howlett Sculp.

Viro admodum Reverendo
Ecclesiae Cathedralis
Coll. Jes. Cant.



Gulielmo Pearce, S.T.P. R.S.S.
Eliensis Decano
Preposito

Hanc occidentalem ejusd. Eccles. Faciem gratis Animis D.D.D.
Gul. Stevenson, Jon. Matchett, Seth Gul. Stevenson.

Published in the Act directs Nov. 1. 1815. by Stevenson, Matchett, and Stevenson. Norwich.

OF ELY CATHEDRAL

"Bishop Longchamp, who succeeded the same year, viz. 1189, added nothing that we know of, to the Fabric: but his successor, in 1197, *Eustace*, the 5th Bishop, "built the new Galilee toward the west, from the foundations." A doubt, indeed, has been raised—whether is the building that was called the New Galilee? For Bishop Tanner, in his description of this Church: "told it to be the western Cross or Transept. But that by no means answers the description; the Galilee, by the account above given of it, was an uniform building, being built from the foundations; and therefore, we must suppose, in one and the same mode; whereas that Transept evidently consists of two very distinct kinds of Architecture; the lower part in the Saxon or Norman mode, with circular arches, as before observed, and the upper only in the new mode, with pointed: and as there is no other part of the building at the west end, but the Vestibule or Porch, that corresponds with the above account given of the new Galilee, we may safely conclude that to be it.

"But here it will be necessary to state a difficulty the reader may observe in this account, and the seeming inconsistency, there is, in it. For I have just now said, that Bishop *Hedel* found not only the Western Cross and the Tower; but likewise the Vestibule or Porch at the west end, and carried up as high as the middle story of the nave:—which seems to contradict what I have now said of the New Galilee being built from the foundations by Bishop *Eustace*.

"In order to explain this matter, let us enquire, whether this new Galilee or Porch, was an addition to the west end, first made by Bishop *Eustace*; or only re-built?—Now that there was some other large building there before, will appear highly probable, from the following considerations:—First, so large and weighty a structure as the western tower, built upon four lofty pillars, connected by wide arches, seems necessarily to require abutments on all sides, sufficient to hinder the spreading of the arches, which would occasion the ruin of the tower. It must be observed, in the next place, that before these pillars were new cased, and the arches contracted, in the manner we now see them, the pillars were smaller, and the arches wider, than they now are, and formed four very spacious apertures: one of them towards the east, opening into the nave, one on the north side, and one on the south side, opening into the two buildings that form the transept or cross; and another, of equal dimensions, towards the west. Now the three former sides

¹ "Ipsæ construxit novam Galileam." *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 3721.

² Why this building was called the New Galilee, I observe that there was a part in other Cathedrals, and I think at the west end, as at *Durham*. *Godwin de Presbitero*, &c. &c. for in the ichnograph of *Lincoln Cathedral*, by *Hollar*, is a building, on the south end and west side of the great cross isle is a building, it is said to be the place where the *Gallery Court* used to be kept.—It is also upon the north face of the Tower, prove the existence of a Transept, on that side, at least, as the one on the south.

Hence,



Vice-Admiral Reverendo
 Ecclesiae Cathedralis
 Coll. per Cant.



Gulielmus P. R. D.
 Ecclesiae Cathedralis
 Capellanus

Hanc ecclesiam quod Eccles. faciemus gratis Annu. P. P. P.
 Gul. Stevenson, sen. Hatchett. Gul. Stevenson

“Bishop *Longchamp*, who succeeded the same year, viz. 1189, added nothing that we know of, to the Fabrick: but his successor, in 1197, *Eustace*, the 5th Bishop, “built the new Galilee toward the west, from the foundations.”¹ A doubt, indeed, has been raised—which is the building that was called the New Galilee? For Bishop *Tanner*, in his description of this Church;² took it to be the western Cross or Transept. But that by no means answers the description; the Galilee, by the account above given of it, was an uniform building, being built from the foundations; and therefore, we must suppose, in one and the same mode; whereas that Transept evidently consists of two very distinct kinds of Architecture; the lower part in the *Saxon* or *Norman* mode, with circular arches, as before observed; and the upper only in the new mode, with pointed: and as there is no other part of the building, at the west end, but the Vestibule or Porch, that corresponds with the above account given of the new Galilee,³ we may fairly conclude that to be it.

“But here it will be necessary to obviate a difficulty the reader may observe in this account, and the seeming inconsistency there is in it: for I have just now said, that Bishop *Ridel* found not only the Western Cross and the Tower; but likewise the Vestibule or Porch at the end, begun, and carried up as high as the middle story of the nave:—which seems to contradict what I have now said of the *New Galilee* being built from the *foundation* by Bishop *Eustace*.

“In order to explain this matter, let us enquire, whether this new Galilee or Porch, was an addition to the west end, first made by Bishop *Eustace*; or only *re-built*?—Now that there was some other large building there before, will appear highly probable, from the following considerations:—First, so large and weighty a structure as the western tower, built upon four lofty pillars, connected by wide arches, seems necessarily to require abutments on all sides, sufficient to hinder the spreading of the arches, which would occasion the ruin of the tower. It must be observed, in the next place, that before these pillars were new cased, and the arches contracted, in the manner we now see them, the pillars were smaller, and the arches wider, than they now are, and formed four very spacious apertures; one of them towards the east, opening into the nave, one on the north side, and one on the south side, opening into the two buildings that form the transept or cross;⁴ and another, of equal dimensions, towards the west. Now the three former
sides

¹ “Ipse construxit novam Galilæam a fundamentis, versus Occidentem.” MSS. *Harleian*, 258, and 3721. *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 634.—*B.* ² *Willis's Mitred Abbies*, vol. 1, p. 268.—*B.*

³ Why this building was called the *Galilee*, I do not meet with any satisfactory account: only I observe that there was a part in other Cathedral Churches distinguished by that name, and I think at the west end; as at *Durham*. *Godwin de Præsulibus Angl.* p. 735 and 751; and also at *Lincoln*; for in the *Ichonography of Lincoln Cathedral*, by *Hollar*, in the 3d vol. of *Dugdale's Monasticon*, on the south end and west side of the great cross isle is a building called *Curia Galilææ*, and at p. 287, it is said to be the place where the *Gallery Court* used to be kept.—*B.* ⁴ The traces of the roof, so evident upon the north face of the Tower, prove the existence of a Transept, on that side; and that it was as high, at least, as the one on the south.

Hence,

sides of the tower were sufficiently provided with abutments, by the adjoining buildings, into which they opened; but the arches of the nave, conspiring with those under the tower, must have overturned the pillars on the west side, unless supported by some sufficient abutment on that part; and therefore there is great reason to believe, there must have been, originally, some large building or other, carried up with the tower westward, to serve as an abutment on that side also.— This way of reasoning is now confirmed, by what has appeared on a late accurate survey of the whole Fabrick, and the particular parts of it; when the evident traces of some older building on the west side of the tower, and connected with it, were plainly discovered; and from that, and other corroborating circumstances, particularly the great thickness of the walls of the porch, unnecessary for a building of that height, we are now induced to believe, that on building this new Porch or Galilee, they did not take down the old work entirely, but left enough of it standing to preserve the abutment, and then by new casing it entirely from the ground, brought it into its present form: and this agrees perfectly well with the account given us above of Bishop *Eustace*, that he built this structure *a fundamentis*. This Galilee, or Porch, as we now call it, is the earliest specimen we have of that light airy kind of Architecture, that afterwards so generally prevailed in the reign of *Henry III.* it is a light elegant structure, and consisted of two stories, without any windows on the sides, 42 feet in length, and 22 feet wide within: on the outside, it is adorned with four rows of small marble pillars and arches, one above another. The upper story was enlightened with three narrow oblong windows at the west end, set close together, the middle light being higher than those on each side: the lower story received its light only through a grand portal open to the west, divided into two openings, by a small pillar, composed of four slender marble shafts; the arch of this portal is decorated with running borders of roses and light foliage, elegantly carved; and the sides within are set off with open galleries, in two tires, supported by slender pillars of *Purbeck* marble, the capitals of which consist of open spreading foliage, in very elegant taste; and it is vaulted with chalk, between arches and cross-springers of free-stone, in the manner of *Salisbury* Cathedral: at the east end of this porch, is another portal of equal dimensions with the former, but more embellished with carving, and the sides of this portal are ornamented with perpendicular channels or grooves, in which are inserted marble shafts, bearing some resemblance to the cabled flutings of the *Corinthian* column. Within this portal are the folding doors, making the principal entrance into the Church.”¹

The

Hence, it may not be presuming too much, if we conclude, that they agreed with each other in style and dimensions; since the magnificence and beauty of the Façade, depended greatly upon their uniformity in those particulars; and it may be observed, as a very singular circumstance, in the history of this Church, that no certain information can be obtained, respecting the fall or removal of this Transept, although Mr. *Bentham* supposes the event to be so recent as the time of *Henry* the Fifth or Sixth; and that the foundation, of what we now see remaining, was laid in the reign of *Henry* the Eighth.

¹ See the Plate of the Interior of the Galilee.



Engraved by J. C. Bickler.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF LONDON.

To John Cardley Wilnot Esq. F.R.S. Secy. of the Society of Antiquaries.
This Plate engraved at his Expense is most gratefully Inscribed by
W. Stevenson, Jun. Hatchett.



Drawn by J. C. Buckler.

Engraved by E. Hewlett.

INTERIOR OF THE GALILEE IN ELY CATHEDRAL.

To John Cardley-Wilmot Esquire
This Plate engraved at his Expence
W^m Stevenson, Jⁿ Matchett



F. S. A. D. C. of Tottenham in Middlessex.
is most gratefully Inscribed by
and Seth W^m Stevenson

Published Nov^r 4 1814 for Stevenson, Matchett and Stevenson Norwich.

The LADY CHAPEL.

The original Building, which was appropriated to the Virgin, stood on the opposite side of the Church.¹ The entrance to it was through an arch, in the south aisle of the choir, where a monument is erected, to the memory of Bishop *Laney*.² The account of the present Chapel, was one of the subjects intended by the *Ely* Historian for publication at some future period. Nothing, however, in a digested state, appears among his papers, respecting it. All the assistance to be derived from *his* labours, must be gleaned from the particulars dispersed in his History of the Cathedral, and from the accounts of the Sacrist, and Keeper of St. *Mary's* Altar, the most essential parts of which Mr. *Bentham* has carefully transcribed.

From these it appears, that, on the Feast of the Assumption, A. D. 1321, and in the time of Bishop *Hotham*, this fine specimen of Church Architecture, of the 14th century, was begun, at the expence of the Convent,³ by *John de Wisbech*, a Monk of this Church, and overseer of the works, after a design of *Alan de Walsingham*, the Sub-Prior, a fellow Monk, and a most skillful architect and mechanic, who laid the first stone. The work was continued through the time of Bishop *Montacute*. That Prelate was a munificent benefactor to the building; and, would have completed it, if death had not prevented him, in the year 1345. After his decease, the Convent, *Alan de Walsingham* then being Prior, zealously prosecuted the work; and finished it in the Episcopate of Bishop *L'Isle*,⁴ A. D. 1349.

The building is one hundred feet in length; forty-six feet in breadth; and sixty feet high, in the inside.⁵ Its general form, on the outside: the pedemental finish of the east and west ends, or fronts,⁶ capped with open battlements, and the massive receding buttresses, with spiring pinnacles, give it the appearance of King's College Chapel, at *Cambridge*; and, thence an opinion has prevailed, that the designer of that magnificent structure, borrowed his ideas from this.⁷ Mr. *Bentham*

¹ There were two Chapels at *Bury* appropriated to the worship of the Virgin: one at the east end of the Church, small; and one on the north side, large. "Of all the Saints invoked by the Church of *Rome*, the Virgin Mother holds the pre-eminence, her influence with her Son being unrivalled. Her praises were sung by the *Saxon* Poets."—*Lingard*, p. 272. ² A bull is still remaining among the archives of the Church, dated 1303, licencing two Monks to perform mass for the souls of *John Pekham* and *Richard Downham*, in this Chapel.—*Bentham*. ³ In the Life of Bishop *Montacute*, it is recorded, that, while *John de Wisbech* dug the foundation of this Chapel, with his own hands, he discovered, among other things, a brass pot, full of money, with which he paid the workmen's wages as long as it lasted.—*Leland's Collec.* vol. 1, p. 606. ⁴ The building, with all its decorations, was finished in 28 years and 13 weeks.—*Ibid.* ⁵ Had this Chapel been placed at the east end of the Cathedral, as is the case at *Gloucester*, *Winchester*, and many other Churches, *Ely* would have been the longest Cathedral in *England*. ⁶ For the east front see the north-east view of the Church, and for the west front, the view of the North Transept. ⁷ "Rare is also the art, in the Chapel of St. *Maries*, at *Ely*, the pattern or parent of that in King's College, *Cambridge*, tho' here (as often elsewhere hath it happened) the child hath overgrown the Father."—*Fuller's Worthies*.

tham only says, "it is formed on the same plan," meaning, that both the buildings are without pillars or arches, and depend solely, for their support, upon the four single buttresses on each side, and the double ones at the corners.

On the summits of the fronts, there is a tabernacle, surmounted with a cross; and, on the hips of the inclined parapets, there are remains of open battlements. The spaces beneath, around the heads of the large windows, are filled with niches; ten of them at the east, and eleven at the west end of the building.—From thence, down each side of the west window, to the base, there are three, of much larger dimensions, with spandles and armorial shields. Six others, the same size, fill the space under the window. There are also niches in the sides of the pinnacles on the corner buttresses; all these are highly decorated with canopies, crockets, and finials. The pedestals remain in them all, but of 32 figures, which they once supported, not one is left to shew the statuary's abilities.¹

At the lower end of the north aisle of the Cathedral, there is a finely-ornamented arch, before which the monument of Dean *Cæsar* was placed, when it was removed out of the Presbytery, upon the removal of the Choir. Through that arch, there was formerly an inclosed passage, to the Lady Chapel;² the pavement of which was tessellated, but that is no longer visible; and the present communication to it, is through a round-headed door-way, in the north-east corner of the north transept, which is apparently coeval with that building.³

To give a proper idea of the interior of the Lady Chapel, without the assistance of the opposite view, would be almost impossible; but with the assistance of Mr. *Mackenzie's* accurate pencil, the reader, it is hoped, will be enabled to comprehend its beauties, and the following attempt at description:—

A stone seat, sixteen inches high from the ground, and about the same breadth from the wall, is continued round the building, except where the entrance into it, or the door-ways of the vestry-rooms, break the line. Upon the seat, nineteen arches are erected, on each side, eleven at the east end, and eight at the west.—The two arches at the extremities, and that in the centre of the east end, are larger than the others. The canopies over these consist of an *Ogee* head of singular beauty, much radiated, and inclining forward; the apex finishes in a neat pedestal, upon which is the figure of a Saint. From the sides of the arch, rises a pediment, richly crocketed, and terminated with a finial. The interior of the pediment is filled with sculptured mosaics, upon which, in alto relievo, are represented, passages from the legendary history of the Virgin. The arches are divided into two stalls each, by a slender column, on the summit of which is another small figure.⁴ Pilasters of *Purbeck* marble, rising about eleven feet high from the

¹ Within and without side this Chapel, when finished, there were 147 images, besides the small ones in the table above the altar.—*Leland ut supra.* ² *John de Wisbech* finished the wood-work, and covered it with lead, at the door of entrance into the Chapel.—*Ibid.* ³ This door is shewn in the view of the Transept. ⁴ In consequence of the number, and superior finish, of these stalls, Mr. *Cole* and Mr. *Essex* were



Engraved by F. Mackenzie.

Designed by J. Smith.

INTERIOR

To Elisha De Hagne
 This Plate Engraved
 W^m Stevenson

The entrance to the choir is on the east side, where is a large room, and the choir itself is entered by a door which was placed, when it was re-erected, in the wall which divides the choir from the Choir. Through that arch, which is the entrance to the choir, is the body of the choir; the pavement of the choir is of the same material as the floor of the choir; and the present communion-table is placed in a small room, in the north-east corner of the choir, which is a small room, and is the same as that building.

the interior of the Chapel, without the assistance of any person, but with the assistance of Mr. [illegible] will be enabled to comprehend the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

It is about twenty feet high, and about the same breadth from the walls, and is entered near the east end, except where the entrance into it, or the door-way of the choir, opens upon the nave. Upon the seat, nineteen arches are created, ten each side, eleven at the east end, and eight at the west.—The two arches at the extremities, and that in the centre of the east end, are larger than the others. The canopy over these consist of an *Ogee* head of singular beauty, arch radiated, and inclining forward; the apex finishes in a neat pedicel, upon which is the figure of a Saint. From the sides of the arch, rises a pediment, richly crocketed, and terminated with a finial. The interior of the pediment is filled with sculptured mosaic, upon which, in alto relievo, are represented, passages from the legendary history of the Virgin. The arches are divided into four cells each, by a slender column, on the summit of which is another small figure. Pilasters of *Parbeck* marble, rising about eleven feet high from the

¹ Which had without side this Chapel, when finished, there were 147 images, besides the wood ones in the tabernacle above the altar. — *Legend ut supra.* ² John de Wisbech finished the wood-work, and covered it with lead, at the door of entrance into the Chapel. — *Ibid.* ³ This door is shewn in the view of the Transept. ⁴ In consequence of the number, and superior holiness, of these stalls, Mr. Cole and Mr. Roper were



Drawn by F. Mackenzie.

Engraved by S. Rawle.

INTERIOR of the LADY CHAPEL, ELY.

To Elisha De Hague Esq.
This Plate Engraved at his
W^m Stevenson Jonathan Matchett.



Town Clerk of the City of Norwich.
exponce is gratefully inscribed by
and Seth W^m Stevenson.

Norwich. Publish'd by Stevenson, Matchett, & Stevenson, Nov^r 1. 1816.

the ground, with pinnacled tops, separate the arches from each other in front.¹—Above these stalls, and eleven feet and a half from the floor, is an entablature, consisting of an architrave, formed by a receding hollow, and a frieze, surmounted (under the windows only), with an open parapet.²

In the upright spaces, between the windows, there are two tabernacles, one above the other; with canopies, similar to those just described; but with finials, instead of pedestals. The backs of these are subdivided also, by a mullion-like moulding, which rises to the springing of the heads of the windows; and there forms an impost; from which the ribs, of the groined roof, diverge in every direction, and, by their intersections, which are studded with bosses of heads, flowers, passages from Scripture, and the history of the Virgin, &c. painted and gilded, a beautiful tracery is formed down the middle of the vault. The spaces on the sides of the great windows, are filled with similar enrichments; those at the east end spiring up to the roof. The lofty and spacious windows, on the sides of the Chapel, are divided into four, the east window into seven, and the west into eight lights each; the two last are again divided, horizontally, by embattled transomes. The tracery of the whole is finely imagined and varied; especially that of the large one; but, it is painful to add, that the stone of which they are formed, is crumbling away, being what is called *Clunch*.

The altar is elevated, several steps; and the arches on the side walls rise in the same manner, for that space. The present altar-piece is totally at variance with the style of the Chapel, and covers several of the arches. In the north-west corner buttress, there is a stair-case, which leads to the inner roof of stone, as well as the outer or slated roof. The space between them, is lighted by quatre-foil openings in the sides of the building, as in King's College.

At the period when this building was erected, the *English* nation had arrived at a high pitch of glory. The arts shone with a splendor greatly superior to that which they had exhibited in preceding reigns; and, as Mr. *Carter* observes, "the Monarch (*Edward III.*) being as munificent as he was brave, the encouragement given by him, to learning and the arts, was unbounded." Were it possible to re-
pair

of opinion, that this building was, originally, designed for the Chapter-house; and that the centre one, at the east end, being larger than the others, proves the conjecture to be just.

¹ Doctor *Drake* first pointed out, in his *History of York, and its Cathedral*, that the marble of which these pilasters and small columns are formed, was brought from the isle of *Purbeck*, near *Corf*, in the county of *Dorset*. Before that time, it was supposed to be factitious, or brought from *Caen*, in *Normandy*. The quarries have, long since, been worked out. This material was very much used, in our Churches, in the reign of *Henry III.* when the slender round pillars, encompassed with detached marble shafts, were the fashion. See Mr. *Bentham's* judicious remarks upon the bad consequences of cutting the marble horizontally, from the quarry. *Hist.* vol. 1, p. 39. Also Bishop *Lyttleton's* Account of *Exeter Cathedral*, published by the Society of Antiquaries. ² There were similar open parapets in *St. Stephen's Chapel*, the present House of Commons; these had been filled with stained glass, on which were flowers, and diapered ornaments, of various colours; and, it is supposed, that, upon certain occasions, lights were placed behind them.—*Smith's Antiquities of Westminster*, p. 153.

pair the mutilated figures which remain ; to replace those that are for ever gone ; to remove the incrustation of body colour, which choaks up the beautiful and infinite variety of carvings ; to renew the gilding and original colouring, covered by the white-washer's brush ; and to restore the fine stained windows of the Chapel, it might vie with any contemporary edifice in the kingdom. To give a faint idea of its once commanding appearance, the accompanying View is divested of its modern furniture of pulpit, pews, altar-piece, and mural monuments ; the last, we lament to say, have been suffered to supplant parts of the beautiful tabernacles, between the windows, for which they might all have been made (as they are in some cases), elegant compartments. The windows are also filled in the view, with appropriate designs, formed from authorities still remaining, on the south side.

In the account of the Keeper of the Chapel, under the article of Receipts for 1349, is, “ £10 received of the Duke of *Lancaster*, for a window ;” and among the expenditures, relating to the Chapel, for 1350, “ paid to *Symon de Lenn*, for making the Duke of *Lancaster's* window, £12 13s. ; also to *William Pyroun*, “ *pro verrura 1 fenest : faciend :*” £22 ; and, in 1374, the Sacrist received £20 of the executors of Bishop *Barnet*, to make a window, in the Chapel of the Virgin, near the high altar.

The re-building of St. *Stephen's* Chapel, at *Westminster*, by *Edward III.* was begun in 1326 ; five years after our Chapel at *Ely*, but it was not finished nine years after, viz. 1356. The *Rotuli*, or accounts of expences, for both these buildings, are fortunately preserved, and, afford the most complete information, respecting the artists and master workmen employed upon them ; also their stipends, wages, and the prices of the materials, during the above space. Mr. *Smith* has given those accounts at large, which relate to St. *Stephen's* Chapel, in his valuable “ *History of the Antiquities of Westminster ;*” and Mr. *Bentham's* copious extracts, from the Sacrist's accounts, furnish us with the necessary information, relating to *this* Chapel. We find, from them, that, in some instances, the same workmen were employed upon both the structures,¹ and the accompanying extracts, which are made from those documents jointly, it is hoped, may contribute to the history of the arts, and that they will not be less informing than amusing to the reader.²

¹ *Simon de Lenn*, master glazier ; *Thomas Shank*, painter ; *William Hurle* or *Horlee*, master carpenter. The christian names only are given of many others in the Sacrist's accounts, it is therefore impossible to identify them in the *Westminster Computus*.

² *Vitrarius*, *Vitriarius*, and *Vitrearius*, seem to be used in the *Ely* accounts to express both Glazier and Painter of Glass. In one instance, *Seaman Vitrearius* is paid, “ *pro emend: fenestras et emend: faciei Regis Edgarii.*” This person appears to have been both glazier and glass painter. In the *Westminster* accounts, *Symon de Lenn* is mentioned, with five other *Master Glaziers*, “ *drawing and painting, on the white tables, for the glass windows, and working on the glazing, and painting of several Images, for the windows, at 1s. a day.*” Also eleven other glaziers, painting on glass, at 7d. a day. Hence we may suppose

Before the building of this Chapel, the Sacrist was the "*Custos Altaris Be: Mariæ*"; the altar stood in the south aisle of the Church, even with the *high* altar. *Alan de Walsingham* was the last who executed the office, and, to him, all the offerings

pose, that the painted windows, of this time, were generally executed by the glaziers. There were others who shaped, layed, joined, and cooled the glass, after it was annealed; and they were paid 4d. 6d. and 7d. a day. *Seaman, Vitrearius*, at *Ely*, was paid a stipend of 52s. a year, or 12d. a week, and his board. But we have the following instances where the workmen were not paid by the day or week:—In 1354, *Ralph Rysyng* was paid 8l. 6s. 8d. for one "*fenestra vitria, cum apparatu*." *William Gerry*, for making two "*fenestræ vitriæ*, of the Prior's materials, 4l. 15s. 0d. In 1359, 13l. were paid by the Sacrist for making three "*fenestræ vitriæ de novo, ex Conventione*." But, it is not said, whether these were plain or painted windows.

The tables, on which the designs for the painted windows were drawn, were whitened and washed with beer; and the glass, was cooled with it, when vitrified. The Materials for Painting, mentioned in these accounts, are *Silver filings*, *Geet*, *Lymail*, *Ornament*, and *Rosyn*. Mr. *Pearson*, in the above "*Antiquities of Westminster*," has informed us that the cardinal, or prismatic colours, are thus produced:—*Red*, from Gold and Copper; *Green*, Copper and Iron; *Purple*, Manganese; *Orange* and *Yellow*, Silver; *Blue*, Cobalt; *Violet*, Manganese and Cobalt.—See also *Gregory's Dictionary*.

Prices of Plain and Coloured Glass.

In the *Ely* account, a *Seem* of White Glass, 7s. 3d. and 11s. 6d. A *Pannel* of White Glass, 22d. A *Forma* of Glass, "in grosso," 24s. In 1322, 29 lbs. of Glass, at 3d. per lb. 28 lbs of Tin, 4s. 4d.—In the *Westminster* account, one hundred ponder of White Glass, each hundred containing 124 ponder, each *pondus* 5 lbs. at 16s. per hundred. Blue glass, 2s. 2d. per ponder. Red, 2s. 2d. per ponder. Blue-coloured, 8½d. per lb. Azure-coloured, 3s. per ponder. Tin, for "glazing the Glass," 3d. per lb. In *Edward* the Second's time, Painted Glass was 8d. and Plain or White Glass, 5d. per foot. In 1317, *Exeter Cathedral* was glazed with coloured and plain glass, bought at *Rouen*, in *Normandy*. In 1323, twelve feet of coloured or painted glass, were charged 8s. and eight feet of white glass, 2s. 8d. In 1446, the richest painted glass, that could be procured, cost 2s. per foot.—Bishop *Lyttleton*, as before. Further information on the subject of *Painted Glass*, will be found page 20 of Notes in this volume.

Oil Painter's Wages and the Prices of Colours.

The Painters, at *Ely*, appear from their wages, to have been, what are now termed House Painters, whose employment consisted in painting and gilding the mouldings, the back grounds of the alto-relievos, the inscriptions, and sculptured bosses of the ceiling, the draperies of the small figures, perhaps of the large ones (which are all gone), and ornamenting and gilding the tabernacles, all of which, upon removing the coat of wash, with which they are covered, will be found to have been richly decorated. In 1339, under the head of "*Custos novæ Picturæ*," *Walter* the painter's stipend, for 42 week's, is 6d. a week, besides diet, and a robe of 11s. 3d. value, annually. One painter was paid 8d. a week, with board and robe. Another 16d. a week and robe, "*sine mensa*." *Nicholas*, the painter, and *William Shank*, painted and gilded the ceiling, the former had 14d. a week, the latter 10l. "*ex conventione*."

At *Westminster*, where no other allowances are mentioned, to any of the workmen, *Hugh de St. Alban's*, the principal Draftsman and Painter (stiled the disposer of the works of the Painters, and orderer of the Drawings), and *John Cotton*, were paid 1s. a day. The next Painters, 10d. 9d. 8d. 7d. and 6d. a day; and the Colour Grinder, 4½d. a day. The reader will find much information on this head, in the extracts from the Sacrist's accounts, in vol. ix. p. 141, *Archæologia*, communicated by Mr. *Bentham* to Governor *Pownall*; who has, from thence, proved that Painting in Oil was of a much earlier date than was supposed.

Prices of Colours and other Materials for Painting, at Ely.

1 lb. Vermelioun, 20d. 10d. 1 lb. Verdegrez, 21½d. 1 lb. White Lead, 1¼d. 1d. 1s. 9½d. 1 gallon of Oil, 10½d. 10d. 11d. 6d. 8d. 100 Gold Leaf, 8d. 100 Silver Foile, 6d. 100 Gold Fyn, 4s. 100 Gold Parti, 3s. 100 Silver Leaf, 1s. 1 lb. Red Lead, 2d. 2½d. 4d. 1 lb. Vernyz, 3d. 1 lb. Gold Colour, 8½d. 1 lb. Black Lead, 1¼d. ¼ lb. Cinopre, 4s. 5s. 1 lb. do. 1s. 20s. 1 lb. Assure, 3s. 1s. 10½d. 8s. 4s. 4d. 1 lb. White Vernich, 3d. 1 lb. Red Varnish, 4d. 4 bushels of Scrowes, or Shreds of Leather, to make Size, called Cole, 18d.

offerings of the other altars were paid. But, from the time that this Chapel was begun, the altar of the Virgin was put under a distinct officer, and *John de Wisbech*, the overseer of the works, was appointed "*the Keeper of St. Mary's Chapel*," in which

The following Prices of Painting Materials, at Westminster, in the same time.

1 lb. Vermilion, 1s..8d. 2s. 2s..1d. 1 lb. Vert de Grece, 4½d. 10d. 1s. 1 lb. White Lead, 3d. 3½d. 4d. 4½d. 6d. 1 gallon of Oil, 1s..11½d. 2s..6d. 3s..4d. 4s. 100 Gold Leaf, 4s. 5s. 6s. 100 Silver Leaf, 8d. 1 lb. Red Lead, 3½d. 4d. 5d. 14d. 16d. 1 lb. White Varnish, 4½d. 8d. 9d. 1 lb. Red ditto, 4d. 1 lb. Cynople, 20s. 1 lb. Cynephe, 5s..9d. 8s. 20s. 30s. 61s. 1 lb. Azure, 7s. 10s. 1 lb. do. weak, 5s. 1 lb. Teynt, 1s..8d. 4s. 1 lb. Ochre or Oker, 1½d. 2d. A gallon of Cole or Size, 1d. 1 lb Hog's Hair for Pencils, 8d. 1s. 1 lb. Cotton to lay on the gold, 10d. 15d. 100 lb. of Tin, 22s. 2 quarters of Royal Paper, for the Painter's Patterns, 1s..8d. 30 Peacock and Swan's Feathers, and Squirrel's Tails, for Pencils, 2½d.

CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS, &c.

Carpenters. Mr. *Thomas*, upon raising the scaffold, 6s. 8d. a furred robe yearly 15s. 3d. Master *William Hurtle* or *Horlee*, annual fee, 8l. his acquittance, 20s. his annual fee, in 1345, 20s. *Roger*, the carpenter, yearly stipend, 20s. and a robe, 13s. 4d. The board of two Carpenters, eight weeks, 12s. The stipend and wages of a Carpenter and Sawyer, for one year, (1336) 37l. 14s. 4d.—*Bricklayers.* Master *John Attegrene*, 40s. stipend, a furred robe, value 15s. 3d. yearly, his rent paid, 11s. 9d. and his board, besides his wages. In 1336 his stipend, and wages for a year, were 9l. 17s. 11d.; in 1345, his stipend was only 26s. 8d. and in 1357 his wages (*vadia*) for a year, 13s. 4d. with robe and board. His son, and another bricklayer's wages, for one year, were 11l. 8s. 8d. *William de Wisbech*, 20d. a week, and a robe of 11s. value. *Marble Mason*, 5d. a day. *Stone Mason*, stipend 13s. 4d. and 2s. a week, wages. *Glazier*, annual stipend 52s. weekly wages 10d. and 12d. with board. *Vitrarius*, his annual stipend 52s. weekly wages 2s. and board. *Quadrator*, a furred robe. *Talliator*, 7d. a week, and board. *Plasterer* 4d. a day. *Tile-maker* 12d. per 1000. *Tiler* 6d. a day, his boy 3d. *Floor-tiler*, or *Pavier*, and his man, 25 weeks, 3 days, 46s. 9d. with a robe, and their board. *Imager*, or *Statuary*, *William*, for five images, 3l. *John Bale*, for four images, 26s. 8d. *Carver*, *John de Bernell* or *Burwell*, for a figure on the principal key-stone of the volt, 2s. and board. *John Rok*, for another, 18d. For cutting or carving stone, 2s. 10d. a week. The *Goldsmith's* annual fee, 40s. *Aurifrixarius*, (the Gilder) his annual fee, 20s. The *Thatcher* 3d. a day, and his victuals; his boy 1d. a day and victuals; two weeks, "*sine mensa*," 4s. In 1387, Master *Wodchirst*, who superintended the new work, had 4l. a year for his fee, with a robe and diet.—In 1387, *John Meepshall*, bricklayer, 4s. a week and diet.

The Pope, about the close of the twelfth century, or beginning of the thirteenth, created several bodies of *Roman* and *Italian* Architects and Artists; with powers of settling the prices of their own work and labour, independent of the municipal laws of the country where they worked. They were called Free and Accepted Masons; and held general Chapters and other meetings. The Statutes of Labourers were renewed and constantly refused to be obeyed by them, until the third year of *Henry VI.* in 1424, when such Corporations were declared illegal; and the persons, calling and holding such meetings, were deemed Felons.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

Lime, 15d. 22d. 28d. and (1372) 3s. per fother. *Sand*, digging 100 cart loads, 1s. *Plaster of Paris*, 5d. per bushel. *Pitch*, for cement, 3½ stone, 3s. *Laths*, 4½ hundred, 2s. *Tiles*, for floors, per 1000, 6s. and 7s. Do. for walls, 3s. 8d. *Nails*. Splentnayl, 15d. per 1000. Lednayl, 13d. ditto. Boardnayl, 14d. per 100. Spykyngs, 10d. ditto. Lath-nail, 10d. per 1000. Tacks, 1s. per 1000. *Lead*, with carriage from *Lynn*, 42s. 55s. and, in 1325, 4l. 13s. 4d. a fother. *Timber*, 70 large Oaks, ("*Magn: lign: querc:*") bought at *Sterisbriggs*, 13l. 6s. 8d. 15 "*Bord de Ragold*," 5s. 8d. 500 "*Estrichbord*," with carriage from *Linne*, 58s. 4d. 28 "*Sparr: sapiniis*," 30s. *Stone*, called sixtefother, 10s. 12s. 14s. 15s. 9d. and 26s. 8d. per 100. Asshelters, 14s. per 100. Ditto parpent, 3d. 6d. and 2s. 6d. per foot. Doubles or Doublez, 24s. and 27s. 9d. per 100. Muldeston, 17s. and 11s. Kyngestable, 13d. per foot. Large and small *Forme* pieces, 6d. 7d. and 8d. each. 80 cart loads of filling Stone, from *Burwell*, 9s. 6d. 60 Cunes, 7s. 6d. 30 Noweles, 15s. Crestes, 80 feet, 20s. Ditto large, 7d. per foot. *Skochoncrestes Magn:* eight, 8s.—Tables, 1½d. per foot. Skewes, 1d. and 9d. per foot. Gargules, 1s. and 2s. each. Monials, or Mullions, 3½d. and 4d. per foot. Sixty feet of Vausours, 10s. Oggifs, 3½d. per foot. Chaumbraunces, ½d. per foot. Corbiel

which situation he remained, until he died of the plague, in 1349. The following persons succeeded him :

1350 Ralph Rysyng	1399 Wm : de Thetford	1467 Rich : Lynne
1356 Wm : de Lopham	1418 Jn : de Fyncham	1470 Rich : Barber
1364 Jn : de Walsingham	1419 Hen : Langham	1478 Tho : Denver
1367 Thos : de Stockton	1420 Tho : Rameseye	1487 Wm : Tylney
1379 Peter de Norwich	1423 Jn : Hatfield	1488 Thos : Downham
1381 Wm : de Thetford	1426 Step : Walsingham	1499 Wm : Colchester
1383 John Buckton	1446 Rog : Wisbech	1514 Mich : Barningham

The only appropriations to this office, which occur, were the rents of certain lands and tenements in *Ely*,¹ and the profits of a small manor in *Cottenham*, called Pelhams, out of which 66s. 8d. were paid to the priest who celebrated mass for the souls of *John de Pelham* and his wife ; but all the oblations on the anniversary of the Dedication of the Chapel, the Church, and the translation of St. *Etheldreda*, were paid to the keeper of the Chapel, who was allowed his diet, a tunic of 10s. and a pair of boots, of 2s. value annually ; but no stipend is mentioned in the *Rotuli*. The chaplain, who was also the collector of the Bishop's rents in *Ely*, had 63s. 8d. a tunic of 16s. 8d. a *capa* and boots, value 3s. and a furred robe of 16s. value yearly. The clerk of the Chapel was paid 4d. a week, and was allowed a tunic of 10s. and boots of 2s. price, per annum.

Besides the mass "*De Sancta Maria*," which was performed daily in the Chapel, throughout the year, the festivals of the Purification and Assumption of the Virgin, were particularly solemnized, as appears by the charges for wax tapers, candles, coloured and plain, payments, diet, and presents to the singers and assistants on those occasions. The service was accompanied by the organ ; and, in 1367, the keeper charges for a new one, but the expence of it is a proof that it was of small dimensions ;² something like the one in the old Chapel at *Knowle*, a few years ago, mentioned in vol. iii. *Archæologia*, or what was called a regal.

In 1345, the body of Bishop *Montacute* was interred before the altar, in this Chapel ; and, in 1425, the body of Bishop *Fordham* was brought, in state, from *Downham*,

Corbiel Tables, 11d. and 3s. 3d. per foot. Stone de Mold, 6d. each. In the Sacrist's Expenditure, under "*Custos novi Operis*," for 1322, 8s. 9d. are charged for the carriage of stone, from *Swaffham*, called *Pendaunts* ; and 6l. 18s. 1d. for stone, by land and water, from *Barnaks* to *Ely*. Iron, Spanish, 6s. 8d. a hundred ; 5s. a hundred for manufacturing it. *Flints*, 40 cart loads, at *Kentford*, 21s. 6d. *Hemp*, for Cables, 8d. per stone. *Marble*, from *Corf*, 6d. per foot. *Soundes*, Graylings to make Glue, a hundred, 3s. 25 Fish ditto, 2s. *Glue* (*Viscus*), 11b. 1d. *Haunseres*, to draw up stones, one 32 fadame, another 26 fadame, made of the Prior's Flax, 4d. a stone. *Bell Ropes*, twelve, 34s. A *Horse Hide*, for slyngs, 2s. 3d.

¹ The following places, where these lands and tenements lay in *Ely*, are mentioned in the Keeper's accounts, 1420 :—*Kyngestede*, near the corner of *Lyleslane* ; *Brodheth* ; *Benyth* ; *Hornynyse* ; *Castelheth*, "versus *Berton* ex parte boriale ; *Brodlane* ("where the gate of the vineyard stands,") "juxta *Brodheth* ;" *Flexlane's Ende* ; *Sklat-place*, in *Cattelane* ; *Stepel-row* ; and *Bolwerisrowe*. ² Paid a man for making a pair of Organs, besides 94 lbs. of tin, 53s. 4d. given to him as a reward, 3s. 4d. *de conventione*.

Downham, and deposited near his predecessor.¹ Here, likewise, rest the ashes of *John de Wisbech*; but there is not the least memorial left of any of these personages, neither was there any thing discovered, when the Chapel was new paved, to point out the places of their interment. The keeper's accounts, however, specify the oblations annually received, at Bishop *Fordham's* tomb.

Mr. *Lysons*, in vol. 2, part 1, of his "*Magna Britannia*," has given Plates of several parts of this Chapel, and the Cathedral, which will greatly assist the reader in forming a correct idea of the stile of both; and the specimens of painted sculpture in Mr. *Smith's* coloured plates of St. *Stephen's* Chapel, will show in what manner our Lady Chapel was once decorated.²

The CHAPELS of Bishop ALCOCK and Bishop WEST.

These erections for the interment of the founders of them; and in which their bodies were actually buried, became general, in the fifteenth century. Bishop *Alcock*, whose life was a course of the strictest temperance and mortification, began this Chapel in 1488, at the east end of the north aisle of the Presbytery; and, in 1500, his body was brought from *Wisbech* Castle, to be interred here.

From this Prelate's known architectural celebrity, his being Comptroller of the Royal Buildings to King *Henry* the Seventh, his having before his eyes, the finest specimens of florid Church architecture, which this country could produce, and no doubt being the designer of this Chapel, it is extraordinary, that he should have given no better proofs of his judgement and taste, than are to be found in this interior. The reader need only to look upon Plate xxi. vol. 1 of this work, to be convinced that it is overcharged with disproportioned open-work pinnacles and canopies, and that it is an unhappy attempt at something rich without taste and elegance. Even the pendant, in the centre of the roof, is more to be admired for its singularity than its beauty. The niches are not numerous, and the figures with which they were filled are all swept away; even the monumental effigy of the Bishop, although in the humiliating form of an almost naked corpse, has not escaped the rage of fanaticism; very different, no doubt, was its state when *Barclay* saw it, who, in his Eclogues, says,

" There saw I his Tomb and Chapel excellent,
" When I saw his Figure lie in the Chapel side."³

The Bishop was interred in the middle of the Chapel, but the tomb stands
under

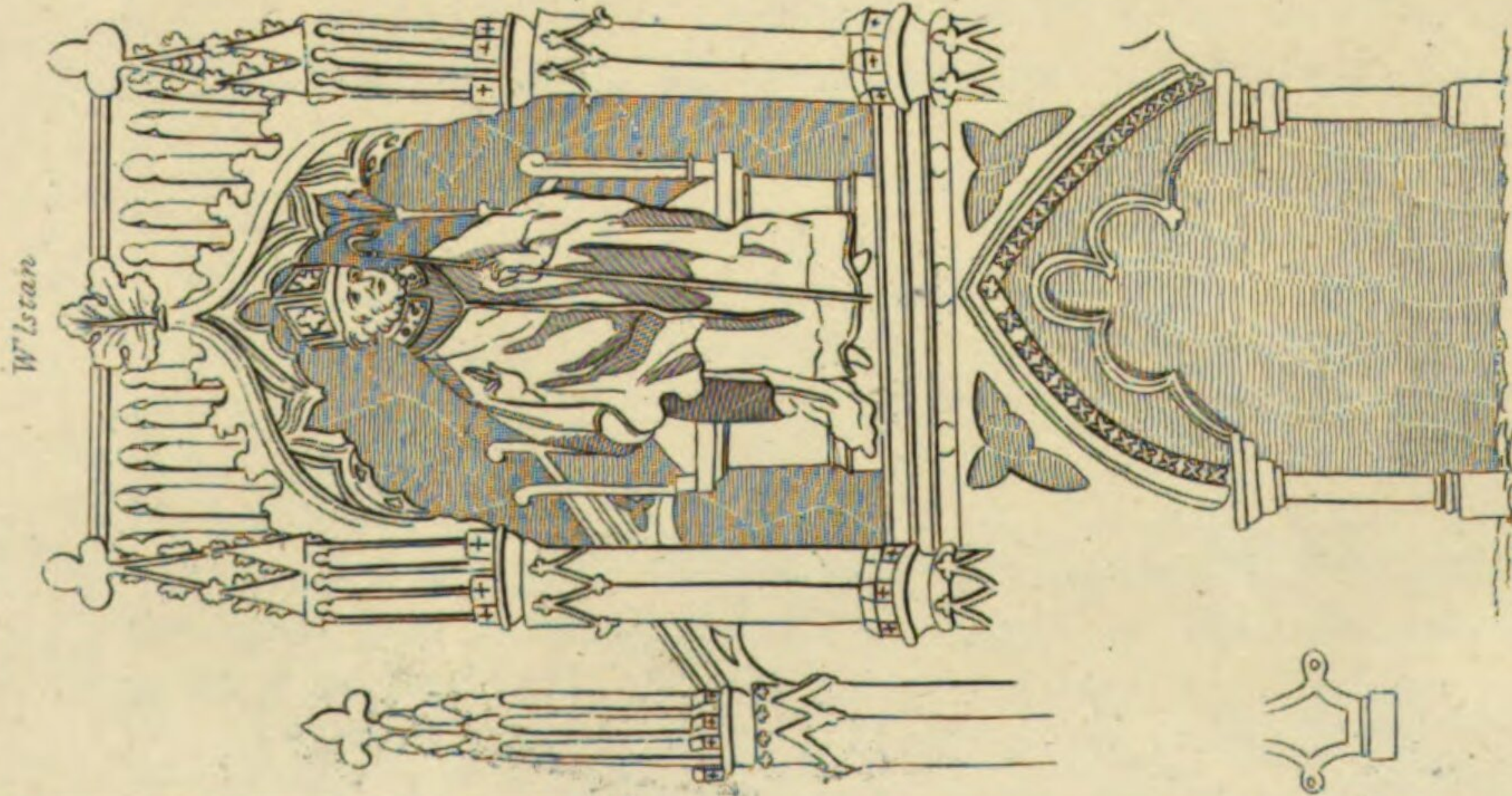
¹ The tomb stood at the west end, and nearly in the middle of the Chapel.—*Ang. Sacr.* The following charges are made by the Sacrist for this funeral:—For two horses and a litter bringing the body of *John Fordham*, late Bishop of *Ely*, 4*l.* together with two cloths of gold, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and various black cloths; also a blood-coloured "*Coverlith*," 13*s.* 4*d.* Twenty-four wax lights, called torches, for the burying of his body, 48*s.*

² The Feofment of this Chapel to the Parishioners of *Trinity* Parish, is dated *September* 12, A. D. 1556, the eighth year of Queen *Elizabeth's* reign. ³ See what this writer has said further of Bishop *Alcock*, p. 99 of the NOTES in this volume.

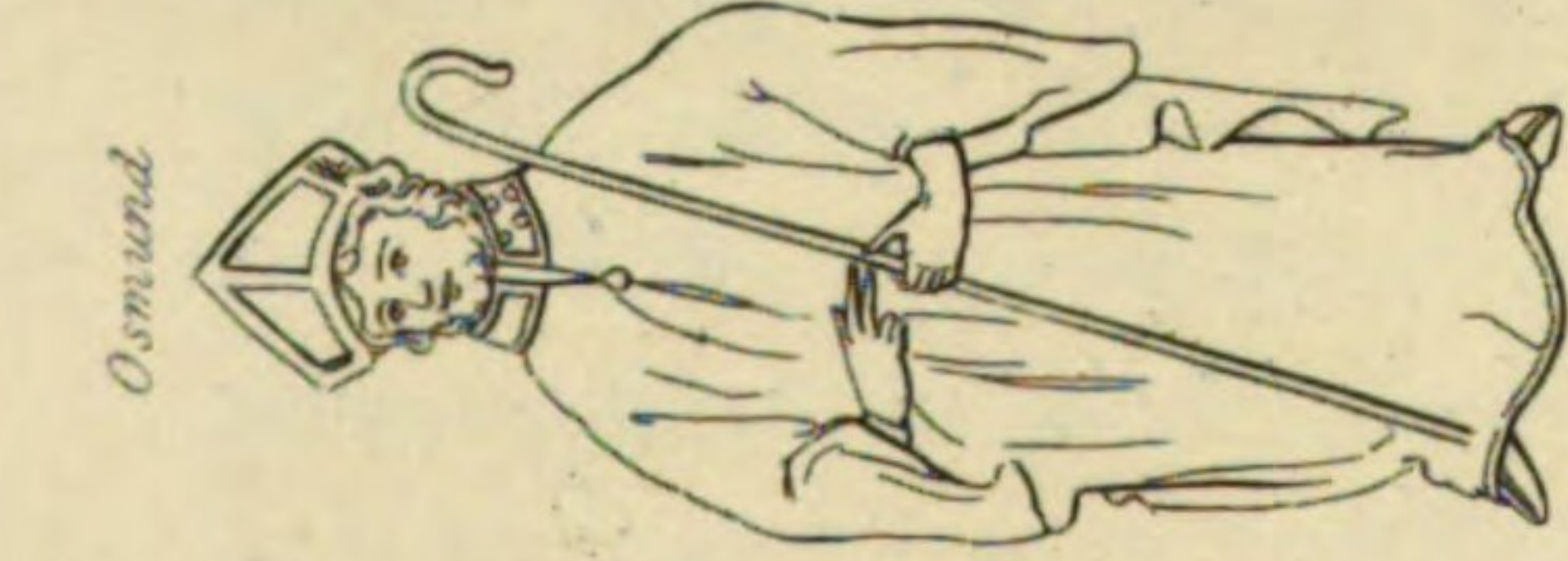
Effigies of the Saxon Bishops. see Addenda p p. 23 & 24.

Henry VII.

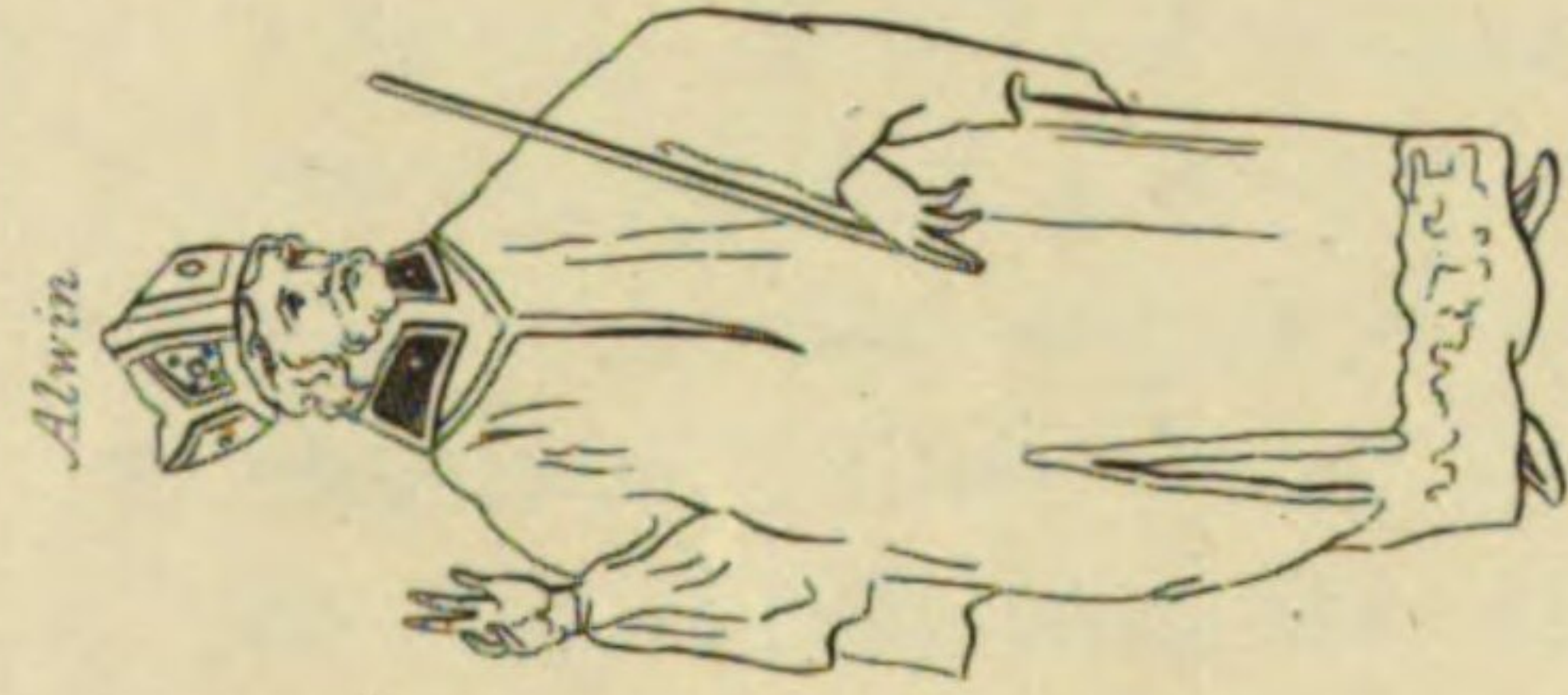
Chapter Seal of St Etheldreda's Church, Ely.



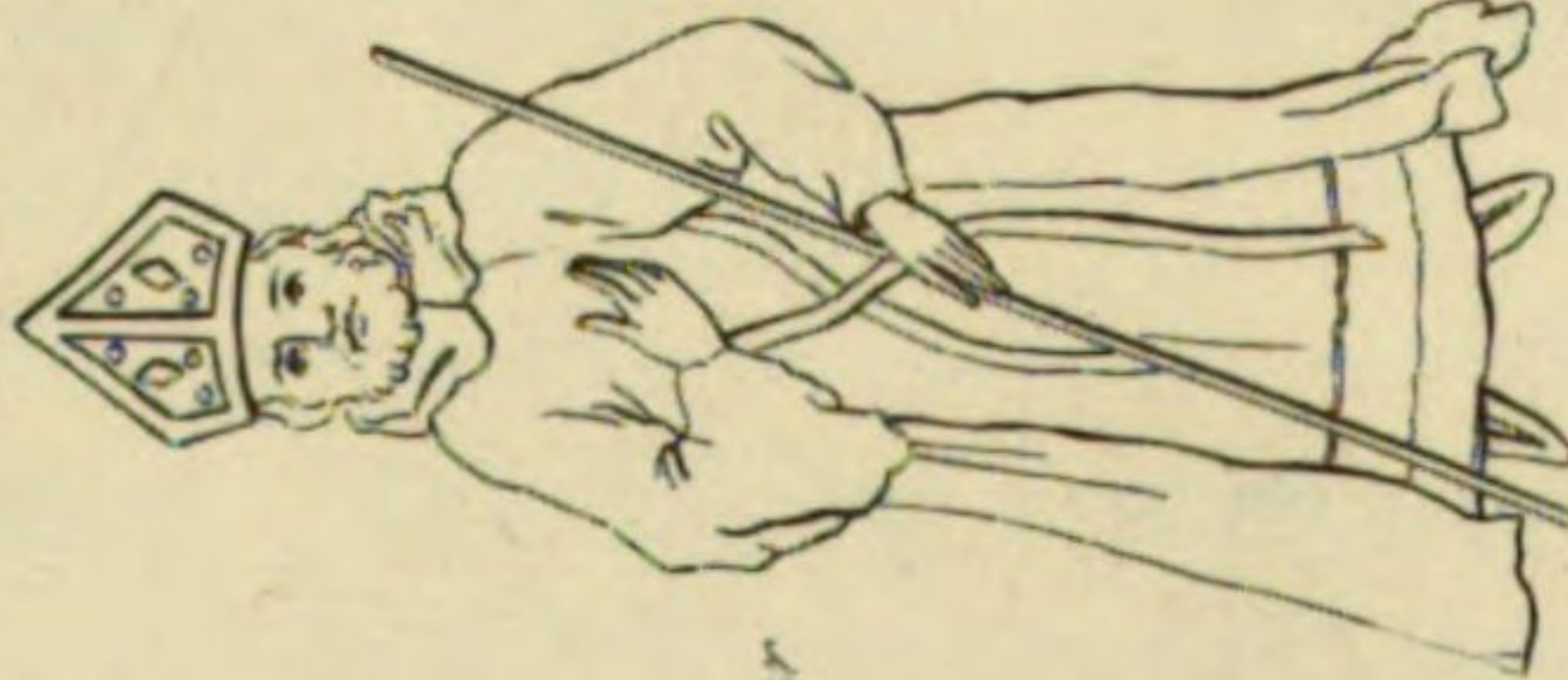
Wistan



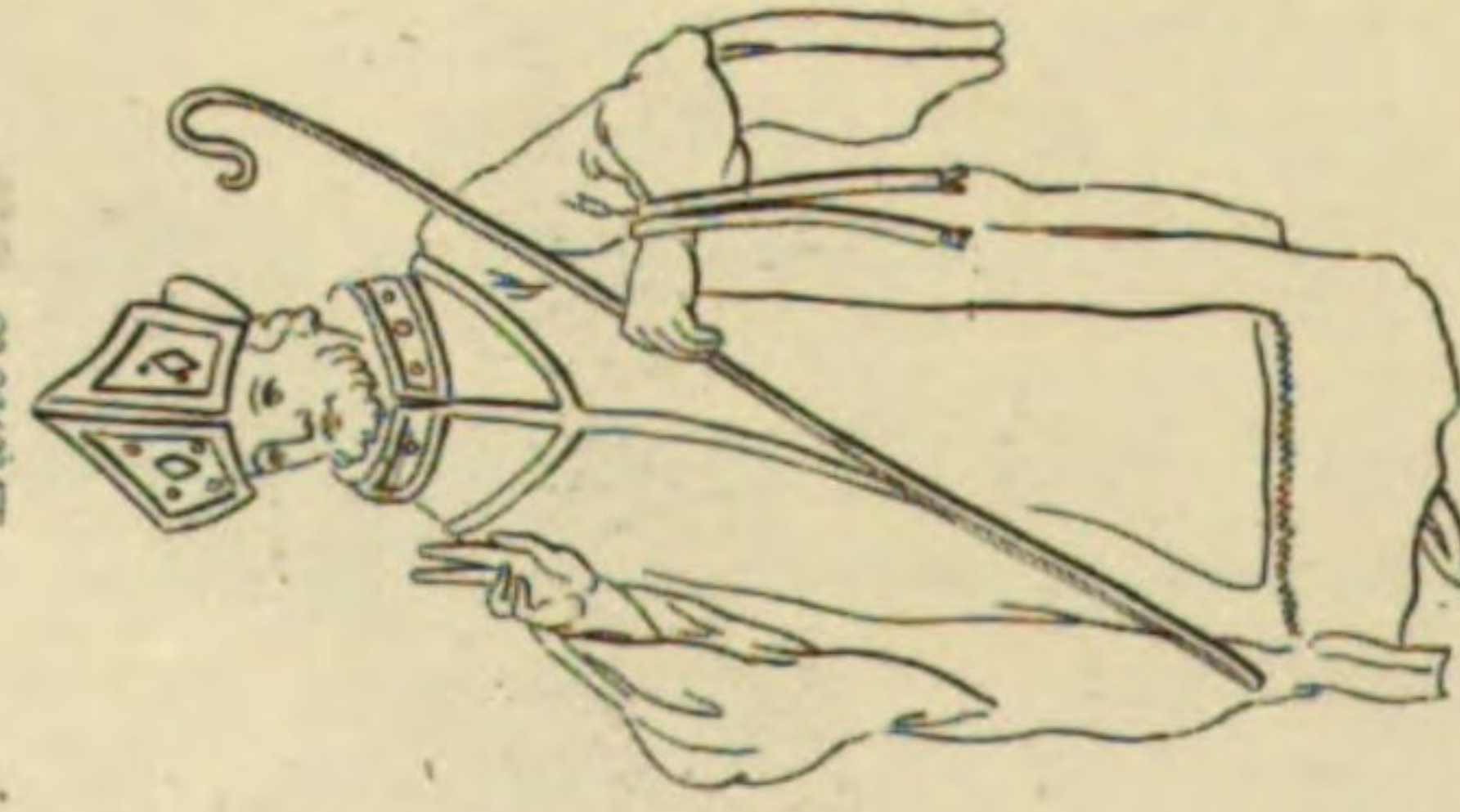
Osmund



Alwin



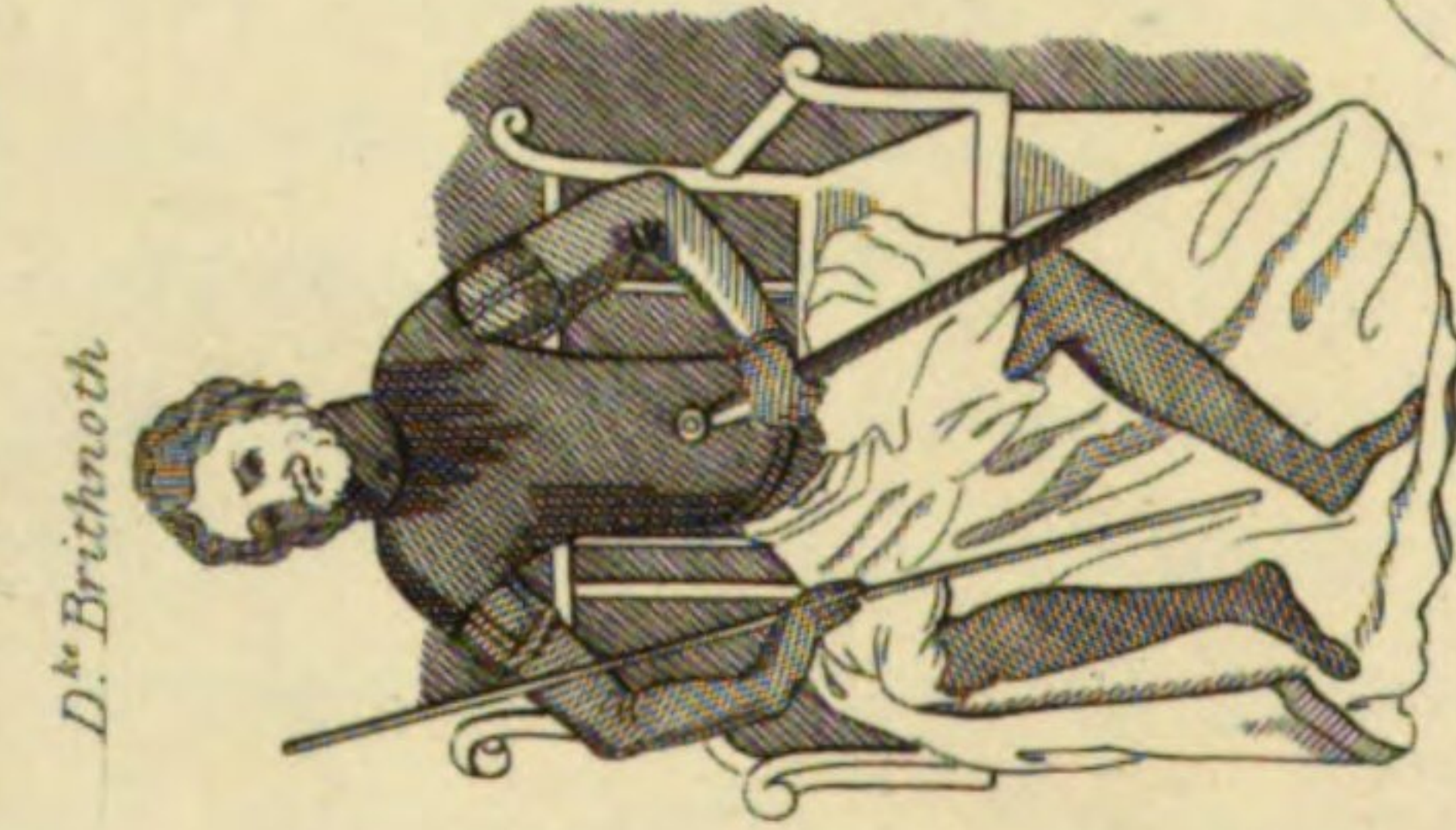
Elgar



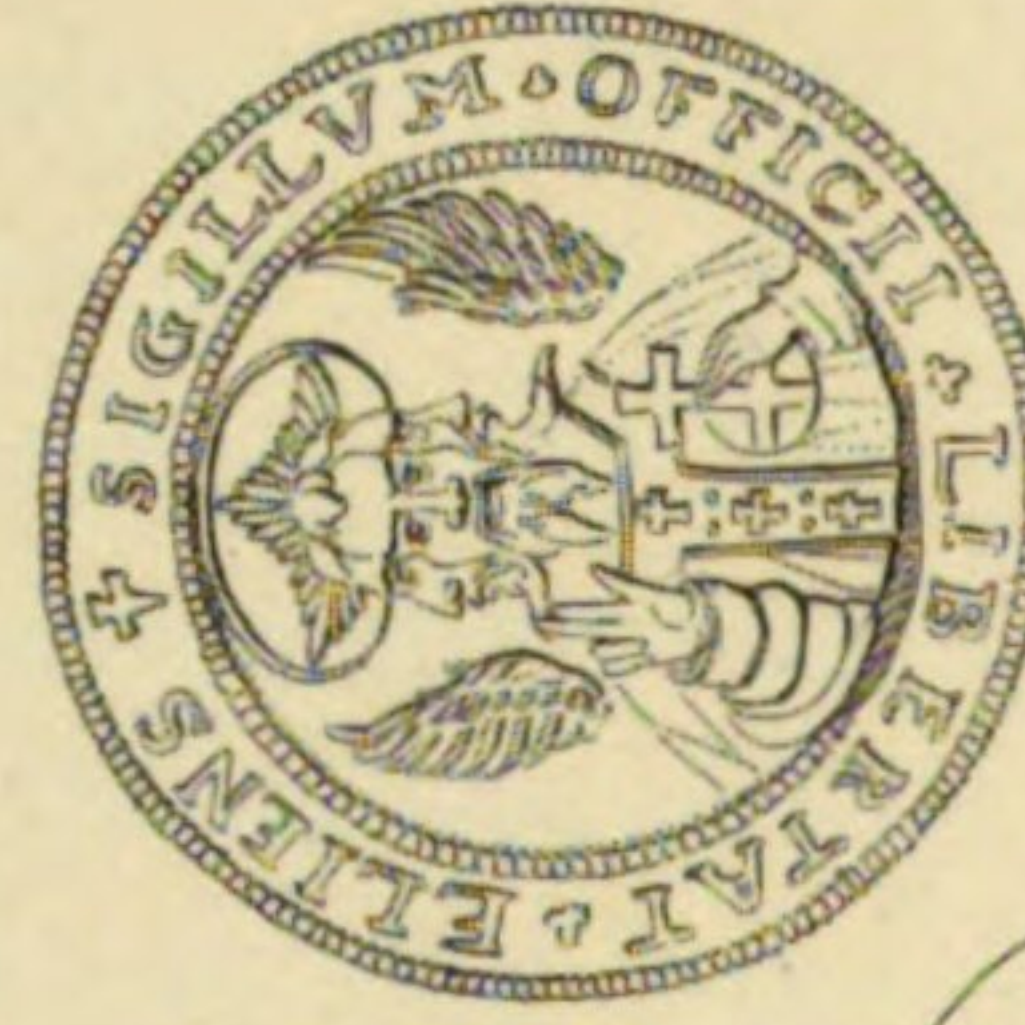
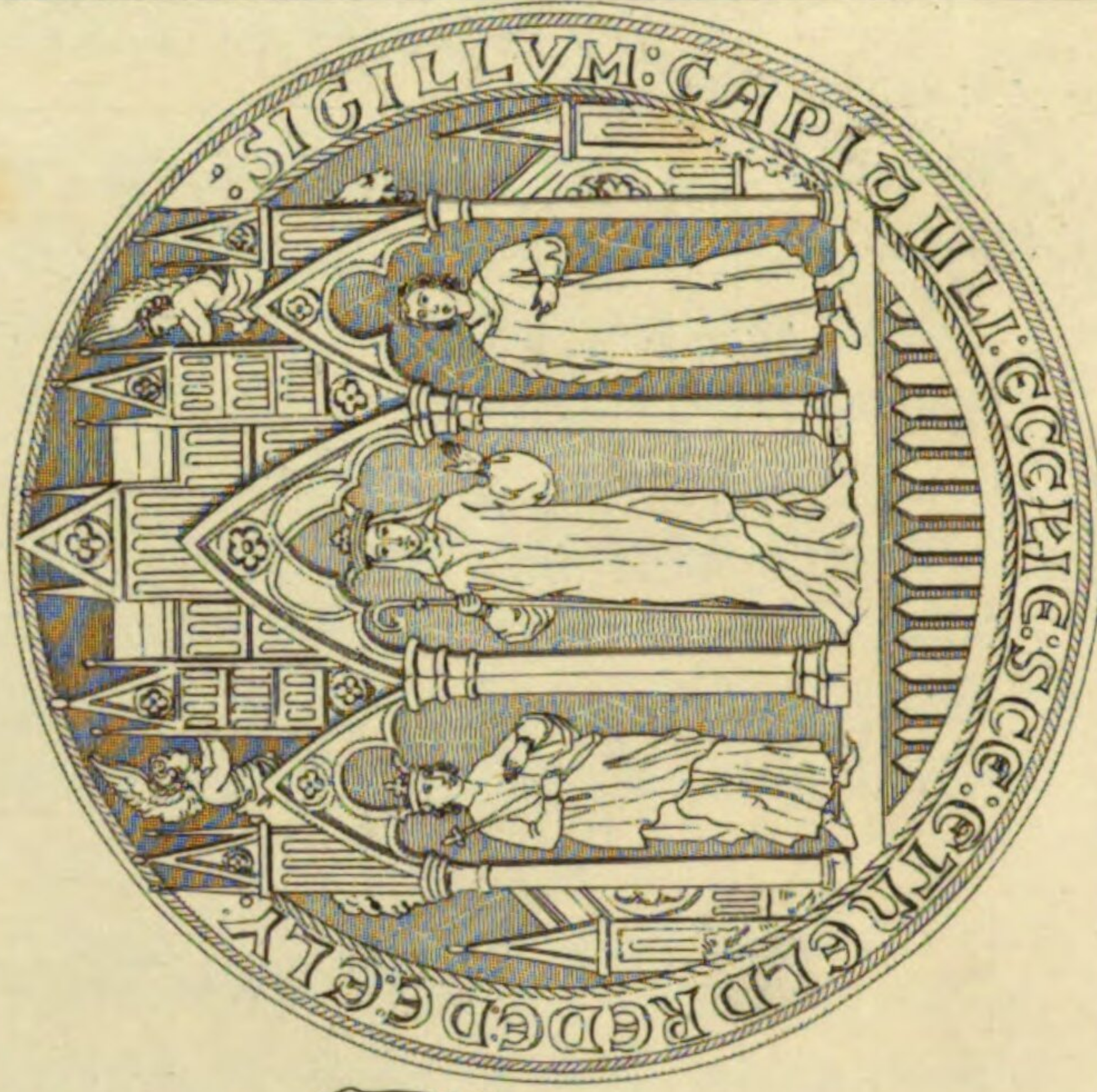
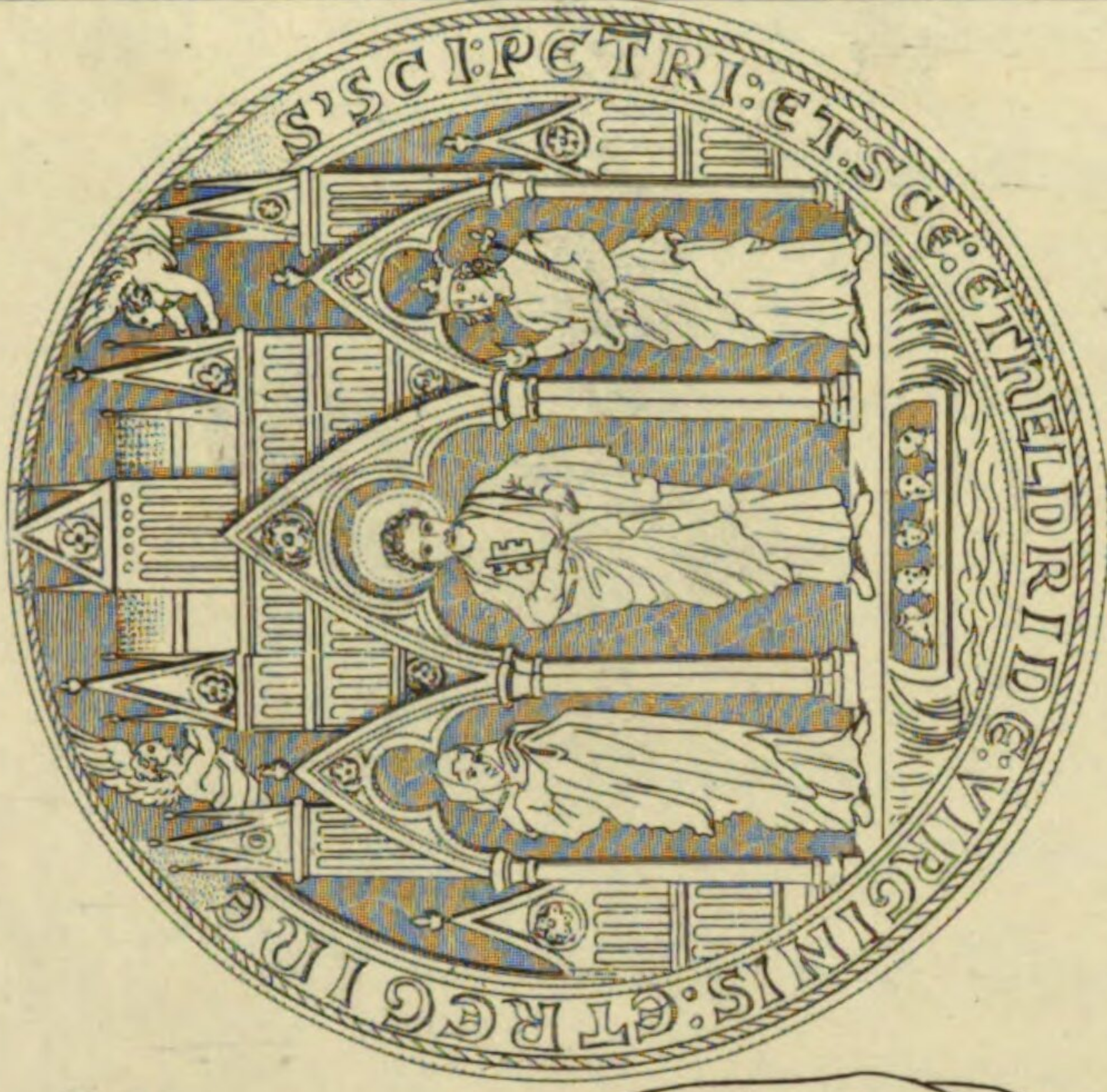
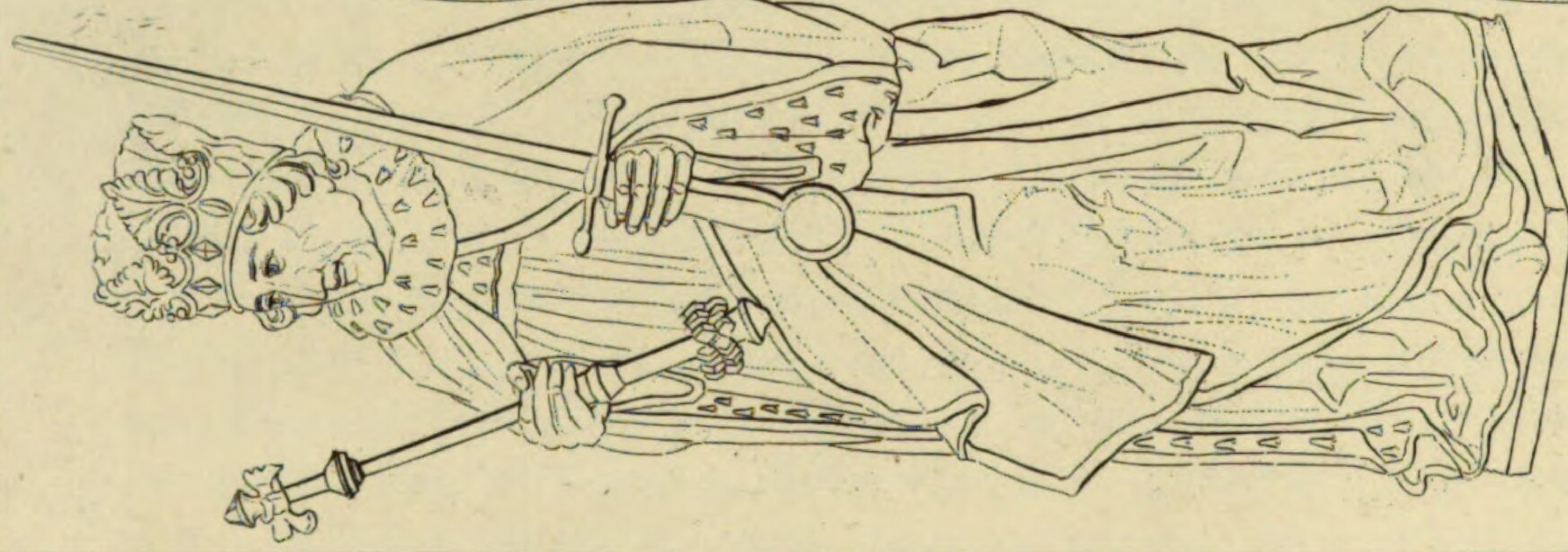
Ednod



Athelstan



D. Brithnoth



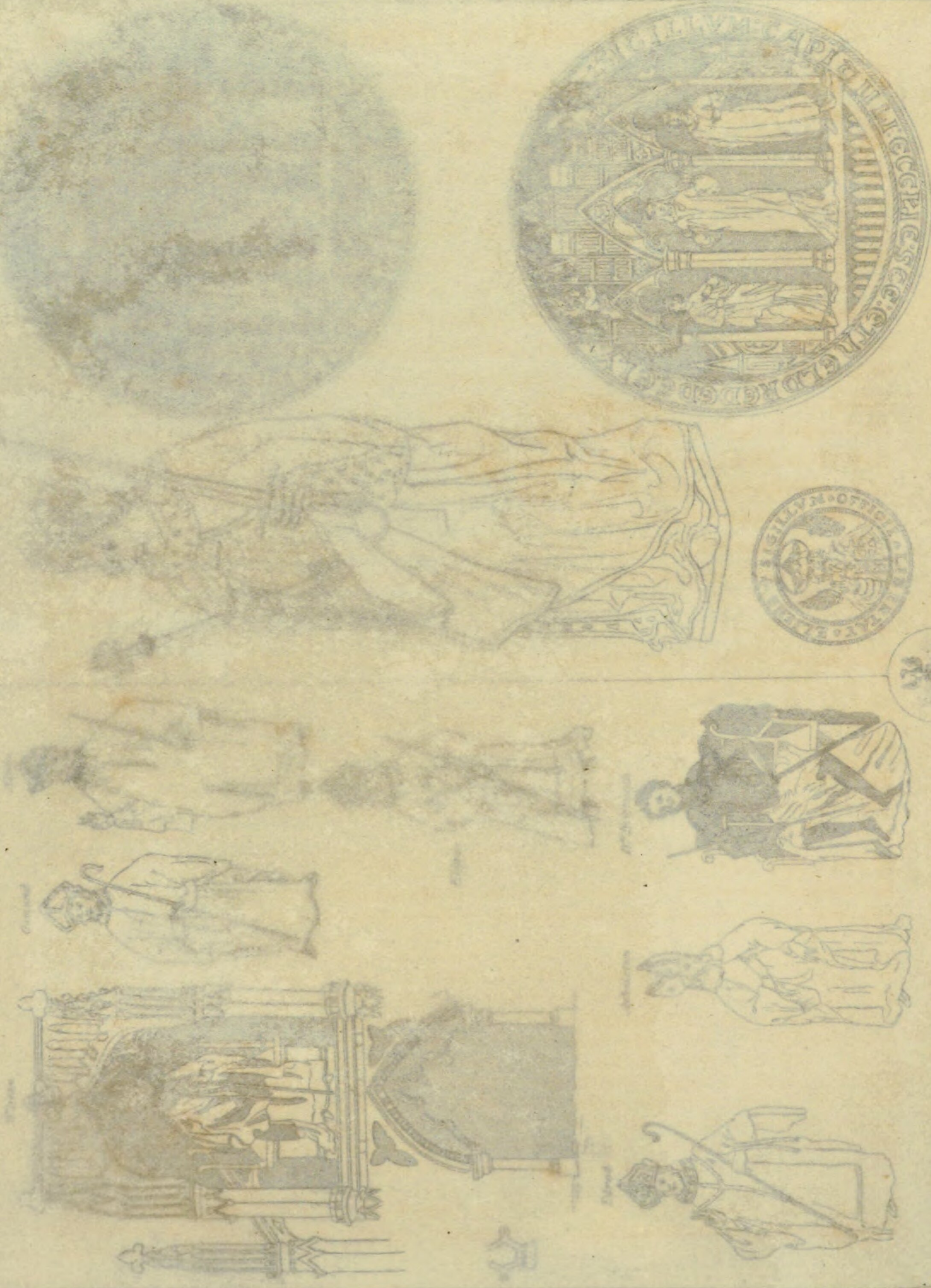
To Hugh Robt Evans, Esq., Steward of the
This Plate, Engraved at his
Wm Stevenson, Junr, Matchett.

Courts of the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Ely.
Expence, is gratefully inscribed by
and Seth Wm Stevenson.

Published as the Act directs 1816, by Stevenson, Matchett and Stevenson, Norwich.

ENGRAVED BY EDWARDS

Officers of the Savoy Bishops, in Address 7 p. 10 to 12



*Courts of the Dean, the Dean and Chapter of Ely.
 Copied, is gratefully inscribed by
 and John W. Stevenson.*

*The Hugh Robt. Evans, Esq. Member of the
 this plate engraved at his
 W. Stevenson, Jun. W. Mitchell.*

Published at the late Rev. Mr. W. Stevenson, and Dr. W. Mitchell.

under a double arch, with purfled finials; the *facia* is ornamented with vine-work; cocks supporting a mitre, and quatrefoils on the base. If we may judge of the statues, which decorated this Chapel, by one that Mr. *Bentham* discovered behind the pinnacles, and deposited in the Deanery, the sculptor was an artist of no inconsiderable merit. A very correct outline of this figure is given, from a drawing by Mr. *Mackenzie*, in the miscellaneous plate, and we are inclined, with the venerable Historian, to call it a portrait of *Henry the Seventh*.¹

Bishop *West's* Chapel is situated at the east end of the south aisle of the choir. In length, it occupies more than the width of an arch, being 23 feet; and, in this, it exceeds Bishop *Alcock's* Chapel, but the breadth is nearly the same, viz. 15 feet. It is impossible to contemplate this beautiful oratory, even in its mutilated state, but with feelings of astonishment and admiration. The invention and taste of the designer, no less than the execution and finish of the sculptor, are wonderful; and, although every part of the walls is covered with niches, pedestals, and canopies, interspersed with alto relievos, curious grotesque designs and ornaments, the whole appears light and airy.

The west front is decorated with a profusion of sculpture, a magnificent canopied nich, over the entrance, 12 others of a second size, and 17 of a third size; all furnished

¹ The Rev. *Michael Tyson*, Fellow, and some time President, of *Bene't College, Cambridge* (who happily perpetuated the effigies of the *Saxon Bishops*, which we have given from a Plate in "Sepulchral Monuments"), calls this figure, in a letter to Mr. *Gough*, "an exquisite image of *Henry VII.* carved by a most masterly artist," to complete a drawing of which, he made a second journey to *Ely*; and, he adds, that "it is as perfect as a work of yesterday." The drawing Mr. *Gough* presented to the Society of Antiquaries. "Not one of the members present," says Mr. *Gough*, "stood up for *Henry VII.*;" among which number was Mr. *Gough* himself. This, however, did not alter the opinions of Mr. *Tyson*, Mr. *Essex*, or Mr. *Bentham*, especially the last, who wrote, as follows, to Mr. *Tyson*, upon the subject:—

"DEAR SIR,

"*Ely, April 15, 1772.*

"I can hardly think, the Gentlemen, who were present at the Society of Antiquaries, when your Drawing of the Image, found in Bishop *Alcock's* Chapel, was produced, were really in earnest, when they ventured to pronounce, at first sight, that it was not *Henry the Seventh's*; but I rather imagine it was only said, to start the question; and give room for a more free discussion of the point; and exercise their various talents and skill in the investigation of truth. However, I suppose the point is not yet so fully discussed and settled, as to leave no room for restoring it to its true owner. The objections made, rather confirm me more in my opinion of *Henry VII.'s* true title to it. *The Saxon Crown* (if it must be called *Saxon*), seems to me to be much of the same form as was worn by the *Henrys, Edwards, and Richard*, his immediate predecessors; (this may give occasion to enquire, when the present form of the King of *England's* Crown commenced?) *The incumbrances of the Sceptre and Sword*; surely these were ensigns of Royal dignity. *The want of Form and Likeness in the Face*; this too is made an objection: but to me, it seems without any manner of foundation; if we may judge by those genuine representations that remain of King *Henry VII.*—and lastly, *the place where found*. All these circumstances concur in persuading me, that it is really the figure of *Henry VII.* It will, I suppose, come again before the Society, at another meeting; and I could wish myself present to hear the debates; and I should not be displeased to hear some one affirm it to be *Julius Cæsar's*; another, *William the Conqueror's*; a third, *some particular Saint or other*, to whom the Chapel is dedicated. Something might, and, no doubt, would be said in defence of each of these opinions: but, I persuade myself, they would all come about at last, and restore it to its true owner, and at length acknowledge it to be the true and genuine representation of *King Henry the Seventh.*"

furnished with pedestals, which, formerly, supported figures. The twenty-fourth plate, in the first volume, is a correct general representation of the back of this front; also of the north and south sides of the interior, and the tracery of the ceiling, with its curious pendants, ingeniously formed, of angels holding the arms of the See, and those of *Henry VIII.* in whose reign the Chapel was erected. There are upwards of 200 niches, great and small: the under parts of the canopies, belonging to them, are covered with tracery, that can only be compared to lace-work, exquisitely varied and finished.

The motto, or memento, as Mr. *Bentham* calls it, *Gracia Dei, sum id quod sum*, 1534, alluding to his incorrect conduct when the Bishop first went to the University, and his exemplary behaviour afterwards, is conspicuously displayed over the entrance; and, in several parts of the interior, without the date. The original gates to this entrance, of curious iron work, still remain. The ribs of the roof, elaborately carved, spring from imposts at each corner; and from one in the middle of each side. The compartments, which are formed by their ramifications and intersections, are ornamented with the arms of the See and the founder, and with masks of cherubs and grotesque designs, executed in white, upon green and blue-coloured grounds. Many of the medallions and smaller ornaments, which abound here, were evidently taken from the finest remains of *Greek* and *Roman* sculpture, particularly the leafy scroll and the honey-suckle pattern; the arabesque and beautiful decorations adopted by *Raphael*, in the Vatican, and the grotesque and ingenious flights of *Holbein's* fancy.

Fuller, in his *Worthies*, p. 149, informs us, that the master-masons of King *James* the First, pronounced the Sculpture of this Chapel to be more elegant, and finished, than the work of *Henry* the Seventh's, at *Westminster*; and Mr. *Gray* styles this Oratory "an exquisite sample of *Gothic* architecture, in the lower styè."¹

Notwithstanding these testimonies of its beauty and perfection, the ruthless hand of the destroyer has lain heavily upon it.² A few of the figures remain in the

¹ *Walpole's Anecdotes*, edit. 1766, vol. 1, p. 195.

² The æra of the restoration of the polite arts in *England* and *Europe*, Mr. *Gough* observes, in his "*Sepulchral Monuments*," was the time of *Henry* the Eighth, and *Elizabeth*. The proverb is no less true, that "*Pater-noster built Churches; and Our Father plucked them down.*" He that would form only a faint idea of the magnificent structures, and the works of genius and art, which were annihilated by *Reformation*,* in the above reigns, and in consequence of the act for their destruction, in our Churches, by *Edward VI.* may read Bishop *Tanner's* excellent preface to his "*Notitia Monastica*;" and "*Downing's Visitation of Suffolk Churches.*" Next he may peruse the effects of fanaticism, in the conduct of *John Knox*, and his followers, in *Scotland*; and of the enemies of Episcopacy, in this country. And, that he may know how narrowly the whole of this fine Cathedral escaped destruction, in the time of *Cromwell*, let him read the following extract from the Journals of the House of Commons: Ao.

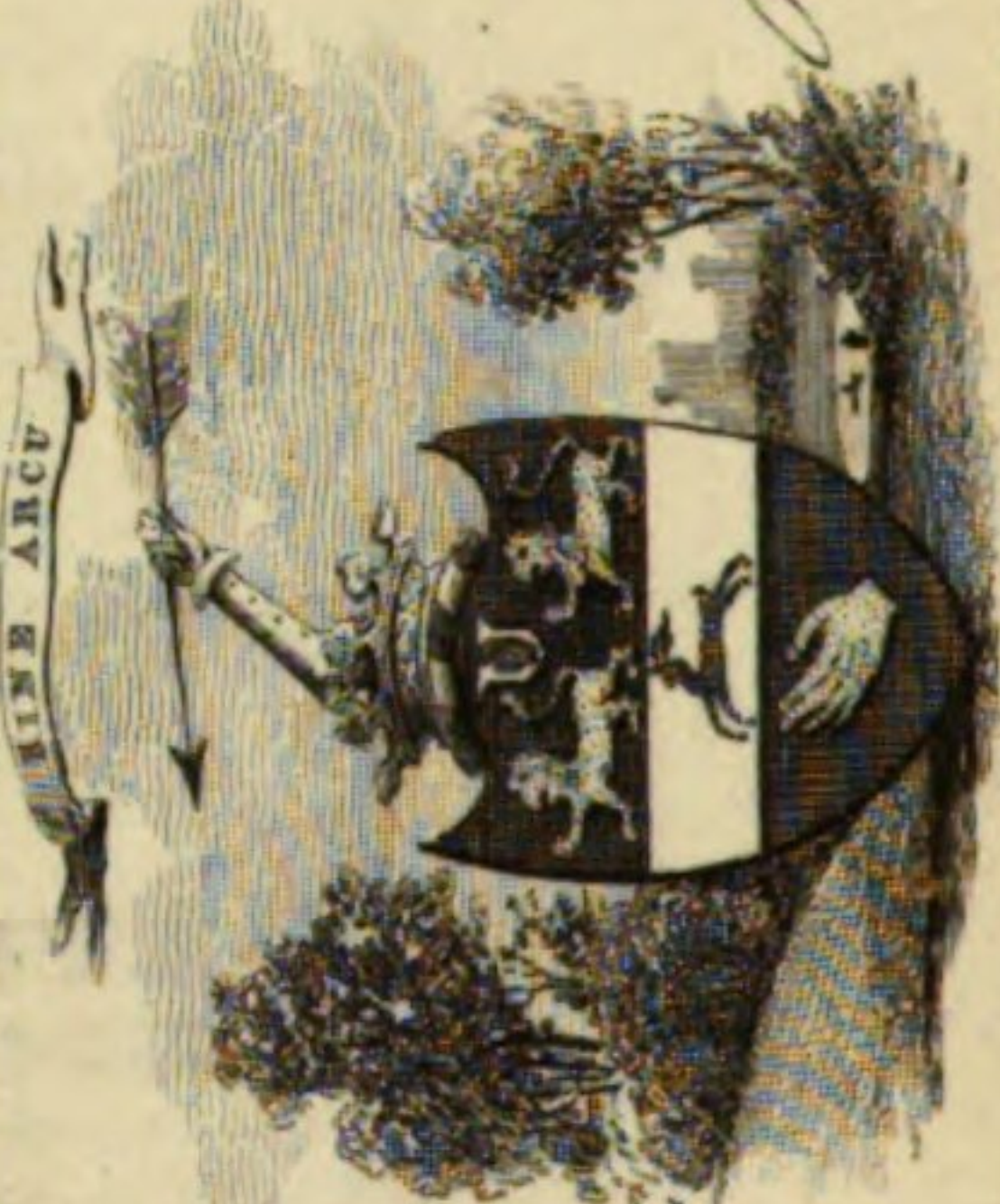
* There are three distinct dates, and different degrees, of our *English Reformation*. The Civil part, when the Pope's supremacy was done away, in the reign of *Henry VIII.*; the Reformation of the Church Service, in the first year of *Edward VI.* and the refinement of it, in the reign of *Elizabeth*.

THE NORTH TRANSEPT AND LADY CHAPEL AT ELY.



Drawn by J.C. Buckler.

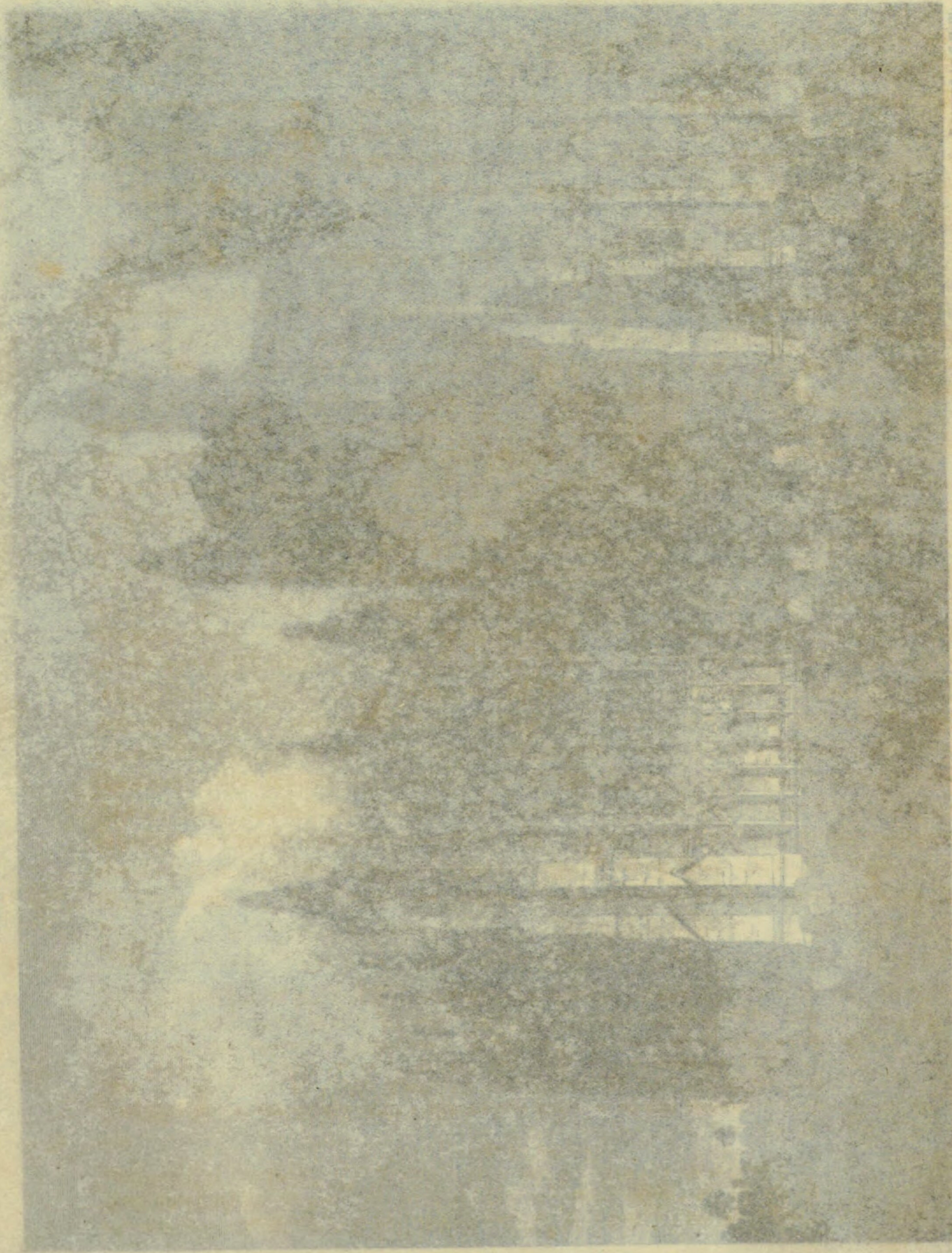
Engraved by G. Hollis.



Viro Reverendo Henrico Bate
Ecclesiae Eliensis Canonico &c. hanc Brachii
Gratis animis, D.D.D. Gul. Stevenson.

Dudley, Baronetto L.L.D.
Septentrionalis, ejusdem Aldis, imaginem
J. Matchett, Sculp. Gul. Stevenson.

THE NORTH CHURCH



Printed by J. C. Davis

Engraved by G. Wallis

Rev. Reverend Horacio Bate

Charles Thomas Canonic & Sons Brachin

Printed at the D.D. Gal. November

Dudley, Barretto L.D.

Septentionalis, quidem Ratis imaginem

J. Mitchell, 18th Gal. November

the front next the altar, the wainscot of which conceals their mutilated forms. Mr. *Bentham* endeavoured, with the greatest attention to its original state, to free the stone-work from the white-wash, and to renew the colouring of the ornaments. The Bishop's tomb is under an arch, on the south side; over the back of which, in as many niches in the wall, are deposited the remains of the seven eminent persons removed from the walls of the old choir, as described in pages 23 and 24 of the Addenda.

The EASTERN TRANSEPT.

The north and south arms of this Transept, built in the reigns of *William Rufus* and *Henry 1st*, are the oldest parts of the Church, but they are not entirely in their original state. For the north-west angle of the former fell down in 1699, and was re-built, under the direction of Sir *Christopher Wren*,¹ at the expence of £2637 6s. 4d. with such attention, in other respects, to the original, that the observer is astonished and disgusted to find an arched *Tuscan* entrance supplying the place of a *Saxo-Norman* door-way, in the north-west corner; especially as the architect had before him, in the opposite corner, the present entrance to the Lady Chapel, which is strictly in character, if not co-eval with the building. But that great architect's contempt for, what he termed, *Gothic*, has been noticed:² and he seems to have introduced this discordant appendage to express it. In the accompanying view, the reader will find it is omitted.³ The side aisles to this transept, are peculiar to the Churches of *Ely*, *Westminster*, and *St. Mary Redcliffe*, at *Bristol*. The reader will find Mr. *Bentham's* and Mr. *Essex's* remarks upon the interior of the nave, and this transept, in the Addenda, which, with the assistance of plates xliii. and xlv. vol. 1, will render it only necessary to observe, that the eastern arches of the south arm were enclosed, and formed into a spacious library, for the use of the Chapter, in 1813; the former one being found inconvenient, and not sufficiently extensive. The books are arranged along the walls to the height of $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and, as there are no projecting piers, the room is light and well proportioned. There is a printed catalogue for the use of the members of the Church.

The

Ao. 1647—Mar. 3. "Ordered that it be referred to a Committee for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, to consider of and examine the state of the structure of the Cathedral Church in the Isle of *Elye*, in relation to the ruinous condition of the same; and what other Churches there are in the same place for the people to meet together in, for the hearing the word of God, and communicating the Ordinances of God; and to bring in an Ordinance, as they shall find the business, for making sale of the materials of the said Cathedral, that out of the proceed thereof, provision may be made for the relief of sick and maimed Soldiers, Widows and Orphans."

¹ *Bentham's* Notitia.

² NOTES, p. 26. ³ There is not a view of this part of the Cathedral in Mr. *Bentham's* History; and Mr. *Buckler* has judiciously chosen a situation from which he has shewn, distinctly, the north and west sides of the Lady Chapel, and of the north Transept, also an interesting portion of the Octagon.

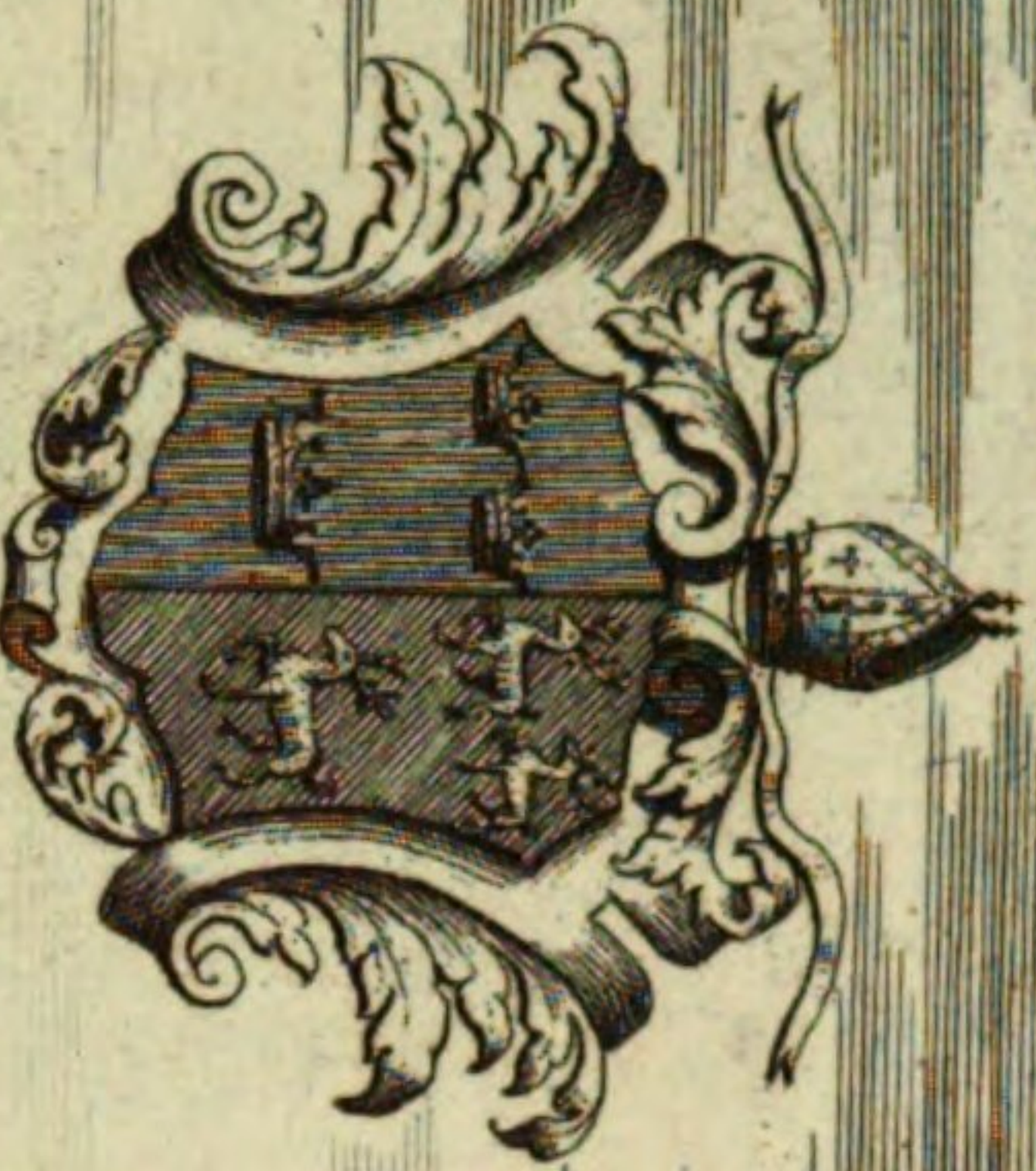
The OCTAGON.

This building consists of a Dome, surmounted by a Lantern. It supplies the place of a square tower, which fell down, in the year 1322, and was planned, designed, and erected by *Alan Walsingham*, at that time Sacrist. It is equally distinguished for contrivance, strength, and magnificence, and though not detached, but built in the middle of the Church, may be considered as a distinct work of itself; being erected after the rest of the Church. The lower part consists of eight strong pillars, carried up, without diminution, to the height of 61 feet.—From the capitals of those pillars spring the arches which compose the eight sides of the building, and reach up to the roof of the Church. The eight sides are not equal; the plan being like a square with the corners cut off,¹ and the larger are, to the shorter sides, as ten to six. Four of the arches are open, from the top to the bottom, and afford a view into the nave of the Church, and the cross-aisles; the others are formed into four windows, which give light into the area below.—They consist of four lights each, are large, with extremely sharp pointed heads, which are adorned with elegantly varied tracery, and to give them a due proportion, equal to their width, the architect has judiciously contrived to sink them down below the roof of the side-aisles, which they terminate, and spanning over, in right angles, add to the beauty of the effect, when we view the side-aisles through them. Above the arches, the wall is straight up to the windows; but, to prevent the heaviness which a mere flat wall would occasion, this part is ornamented with niches, three under each window, in which there were formerly figures; and, above these niches, under the windows, is an embattled ornament. The pillars which support the eight arches, are of the clustered, and conjoined, kind; with wreaths of flowers, and foliage for capitals. The same pillars also support the curious heavy timber roof, which for height and elegance is not equalled in this or any other country. There are mutilated sitting figures, over the key stones of the arches, which, one might suppose, their situations would have preserved entire. The heads upon which the canopies rest, that are over the low arches, are said to represent *Edward III.* and his Queen, on the north-east side; Bishop *Hotham* and Prior *Crauden*, on the south-east. Of the busts of a young priest, and a secular person, in long hair, on the north-west, the former is imagined to represent the ingenious architect, and the latter the master mason.—The describer of them, however, in Mr. *Carter's* invaluable “*Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting*,” (where they are engraved), only esteems them as giving “some imperfect idea of the head-dresses of the fourteenth age.” On each side

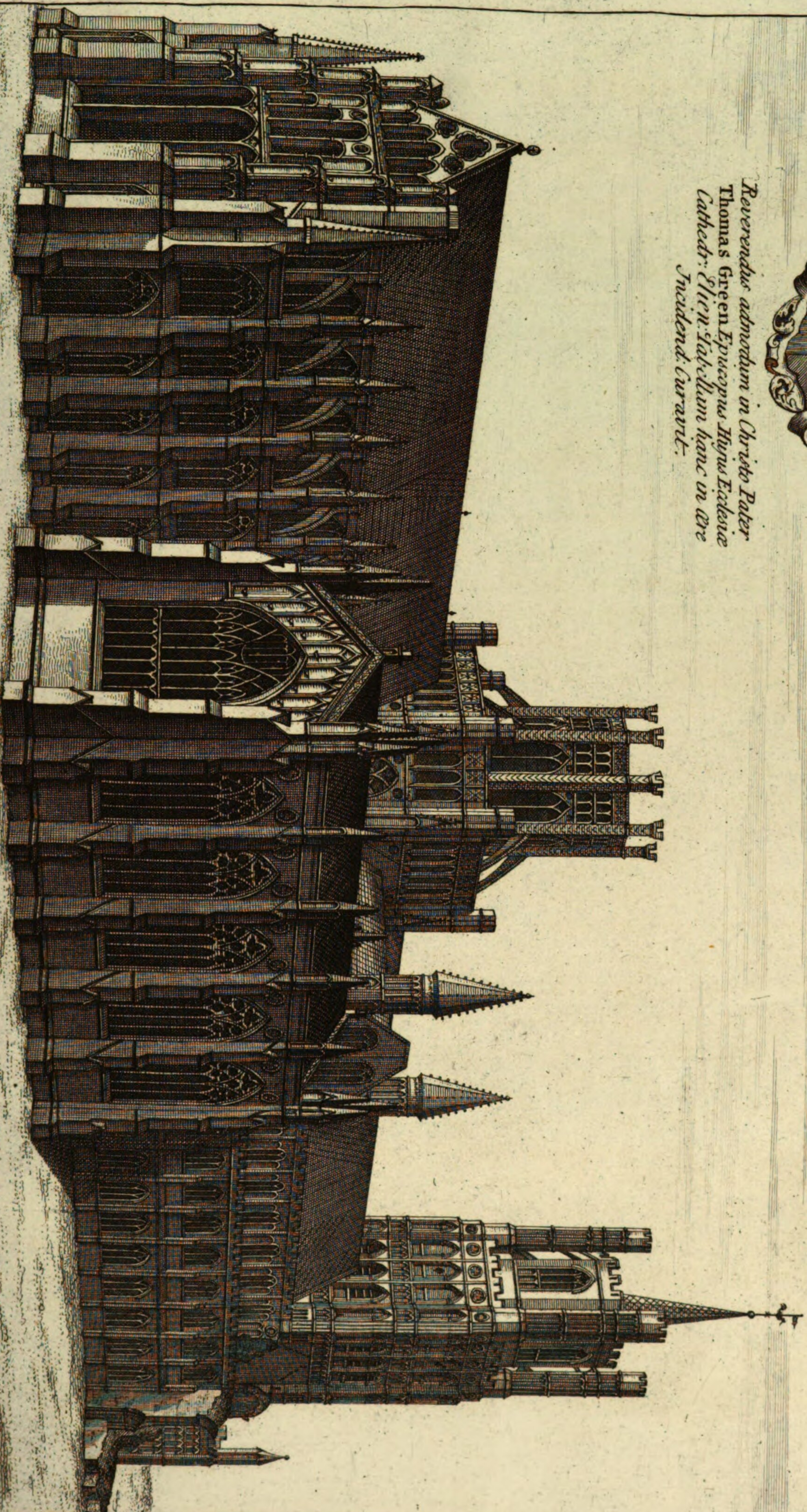
¹ By referring to Plate XLIX. of the first volume, it will be seen how the Octagon was formed, by taking away the four great pillars (1, 2, 3, 4,) and enlarging and connecting the eight pillars (marked *d d*, &c.) with four larger arches, and four great windows, with smaller arches under them.

Presented to the Library of the University of Chicago





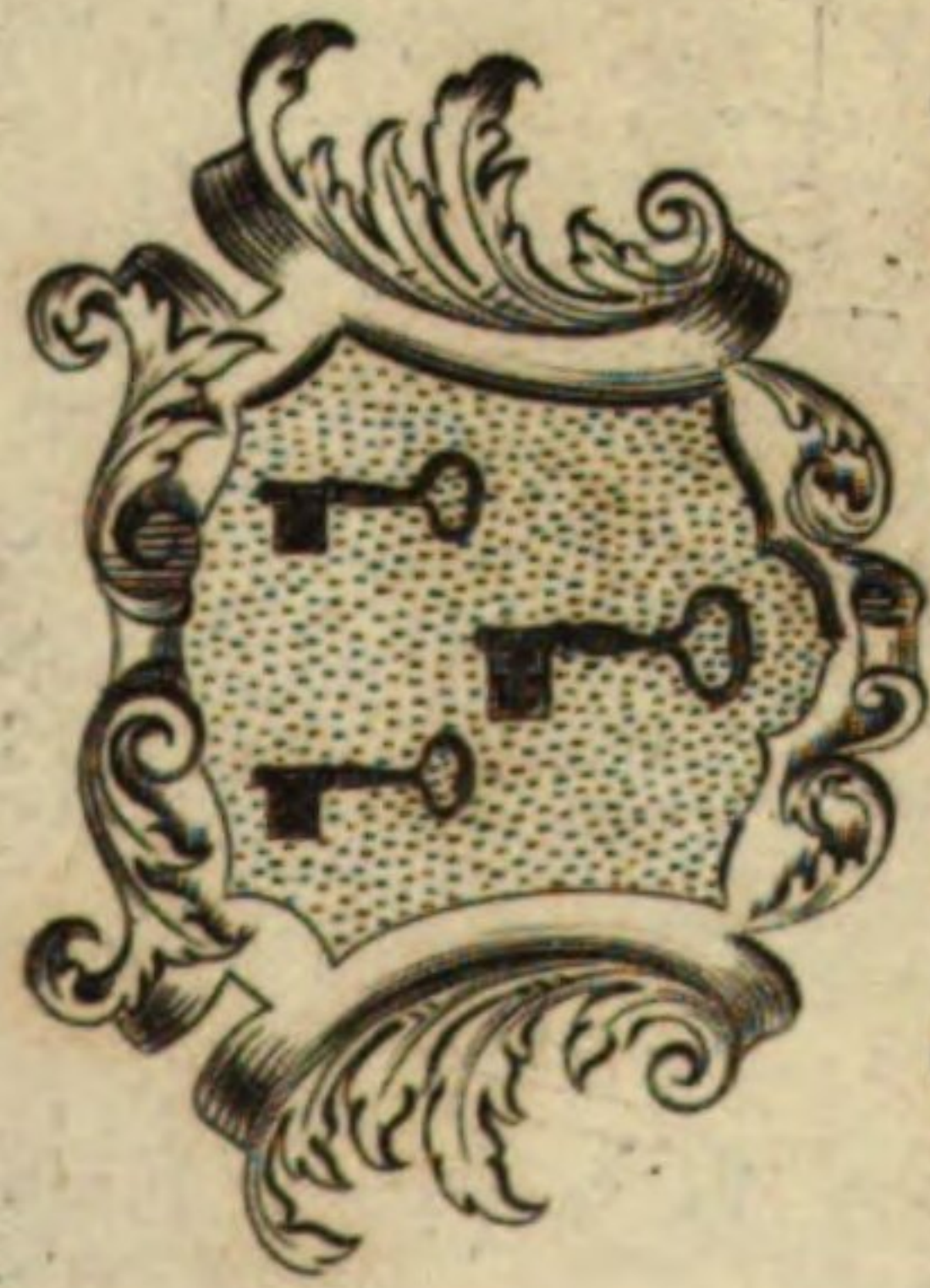
*Reverendus admodum in Christo Pater
Thomas Greën Episcopus Hujus Ecclesie
Cathedr: Elien: statillum hanc in ore
Incident. curavit.*



The North East Prospect of the Cathedral, and Trinity Church alias S.^t Mary's Chapel, at Exy.

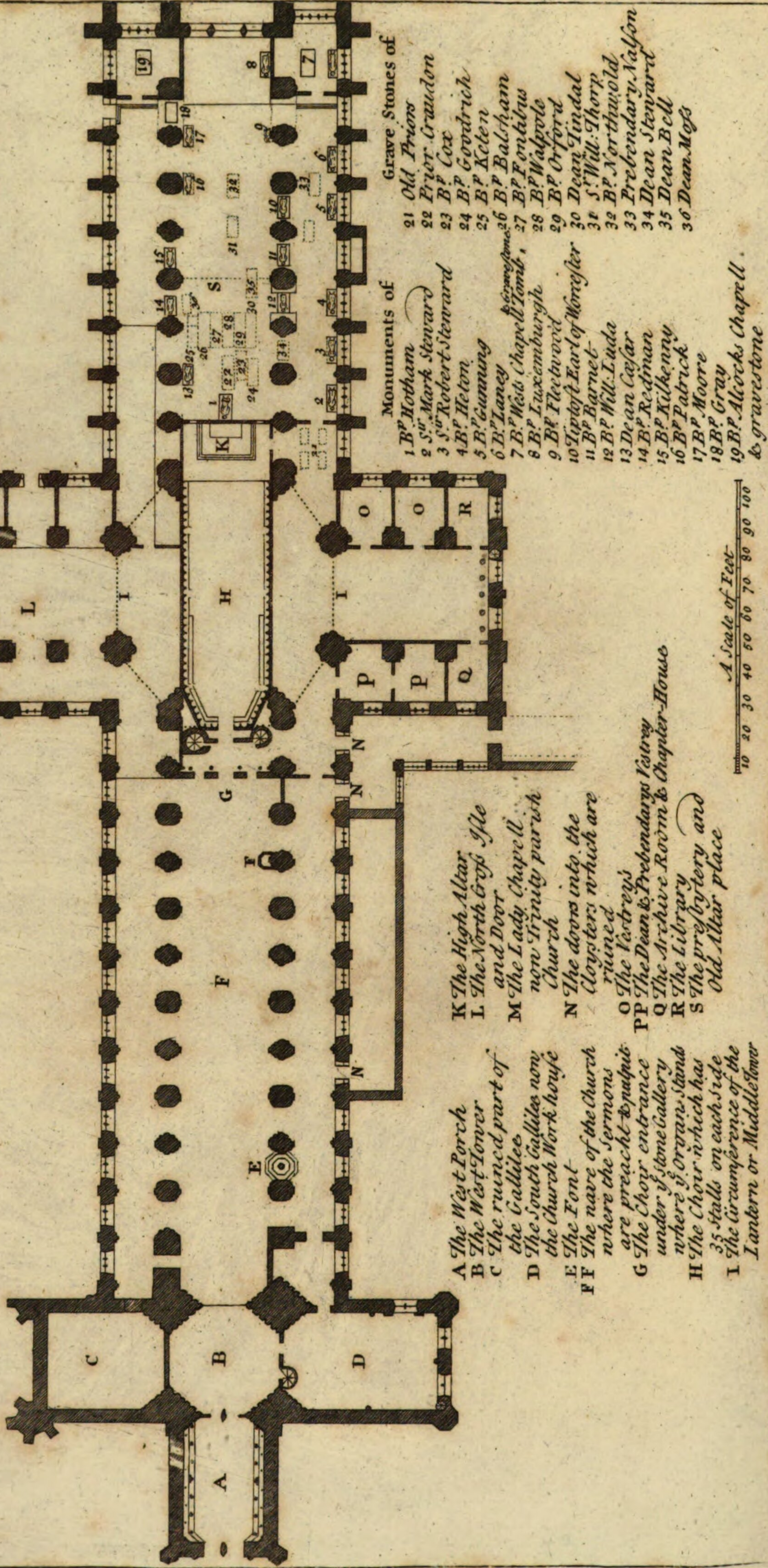
J. Martin delin. et sculp.





Rev. For Decan. & Capit.
 Signus Ext. Cathedra b.
 Tabellam hanc delineand.
 & in are incidend. Curaverunt

The Ichonography of the Cathedral Church of Ely.



- A The West Porch
- B The West Tower
- C The ruined part of the Gallilee
- D The South Gallilee now the Church Work house
- E The Font
- FF The nave of the Church where the Sermons are preached & baptis
- G The Choir entrance under y^e stone Gallery where y^e Organ stands
- H The Choir which has 35 stalls on each side
- I The circumference of the Lantern or Middle tower
- K The High Altar
- L The North Cross Isle and Door
- M The Lady Chapel now Trinity parish Church
- N The doors into the Cloysters which are ruined
- O The Vestreys
- PP The Dean & Prebendarys Vestrey
- Q The Archive Room & Chapter-House
- R The Library
- S The presbytery and Old Altar place

- Monuments of
- 1 B^p Hotham
- 2 S^r Mark Steward
- 3 S^r Robert Steward
- 4 B^p Helton
- 5 B^p Gunning
- 6 B^p Laney
- 7 B^p Weds Chapel Tomb
- 8 B^p Luxemburgh
- 9 B^p Fleetwood
- 10 Tiptoft Earl of Worcester
- 11 B^p Barnet
- 12 B^p Will. Luda
- 13 Dean Caesar
- 14 B^p Redman
- 15 B^p Kilkeny
- 16 B^p Patrick
- 17 B^p Moore
- 18 B^p Gray
- 19 B^p Alcock's Chapel & gravestone
- Grave Stones of
- 21 Old Priors
- 22 Prior Crauden
- 23 B^p Cox
- 24 B^p Goodrich
- 25 B^p Kelen
- 26 B^p Balham
- 27 B^p Fontibus
- 28 B^p Walpole
- 29 B^p Orford
- 30 Dean Sindal
- 31 S^r Will. Thorp
- 32 B^p Northwold
- 33 Prebendary Nalson
- 34 Dean Steward
- 35 Dean Bell
- 36 Dean Mofs

A Scale of Feet
 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

above the lower arches, in an elegant carved stone, with an ogree head (like those in the Lady Chapel) and a foliated pediment, resting upon the capital of a slender column. In the space between the capitals, the principal events of *Editha's* life are represented. Above the niches, the colonnade is continued, the height of the arches being equal, and their capitals are similar to the former—from beneath the base of the vaulted dome, and upon their extremities is placed the balcony, the floor of which is 44 feet wide, and 53 feet high to the arched roof, with a gallery on each side, a little below which an open gallery is continued round the altar, and the sides, beneath it, are richly ornamented with carved work.

An open balustrade of stone, with eight turrets, is continued round the outside of this part, and from thence the roof rises, and is finished. We cannot enclose this description, without observing, that the design was new, & extensive, finely executed, and, though extremely difficult, laborious, and expensive in the execution, the whole was finished in twenty years, viz. in the year 1342, the 10th of Edward III.

The ANTI-CHOIR, or SERMON-PLACE, and the CHOIR.

It appears, by the opposite plan, that the Anti-Choir or Sermon-Place, before the removal of the Choir, extended beyond the fourth column of the nave; against which, the pulpit was fixed. A reference to the forty-fourth plate, vol. I, will show that the want of room, at the east end of the cross, was the reason for placing the choir under the tower originally. Indeed, we cannot suppose, that the judgment and taste of *Alan de Walsingham*, of which he has left us such admirable proofs, would have led him to reinstate it under the dome, after the six piers were added, eastward, by Bishop *Northwold*, if he had not been obliged to comply with the commands of his superiors. The probable reasons for restoring it there, are given by Mr. *Dentham*, vol. I, p. 263.

The entrance to this choir was under the stone screen F, originally the door, afterwards the organ gallery, which stood across the nave, at the second column. According to the scale in the opposite print, the length of the choir, from the front of the entrance, to the back of the altar, was about 120 feet; and from the back of the Bishop's throne (which was, as it continues to be, the first on the right hand, as you enter), to the extremity of the stalls, was about 60 feet. The sermon-place is still before the organ gallery, the front of which is thrown back to the second arch of Bishop *Northwold's* work. From thence, to the back of the altar, is about 110 feet. The present stalls, as before, extend 67 feet, according to the scale in plate 31, vol. I. They are the same which

Alan

* These are engraved, plate 31, vol. I, of the History. Also in Mr. *Carter's* work, above mentioned, with corrections. See Notes, p. 33. See plan 31, vol. I.

side of the lower arches, is an elegant canopied niche, with an ogee head (like those in the Lady Chapel), and an embattled bracket, resting upon the capital of a slender clustered column, upon these capitals, the principal events of *Etheldreda's* life are represented, in alto-relievo.¹ Above the niches, the columns are continued, the height of the higher arches; and their capitals are similar to the former—from hence diverge the ribs of the vaulted dome, and upon their extremities is placed the lantern, an exact octagon, 32 feet wide, and 53 feet high to the arched roof, with a sharp pointed window in each side, a little below which an open gallery is continued round the whole, and the sides, beneath it, are richly ornamented with carved work.²

An open ballustrade of stone, with eight turrets, is continued round the outside of this part, and from thence the roof rises, and is finished. We cannot conclude this description, without observing, that the design was new, comprehensive, finely imagined, and, though seemingly difficult, laborious, and expensive in the execution, the whole was happily finished in twenty years, viz. in the year 1342, the 16th of *Edward III.*

The ANTI-CHOIR or SERMON-PLACE, and the CHOIR.

It appears, by the opposite plan, that the Anti-Choir or Sermon-Place, before the removal of the Choir, extended beyond the fourth column of the nave; against which, the pulpit was fixed; and a reference to the forty-fourth plate, vol. 1, will show that the want of room, at the east end of the cross, was the reason for placing the choir under the tower originally. Indeed, we cannot suppose, that the judgment and taste of *Alan de Walsingham*, of which he has left us such admirable proofs, would have led him to reinstate it under the dome, after the six arches were added, eastward, by Bishop *Northwold*, if he had not been obliged to comply with the commands of his superiors. The probable reasons for continuing it there, are given by Mr. *Bentham*, vol. 1, p. 285.

The entrance to the old choir was under the stone screen F, originally the rood-loft, afterwards the organ gallery, which stood across the nave, at the second column. According to the scale in the opposite print, the length of the choir, from the front of the entrance, to the back of the altar, was about 120 feet; and from the back of the Bishop's throne (which was, as it continues to be, the first on the right hand, as you enter), to the extremity of the stalls, was about 90 feet. The sermon-place is still before the organ gallery, the front of which is thrown back to the second arch of Bishop *Hotham's* work; from thence, to the back of the altar, is about 101 feet. The present stalls, measured as before, extend 67 feet, according to the scale in plate xl. vol. 1. They are the same which *Alan*

¹ These are engraved, plates ix. x. xi. xii. vol. 1 of this History. Also in Mr. *Carter's* work, above mentioned, with corrections. See NOTES, p. 35. ² See plate 41, vol. 1.

Alan de Walsingham erected; and are justly admired for their lightness, elegance, curious ornaments, and carving.¹

In this Cathedral alone, the Bishop occupies what was the Abbot's seat, and the Dean that of the Prior: *Ely* being the only Abbey that was converted into a See. It is said, that Bishop *Gunning* thought of removing the choir; but that improvement was reserved for the Episcopate of Bishop *Mawson*, the friend and patron of our Historian, who laboured incessantly to accomplish that and every other object which might add to the splendor and durability of the Cathedral.—The Bishop, equally anxious to improve and beautify his Church, liberally offered to contribute one thousand pounds, and the Dean and Chapter agreed to raise the same sum among themselves, for that laudable purpose. Mr. *Essex* (to whose architectural skill this part of the building is indebted for its present existence),² made a design for the new choir.³ The work was begun in 1769, and, together with the general repairs and improvements, completed, under the superintendence of Mr. *Bentham*, who acted, at the request of the Dean and Chapter, as Clerk of the Works to his friend Mr. *Essex*.

Mr. *Bentham* was always of opinion, that the east end of the Cathedral was built, originally, in a semi-circular form; and that the side-aisles, or porticos, were continued round it; and, therefore, he procured leave to take up part of the pavement in the presbytery, and discovered the foundation of the extremity, about a foot below the pavement, near ten feet thick; circular, and as firm as when it was first laid. The places of the pillars, that formed this part of the portico, were thence ascertained; by which it appeared, that the workmen did not give themselves the trouble of taking up, but only levelled, and, afterwards, paved over the old work. The plan, plate XLIX. the section, plate XLIII. and the wings, in cross section, plate XLIV. vol. 1, give an idea of the style of the building—which was that introduced by the *Normans*, soon after the Conquest, with circular arches, and massive pillars. It was, in fact, not very different from what the *Saxons* had used, only enlarged, and more stately, sumptuous, and magnificent. Here are three ranges of pillars and arches over each other, consisting of a lower

¹ The small shelving stool, upon the seats, when they are turned up, we are told, in the History of *Winchester*, is called a *miserere*; upon which the monks rested; and, with the assistance of their elbows, on the upper part of the stalls, half supported themselves, during certain parts of their long offices. But the stool was so constructed, as to fall, and throw the person off, if he slept. Many ludicrous and some indecent designs, are found upon these seats. Mr. *Carter* has given several of them in his "Specimens of Sculpture;" upon which Mr. *Douce*, in describing them, has observed, "the less that is said of some of them the better." ² See vol. 1, p. 284. ³ In the plate of this design, given in the Addenda to Edition of 1812, it will be seen, that the present stalls do not extend so near the altar by the width of an arch; and, that the present altar screen is not introduced there. If the fine but mutilated fronts of Bishops *West's* and *Alcock's* Chapels, and the Tomb of Bishop *Luxemburgh*, could have been restored, and the wall of the east end decorated with a bold basso relievo of the Last Supper, suitably ornamented, this part would have accorded better with the rest of the building. The finely restored Altar Piece of New College Chapel, at *Oxford*, if it had been in its present state, might have given rise to a similar design at *Ely*.

lower portico or side-aisle ; another of the same dimensions over it ; and above these, a *Triforium*, or open gallery. The arches are open to the portico in the lower range—they are divided, by a small pillar, into two openings, in the middle story, and there are two small pillars within each arch above. In conformity with the three stories, there were three ranges of windows, handsome and well proportioned, with circular heads, and decorated, on the sides, with small pillars. a few of these only remain on the south side of the nave. The others have been supplanted with pointed heads, as have the windows in the middle tier. The walls, also, have been heightened, to make the roof of the upper portico less sloping. The upper windows of the nave and sides of the transept remain in their original state. The first considerable alteration in the general plan, was the lengthening of the building by Bishop *Northwold*, who took down the circular east end, and added six arches to the building, in the style of *Henry III.* viz. pointed arches, enriched in all parts, with delicate shafts, or small pillars of *Purbeck* marble. These have each their capital of foliage, which form, together, one elegant capital for the whole pillar. The arches, between the pillars, are enriched with carved mouldings : those of the upper portico, or middle story, are divided by a small pillar, consisting of four shafts of marble ; and in the upper gallery, the spaces between pillar and pillar have three divisions. The ornaments within the space of three arches, eastward of the octagon, are, in some places, copious and rich, and the tracery of the ceiling is elaborate. The vaulted roof of the choir is simply elegant and airy. It is formed of chalk, about four or five inches thick, between ribs of free-stone, which, rising from their imposts, spread in a fan-like form, till they meet the central line of the ceiling, where they are ornamented, at their intersections, with pendant orbs of light foliage, and other devices, gilt and coloured. The ornaments of the lower part of the choir, are elegant and graceful.¹ This *new* work, as it was called, Bishop *Northwold* began in 1234, and finished in 1251, at the expence of 5350*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The year following, the Church was re-dedicated to St. *Mary*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Etheldreda*;² the King, Prince *Edward*, and many of the Nobility attending. The

¹ The greater part of this description is taken from Mr. *Bentham's* unpublished MSS. ² See the Chapter Seal of this Church, engraved in the miscellaneous plate, which is copied from plate 5, vol. 1, of the "*Vetusta*," with a few corrections, made in consequence of some inaccuracies in the latter, pointed out by the Rev. *Joseph Kilner*, *Merton College, Oxford*, who also sent Mr. *Bentham* a drawing of the seal, copied from a well-preserved impression, appendant to the appropriation of *Gamlingay*, in *Cambridgeshire*, to *Merton College*, 1269. In the same plate is a very accurate outline from the impression of a seal, dug up at *Naunton Hall* (now *Rendlesham Hall*), in the parish of *Rendlesham*, about fifty years ago ; and presented to the Rev. *Thomas Lambert*, Rector of *Melton*, near *Woodbridge*, in *Suffolk*. That Gentleman gave it to Mr. *Richard Wood*, then Coroner of the Liberty of St. *Etheldred*, subject to the Dean and Chapter of *Ely*. Mr. *John Wood*, the present Coroner, is the possessor of the seal, which is cut in copper ; the design is evidently a personification of the Trinity ; the workmanship is modern, and very perfect ; on which account, we suppose, it was copied from a much older one. The outline is the exact size of the impression, for the communication of which, with the above particulars, the Editor is indebted to the Rev. *George Reading Leathes*. Respecting the Church of *Rendlesham*, and the Manor of *Nackentune*, or *Naunton Hall*, see vol. 1, pp. 12 and 100.

The style and differences of the windows in the anti-choir and the choir, also the line of separation between the work of Bishops *Hotham* and *Northwold*, will be better understood by reference to the forty-third plate, in the first volume, than by any verbal description.¹

The present situation of the monuments, &c. which were removed from the presbytery, to make room for the new choir, are shown in plan XL. in the same volume; and their original situations are marked out in the plan here given, from *Willis's* Survey of this Cathedral. A comparison between the two, will show the alterations which have taken place in several other parts of the Church, and may convey some idea of the harmony, proportion, and magnificent effect produced by the removal of the Choir and laying open the Dome.

The exterior of the east end is so accurately engraved in plate XLV. of the first volume, as to render any description unnecessary.² The north-east view of that part of the Church, is given in the frontispiece to this volume, and displays the Cathedral and Lady Chapel to great advantage;³ but it is difficult to retire sufficiently from them, to take in the whole, at one view, in that direction. The approach to the city, from *Stuntney*, however (in a fine day especially), affords a most enchanting south-east prospect of this fine building; which we have availed ourselves of, for the illustration of this work; and have added a full front south view, by *Harris*, showing its utmost extent and appearance, before the spire was taken down, and the additions were made to the lantern.

PALACES and MANOR-HOUSES.

The Bishops of *Ely* had, formerly, several occasional residences sufficiently commodious for themselves and their families. To those in the country, extensive demesnes were attached, to enable them to keep up a laudable hospitality, as appears by a precept of *Edward* the Third, 1368, still extant,⁴ commanding seven hundred and six pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence, to be paid, out of his treasury, to Bishop *Barnett*, for 471 oxen, at 20s. a-head; 292 stotts, at 13s. 4d. each; and 41 draught horses, at 20s. per head; which had been embezzled by that King's officers, during the five years that he kept the temporalities in his hands, while Bishop *L'Isle* was residing at *Avignon*. This stock was denominated "*Implementa Episcopatus*," and the King ordained, that every Bishop should, in future, take a solemn oath, to leave it entire, or the value thereof, to his successor.

Bishop *Alcock*, however, thought it improper to supply his household from the
produce

¹ The details of this and many other parts of the Church, are given in a plain intelligent manner, in vol. 2, part 1, of Mr. *Lyson's* *Magna Britannia*. ² The similarity betwixt this front and that of *Wh'by* Abbey Church, in *Yorkshire*, is worth notice. Mr. *Buckler* has given us a fine print of that venerable remain, now hastening, very fast, to decay. ³ The low building, with a flat roof, on the left side of this print, is the back of the house which *Alan de Walsingham* once occupied, and in which the *Ely* Historian breathed his last. See the account of the Conventual Church, p. 45. ⁴ MS. Epi. Eliens. a, fol. 36.



From a painting in the Palace, Ely.

WISBECH CASTLE.

To Jonathan Peckover,
This Plate, engraved at his expense,
W^m Stevenson, Jon^l Matchett,
of Wisbech, Esq^r,
is respectfully inscribed by
and Seth W^m Stevenson.

produce of his demesnes, and commanded his steward to give away all the but-locks, and to purchase the meat, bread, and beer, that might be wanted for that purpose, of the farmers; paying, for the same, as much as they were worth.¹

WILBECH CASTLE.

Considering *Wilbeck* as one of the oldest possessions of the Church of *Ely*, it may take the lead in this account of the Bishop's residences; for that place was given, with others,² to the Convent of *St. Peter and Leofredo*, the daughter of *Beithnoth*, when their son, *Athelstan*, afterwards Bishop of *Elmham*, was admitted to receive his education there.

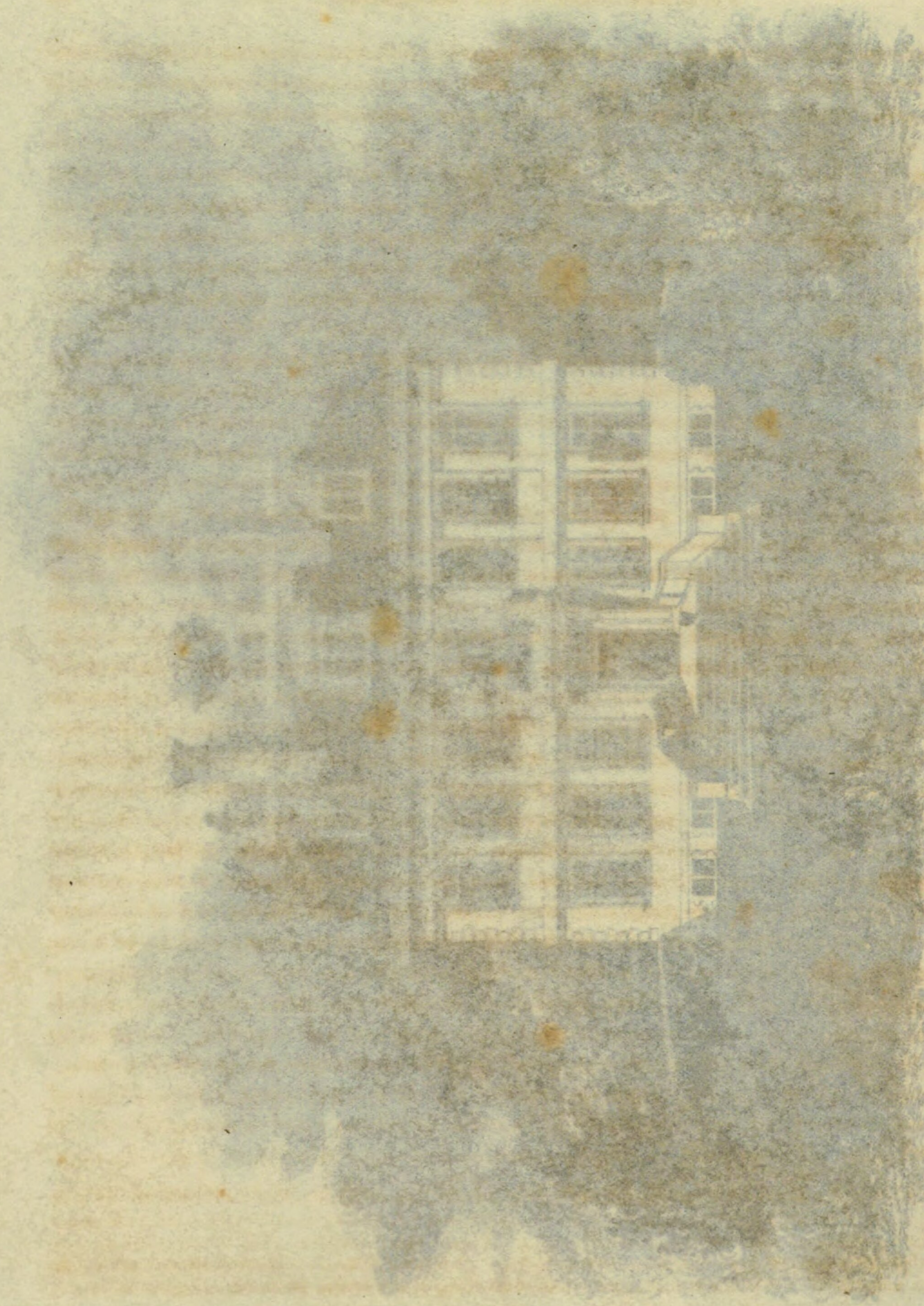
A great part of that estate was assigned to the Monks, after *Ely* became a Bishop's See; that, now, belongs to the Dean and Chapter; and is called "*Wilbeck Murrow*." The remainder, *Wilbeck Barton*, was annexed to the See; and is the paramount manor of the Bishopric. The Castle, built by the Conqueror, soon after he came to the throne, is said to have been destroyed by a dreadful conflagration, in 1085. It appears, however, to have been soon re-built; for in 1146, it was the residence of a Constable, or Keeper of the Castle. The building was kept in repair by certain persons, in *West Walton*, who held their office by a tenure to that effect. It is probable, that this building was dismantled in the reign of *Henry the Second*; and it appears, that Bishop *Mortua* erected a new one of brick on its site, between 1178 and 1183; from which period it became the palace of the Bishops of *Ely*. And, from 1600 to 1619, *Bp. Andrews* expended considerable sums upon this and his other residences.

When the possessions of the Church were sold, at the Restoration, *Thurlow*, afterwards the Secretary of *Oliver Cromwell*, purchased the Castle, and erected the edifice represented in the print, apparently, after a design by *Inigo Jones*; and here he resided, when he was chosen to represent the town of *Wilbeck*, in 1658; for then it was intended to have made that a borough town, but it did not take place, and he was refused for *Westminster*. Upon the restoration of *Charles the Second*, the Castle reverted to the See. From that time the buildings were leased to several respectable families: among others to the ancestors of *Sigismund Trafford Southwell, Esq.* High Sheriff of *Nottingham*, in 1816, who is descended from *Sir Simon de Snell or Southwell*, in the reign of *Edward III.* At length, Bishop *Forke* sold the premises, under an Act of Parliament, to *Joseph Midworth, Esq.* who pulled down the buildings, and erected several new houses upon the site.

We have no description or representation of the Castle before the time of Secretary *Thurlow*. But the preceding account will lead us to suppose that it

was

¹ See *Norm.* p. 60. ² *Vide Hist. p. 11.* ³ *Excerpt. Hist.* ⁴ In 1463, the Keeper of the Arms was paid 3d. a day. The walls were rebuilt from 1463 to 1465, and a new bridge was erected.



Designed by E. B. Hall

From a drawing in the possession of

WILSON & CATTAN

To Jonathan Peckover,

of Woburn, Mass.

This Plate engraved at his expense

is respectfully inscribed by

Wm. Stevenson, Junr. & Co. Woburn.

and Seth W. Stevenson

produce of his demesnes, and commanded his steward to give away all the bullocks, and to purchase the meat, bread, and beer, that might be wanted for that purpose, of the farmers; paying, for the same, as much as they were worth.¹

WISBECH CASTLE.

Considering *Wisbech* as one of the oldest possessions of the Church of *Ely*, it may take the lead in this account of the Bishop's residences; for that place was given, with others,² to the Convent by *Oswi* and *Leoflede*, the daughter of *Brithnoth*, when their son *Alfwine*, afterwards Bishop of *Elmham*, was admitted to receive his education there.

A great part of that estate was assigned to the Monks, after *Ely* became a Bishop's See; *that*, now, belongs to the Dean and Chapter; and is called "*Wisbech Murrow*." The remainder, "*Wisbech Barton*," was annexed to the See; and is the paramount manor of the hundred.³ The Castle, built by the Conqueror, soon after he came to the throne of this country, is said to have been destroyed by a dreadful inundation of the sea, in 1236; it appears, however, to have been soon re-built; as we meet with the name of a Constable, or Keeper of the Castle, in 1246. The building was kept in repair by certain persons, in *West Walton*, who held their estates by a tenure to that effect. It is probable, that this building was dismantled in the reign of *Henry* the Second; and it appears, that Bishop *Morton* erected a new one of brick on its site, between 1478 and 1483; from which period it became the palace of the Bishops of *Ely*. And, from 1609 to 1619, Bp. *Andrews* expended considerable sums upon this and his other residences.

When the possessions of the Church were sold, at the Restoration, *Thurlow*, afterwards the Secretary of *Oliver Cromwell*, purchased the Castle, and erected the edifice represented in the print, apparently, after a design by *Inigo Jones*; and here he resided, when he was chosen to represent the town of *Wisbech*, in 1658; for then it was intended to have made that a borough town, but it did not take place, and he was returned for *Huntingdon*. Upon the restoration of *Charles* the Second, the Castle reverted to the See. From that time the buildings were leased to several respectable families: among others to the ancestors of *Sigismund Trafford Southwell*, Esq. High Sheriff of *Norfolk*, in 1816, who is descended from Sir *Simon de Suell* or *Southwell*, in the reign of *Edward* III. At length, Bishop *Yorke* sold the premises, under an Act of Parliament, to *Joseph Medworth*, Esq. who pulled down the buildings, and erected several elegant houses upon the site.

We have no description or graphical representation of the Castle before the time of Secretary *Thurlow*. But the particulars below⁴ induce us to suppose that it

was

¹ See NOTES, p. 99. ² Vide Hist. vol. I, p. 87. ³ *Lyson's Brit.* ⁴ In 1403, the Keeper of the Arms was paid 3d. a day. The walls were re-built with Ragg or Rackstone, and a new bridge was erected.

In

was a place of strength, and that it was walled round and moated. It was also a place of custody for state prisoners, at a very early period. For it is recorded, that in 1297, *Edmund Hastings*, of the county of *Suffolk*, manumised *John de Drommon*, of *Scotland*, a prisoner in this Castle, on condition that, as soon as possible, he should go to King *Edward I.* then beyond sea, and serve him well and faithfully against the King of *France*, and all other his enemies.¹ In 1314, *Robert Wishart*, Bishop of *Glasgow*, and the wife of *Robert Brus*, were prisoners here, and conducted from hence to *York*.² In 1414, *Dns. Heyle*, and other prisoners, taken by the Earl of *Dorchester*, were kept here, by permission of Bishop *Fordham*. In 1476, the prison was repaired. The following Dignitaries died here, under a charge of conspiracy against the government of Queen *Elizabeth*: *Thomas White*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in 1584; *John Fakenham*, Abbot of *Westminster*, in 1585, after a confinement of twenty-six years; and *Thomas Watson*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in 1587, confined here twenty-eight years. All these personages are buried in *Wisbech Church*.

The office of Constable, or Keeper of this Castle, appears to have been always conferred upon a person of distinction; who had his deputy, and held Courts Leet, Baron, and Hundred Courts. The Courts for *Wisbech* were held in the mote-hall; and a Gallows was erected in Gallow Marsh, in 1348. His stipend, in 1301, was 3s. 10d. a week; the gaoler's 18d. and the Præpositus 10d. From 1368 to 1370, the wages were paid to the *janitor* or porter, "*in defectu Constabularii.*" In 1403, it was twenty marks in silver, or 13l. 6s. 8d. paid in equal quarterly portions, a robe for himself, another for his deputy, or 40s. in lieu thereof; 40,000 turfs; ten cart loads of hay; forty-five quarters five bushels of oats; and a sufficient quantity of straw or litter for three horses, annually. In 1414, the fee is stated at 26l. 7s. 8d. without specifying particulars. The Constable's dwelling was a hall, which was new built of free-stone, in 1404, near the gates of the Castle, and the chambers at the ends of the same, and upon the gates. In one patent, 1443, the houses and chambers called "*Le Dungeon*," are allotted to the Constable; who was answerable for the safety of the prisoners committed to the Gaol. Accordingly, Sir *Andrew Oggard*, in 1452, and Sir *James Hobard*, in 1494, were each fined 5l. by the Justices at *Ely*, for the escape of felons.

As we know of no other engraving of the palace erected by Mr. *Thurlow*, it is hoped that the annexed view will be acceptable to the reader. It is after a drawing by Mr. *Anslow* (who published a beautiful south-east view of the Cathedral),
from

In 1404, the draw-bridge (*le Draughtbrigg*) towards the Church occurs, and the moat round the "*Julik*" was scoured out. In 1409, new *Floudgates*, which cost 30l. 3s. and a new water gate, were erected. In 1410, a new "*Pons tractabilis*," towards the Church. A Chapel within, and a Bridge without, the Castle. Also a Garden and Dove-house in the Castle, which let for 6s. 8d. a year, are frequently mentioned; and it is noted, that the dove-house was totally destroyed in 1513.—*Bentham's Notitia*.

¹ *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. 2, p. 782.

² *Ibid.* vol. 3, p. 496.

from a picture in the palace at *Ely*; which was over a fire-place in the Castle till the buildings were sold to Mr. *Medworth*. The Palace and figures are accurately copied. The trees and shrubs are introduced to improve the force and effect, and to break the uniformity of the walls on each side. The figure, in the front of the steps, is said to be a portrait of the Secretary; and, from the costume, the original Picture appears to be coeval with the building.

The names of the following Constables appear upon record:—

1246 William Justice ¹	1476-7 Sir Thomas Grey ⁶
1262 Symon de Dullingham ²	1489 Sir James Hobard, ⁷
1308 Richard de Halstead	1525 Walter and Miles Hubbard
1401 Thomas de Braunstone ³	1531 Thomas Meggs
1403 Sir John de Rochford ⁴	Sir Richard Crumwell ⁸
1410 Sir John de Colville ⁵	1605 William Chester, Sen. Esq. ⁹
1446-7 Sir Andrew Oggard	1633 Matthias Taylor.

ELY HOUSE, HOLBORN.

The Bishops of *Ely*, at a very early period, had their *London* residence in the Temple. Bishop *Balsham* was denied entrance there by the Master, in 1250, when

¹ Witness to a Charter of Bishop *Northwold*, dated 1246.—*Notitia*. ² Witness to a Grant of Bishop *Balsham*, 1260. ³ The Author of the *Beauties of England*, vol. 2, p. 173, says, this person was an ancestor of the Representative for *Essex*, in 1801. His effigy, engraved on brass, still remains in the Church of *Wisbech*; but, according to the print in Mr. *Lyson's Britannia*, a great part of the ornamented arch around it, is now reaved and gone. Mr. *Gough* has engraved this memorial from a drawing taken by Mr. *Vertue*, and corrected from an impression which Mr. *Ord* took off the original, in its perfect state. The date affixed to this person's name, is the year of his death; which, it may be proper to observe, because Mr. *Gough* has said, that "Sir John de Rochford was probably the immediate predecessor," whereas he was the successor, "of Thomas Braunstone." ⁴ In the *Beauties of England*, as above, he is styled Lord John, and said to be Constable before 1631. In the *Notitia* he is styled "Dns: Johannes Rochfort M." (iles), under the date of 1403. And, in 1407, we find "Solut: Dno Johanni Rochefort Constabulario, de ultimâ obligatione Dni: Epi: eidem facta, pro maritagio uxoris suæ, 20l." That Lady Rochford died in 1409, Sir John in 1410, and "Dns. Johans: Colvyll fit Constabularius." ⁵ The grant to Sir John Colville, by Bishop *Fordham*. It is singular, that, during the life of Sir John, Cardinal *Luxemburgh*, as perpetual Administrator of the Church of *Ely*, granted the office to Richard Waller, in 1443—upon the death of the said Sir John; who, it appears, outlived his intended successor; for, in 1446, Bishop *Bourchier* appointed Andrew Oggard, "upon the death of Sir John Colville."—*Notitia*. ⁶ Grandson to Bishop *Gray*.—*Ibid*. John Aspelon was locum tenens to Thomas Grey, Esq. "et habet expensas pro quodlibet 2s. ex antiqua consuetudine." The Præpositus's wages were 2l. ⁷ Sir James (the patent observes, "adtunc Armiger,") was appointed by Bishop *Alcock*, in 1489; in 1494, he was fined five pounds for the escape of a prisoner; and he is mentioned, as Constable, in 1507.—*Ibid*. ⁸ We find mention is made of the name of Master Ric: Crumwell, Knt. Steward of the Manors in Marshland, and Keeper of the House and Park at Downeham, as Constable, and his fee of 27l. 13s. 5d.—*Ibid*. There is no date to the minute, but upon reference to Mr. *Noble's History of the Cromwell family*, no one, with the title of Knight, appears so likely to be the person, as the Great Grandfather of the Protector, Knighted by Henry VIII. 1540; who, when he had witnessed the prowess of *Cromwell*, exclaimed, "formerly, thou wast my Dick, but, hereafter, thou shalt be my Diamond!" And, presenting him with a diamond ring, bade him bear such a one, in the fore paw of the demy lion, in his Crest.—*Fuller's Church Hist.* p. 370. ⁹ Appointed by Bishop *Heton*, in 1605, for the lives of William Chester, jun. and Thomas and George Heton, Gentlemen.—*Benth. Not.*

when *Hugh Bigod* was Justiciary of *England*; and the Bishop claimed the rights which his predecessors had enjoyed, from the Conquest, of using the hall, chapel, chambers, kitchen, pantry, buttery, wine cellar, for the whole year, stable and larder, in the same, with free ingress and egress, by land and water, whenever he came to *London*; and he laid his damages at £200. The master, not being able to controvert the claim, judgement was given in the Bishop's favour.¹

Bishop *Kirkeby*, in 1290, bequeathed, to the Convent of *Ely*, his mansion-house, called the *Bell*, with nine cottages, in *Holborn*, for the residence of his successors; and Bishop *Luda*, in 1298, left other houses and lands adjoining, on certain conditions.² In 1327, Bishop *Hotham* added a vineyard, kitchen-garden, orchard, and enclosed pasture, with other lands and tenements, on certain conditions also.³ Bishop *Arundel* re-built the Palace, and added a gatehouse, in front;⁴ and, in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, the whole of the buildings, and grounds, contained about twenty acres.⁵ According to *Stow*, the house was *large and commodious*, and several great feasts were held there. One, in 1464, upon the making of Serjeants at Law; and another on a similar occasion, in 1531, when King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Catherine* dined there, with all the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. five days together; and the honest historian observes, that, "*the feast wanted little of a feast at a Coronation.*"⁶ This Palace is thus described by Mr. *Grose*. The remaining part (a dark incommodious habitation, entered by a large gateway, or porter's lodge) consisted of a small paved court. On the right hand were some offices, supported by a colonade; on the left, a small garden, enclosed by a brick wall. In the front was the venerable old hall,⁷ 72 feet long, 32 feet wide, and about 30 feet high, lighted by six *Gothic* windows; four on the south and two on the north side. The floor was paved with tiles; and it was roofed with oak, leaded. At the lower end was an oaken screen; and at the upper end an ascent of one step, for the high table. At the west end were the chief lodging rooms, and other apartments, with several ancient windows; and on the north west a square cloister, 95 feet by 73 feet, round a garden, and, over it, rooms and galleries. On the north side of the cloister, in a field, containing about an acre of ground, walled and planted

¹ MSS. *Claudius* CH. Cotton. Lib. ² Vide p. 153, vol. 1. ³ Ibid, p. 157, vol. 1. ⁴ *Stow's* Survey, p. 727. ⁵ Hist. vol. I, p. 151, n. ⁶ The following bill of fare on this occasion, with the prices of provisions at that time, is too curious to be omitted. "There were brought to the slaughter-house 24 great Beefes, at 26s. 8d. the piece from the shambles, one carcase of an Oxe, at 24s. 100 fat Muttons, 2s. 10d. the piece, 51 great Veales, at 4s. 8d. the piece, 34 Porkes, 3s. 8d. the piece, 91 Pigs, 6d. the piece, Capons of Grece of one Poulter (for they had three) tenne dozens, at 20d. the piece, Capons of Kent, nine dozen and sixe, at 12d. the piece, Capons course, 19 dozen, at 6d. the piece, Cockes of groce, 7 dozen and 9, at 8d. the piece, Cockes course, 14 dozen and 8, at 3d. the piece, Pullets the best, 2½d. other Pullets, 2d. Pigeons, 37 dozen, at 10d. the dozen, Swannes, 14 dozen, Larkes, 340 dozen, at 5d. the dozen, &c." ⁷ Mr. *King*, in the sequel to his "*Ancient Castles*," has noticed the small window at the upper end of this hall, looking out of some principal apartment, which explains the scene introduced by *Shakespear* in *Henry the Eighth*. It was from hence that Dr. *Butts* shewed the King Archbishop *Cranmer*, standing amongst pursuivants, pages, and foot-boys.

planted with trees, stands the chapel, 91 feet by 39 feet, dedicated to *Etheldreda*. The east window is large and handsome,¹ and the floor about 10 or 12 feet above the level of the ground, supported by eight strong chesnut posts, and forming a crypt or vault, running from east to west, under the centre of the building. This crypt has six windows on the north, and as many niches on the south side. The entrance to the crypt is under a small arch, beneath the east window. There do not appear to have been any funerals in it.²

Having given *Stow's* opinion of this Palace, in its prosperity, the following accounts of it, afterwards, will form a curious contrast. An Act passed in the first Parliament of Queen *Elizabeth*, enabling her to reserve to herself, any lands belonging to an Archbishoprick, or Bishoprick, during a vacancy of the See, giving the value, in tenths, and in impropriate Rectories, in lieu thereof. Commissioners were appointed to survey the vacant Sees, and some of the best estates, belonging to our Church, were obtained by the courtiers for themselves. An account of them will be found, and, what was given in Exchange, at pp. 194, 5, v. 1. *Christopher*, afterwards Chancellor, *Hatton*, had the address to persuade the Queen to compel Bishop *Cox* to lease, or mortgage *Ely*-house to her, for £1800, which, various circumstances, afterwards, prevented his successors from redeeming.³ The Queen, soon after, doubting the validity of the lease, appointed Commissioners to determine it; and wished the sums, expended by Sir *Christopher*, might be secured to him, by the grant of an estate, in the premises, to him and his heirs, until the money was repaid. This was the cause of infinite trouble and loss to the succeeding Bishops, for more than 100 years.⁴ Bishops *Andrews*, *Felton*, and *White*, made their claims to redeem the premises, but did not commence suit. Bishop *Wren* preferred a bill, and his right, to redeem, was allowed; but when he was committed to the Tower, in 1640, Lady *Hatton's* title was admitted, by the House of Commons. In 1650, Lord *Hatton* mortgaged several parts of the premises for 200 and 1000 years, for £5000. In 1642-3, the Palace was converted into a prison. In 1662, Bishop *Wren*, being restored, exhibited his bill, and over-ruled Lord *Hatton's* plea. The same year, Lord *Hatton* began to build the present *Hatton Garden*, which he finished. The Gate-house was taken down, with the greater part of the buildings, and the Bishops were obliged to enter the apartments, reserved

¹ This window, it is supposed, was erected in the time of Bishop *Arundell*.—*Malcolm*. ² *Grose*.

³ The Bishop granted the Gate-house of the Palace, except two rooms, used as prisons for debtors; the lower rooms, for the porter's lodge; the first court-yard, within the gate-house, to the long gallery dividing it from the second; the stables there; the long gallery, with the rooms above and below it, and some others; fourteen acres of land, and the keeping of the garden and orchard, for twenty-one years, to Sir *Christopher Hatton*; he paying, at Midsummer-day, a red rose, for the gate-house and garden; and, for the ground, ten loads of hay, and 10*l.* a year. The Bishop reserving to himself, and successors, free access through the gate-house, walking in the gardens, and gathering twenty bushels of roses yearly. Sir *C. Hatton* to repair and make the gate-house a convenient dwelling. This lease was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.—*Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum*. ⁴ The subsequent proceedings are given in vol. I, p. 205, note.

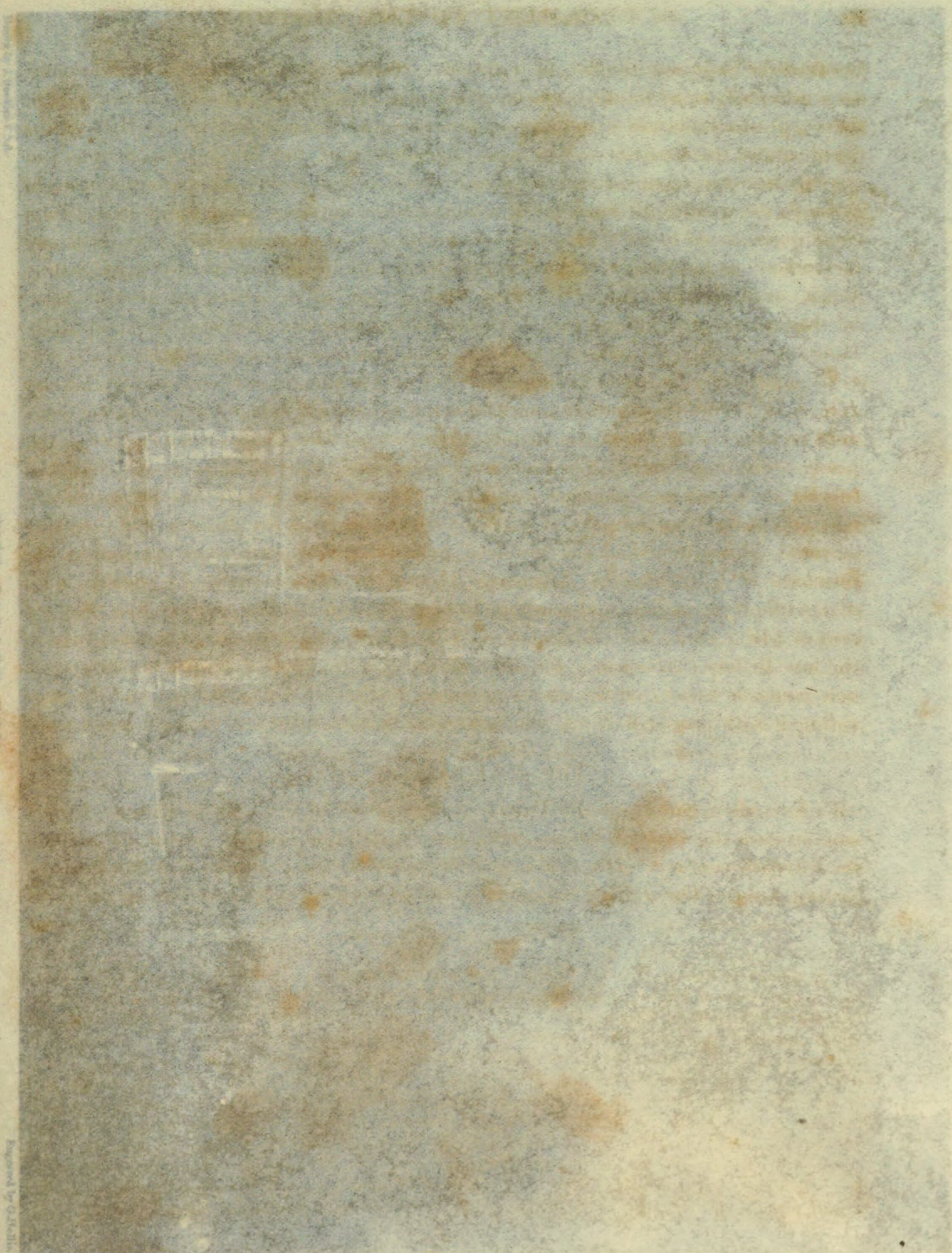
reserved for their use, by the old backway. Several of the cellars, under the rooms they occupied, were in the possession of tenants, and those intermixed with their own; all of which had windows and passages into the cloisters. One half of the crypt, under the Chapel, was a drinking-house, and the intoxicated people frequently interrupted the offices of religion above. The Bishop's horses were brought through the great hall, for want of a more proper entrance; and the Palace, which *Stow* pronounced to be "*large and commodious*," was reduced to a very dark and incommodious habitation. No progress was made in the suit instituted by Bishop *Wren*, until Bishop *Patrick* accepted £100 a year to be settled on his See; and, by that means, put an end to it. Bishop *Gooch* was the last who fitted up *Ely-House*; and, after the mansion had been in the possession of the See for nearly 500 years, and occupied by 41 Bishops, an Act of Parliament was obtained by Bishop *Keene*, in 1772,¹ to empower him to sell the estate to *Charles Cole*, Esq. an eminent architect, and one of the deputy surveyors of the Crown; who erected the present buildings, called *Ely Place*, upon the site, to which the original chapel of the Palace serves as a place of worship. The sum for which the premises sold was £6500, and an annuity of £200 a year, to be paid the Bishop and his successors.² Five thousand six hundred pounds of that sum were applied to the purchase of *Clarendon* or *Albemarle House*, in *Dover-street*, *Piccadilly*, with divers other messuages, and gardens, to be settled on the See, subject to a reserved rent of £18 a year: the remainder, as also £3000 due from the representatives of the late Bishop (*Mawson*), for dilapidations, were applied to the erection of a new mansion house, on the above premises, to be called *Ely House*, and the providing it with proper fixtures, which were to be scheduled and deemed heir-looms.

The PALACE at ELY.

We have no accounts of the Palace at *Ely*, prior to the time of Bishop *Alcock*, who erected the present wings, with a noble hall and gallery, about the end of the fifteenth century. His arms, and those of the See, are on the front of the eastern wing. The gallery adjoining to the western wing was erected, in the third year

¹ It appears by Bishop *Mawson's* Register, that in 1767, there was a negociation between the Bishop and the Commissioners of Excise, concerning the sale of *Ely-House*, *Holborn*, upon the site of which it was intended to have built the Excise Office. And in the same record, under the year 1768, there is an account of the agreement which the City of *London* made with Bishop *Mawson* for the same premises, with a design to convert them into a prison for the reception of persons usually committed to the Fleet prison. But as soon as this design was made public, the inhabitants of the parish of *St. Andrew*, *Holborn*, and the Earl of *Winchelsea* (apprehending that his estate in *Hatton Garden* would be thereby much injured), gave it all the opposition they could; so the bill brought into the House of Commons for that purpose did not succeed.

² It was determined, in 1781, in the Court of King's Bench, that *Ely-Place* is exempt from all parish assessments. Bishop *Warren*, on that occasion, proved clearly, that those parts of the possessions of the See, which were consigned away, were never any part of the palace; and, consequently, that "*Hatton Garden paid*," could not apply to the premises where the palace lately stood.—*Bentham's* Notitia,



THE PALACE, ELY

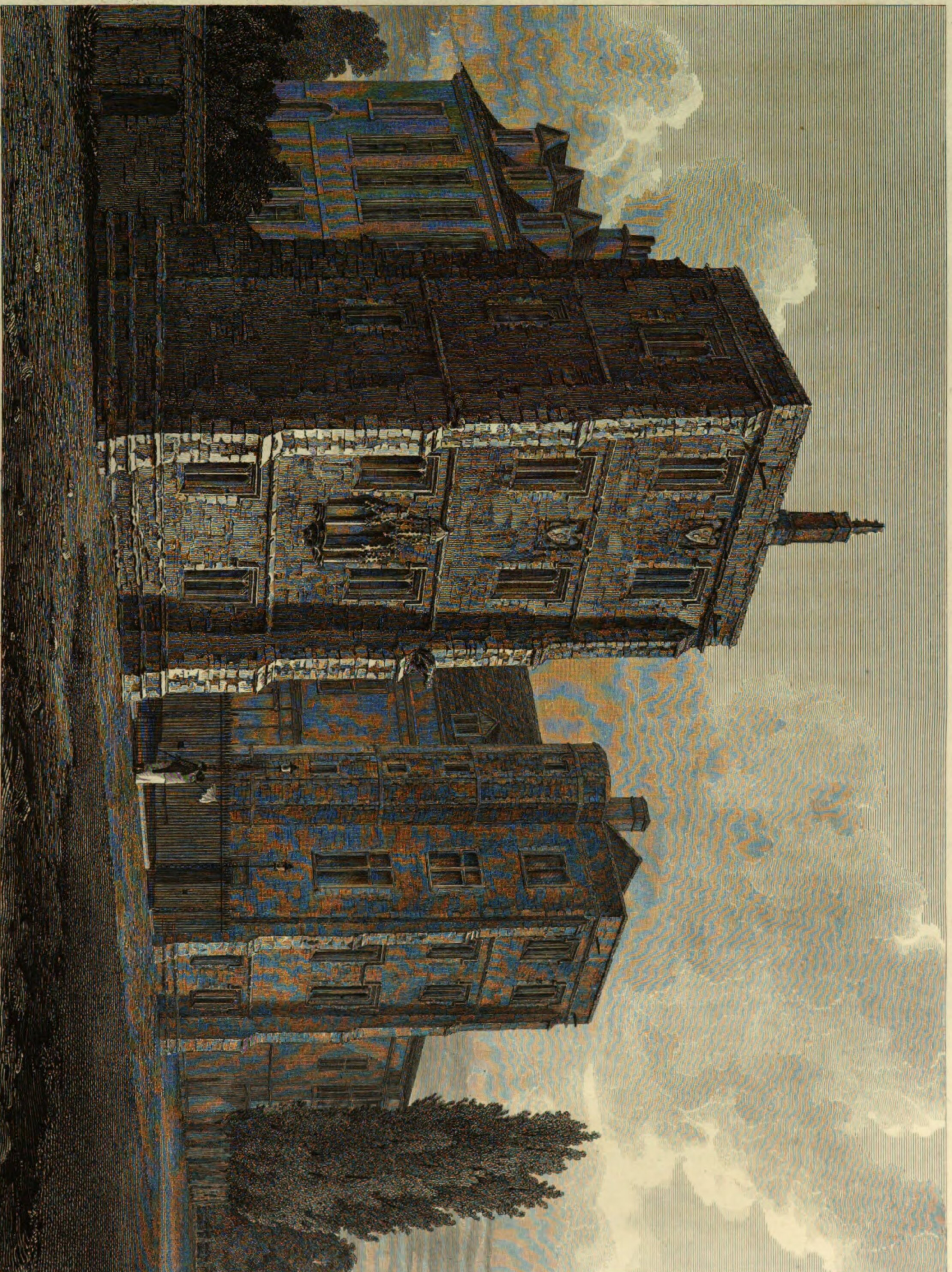
Designed by G. H. M.

To Mr. J. H. M. of the Palace, Ely

By Mr. J. H. M. of the Palace, Ely

For the use of the Palace, Ely

By Mr. J. H. M. of the Palace, Ely



Drawn by J. Buckler, F.S.A.

THE PALACE, ELY.

Engraved by G. Hollis.

To Robt.^d Partridge of Norwich, Esq.^r &c. &c.

This Plate is

Wm Stevenson, Jun.^r Matchett,



To Hen^y Burrell of the Inner Temple, Esq.^r

respectfully inscribed by
and Seth Wm Stevenson

year of King *Edward* the Sixth, by Bishop *Goodrich*, whose arms are on the front of the bow window, shown behind the tall trees in the view. The modern part of the house next the garden was erected by Bishop *Keene*, whose liberality, in this and other instances, obtained for him the appellation of "a Builder of Palaces," from Bishop *Newton*.¹ It is an excellent family house, and contains many spacious handsome rooms, which are decorated with the undermentioned portraits.²

DOWNHAM³ PALACE.

This is one of the possessions bestowed on the Monks of *Ely*, by Abbot *Brithnoth*;⁴ and when Bishop *Harvey* divided the estates of the Church, it was annexed to the See. The place is situated three miles north of *Ely*; and, perhaps, on account of its convenient distance from thence, seems to have been more resorted to by the Bishops than any other of their country residences. So early as 1225, Bishop *De Fontibus* died here; also Bishop *Northwold* in 1254; Bishop *Orford* in 1310; Bishop *Fordham* in 1425; and Bishop *Gray* in 1478. After Archdeacon *Burnell* had disputed, in the Court of *Canterbury*, the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bishop *Arundel*, within this Diocese, he made submission to that Prelate in this palace, 1379.⁵ From this palace, Bishop *Morton*, in his rochet, walked bareheaded and barefooted, with his beads in his hand, and repeating the Lord's prayer, all the way to *Ely*, in 1479; and after the ceremony of his installation, gave a grand entertainment to the Nobility and Clergy in his palace

¹ See Addenda, p. 12. ² His Majesty *George* the 2d. Archbishop *Herring*, Bishops *Andrews*, *Felton*, *Patrick*, *Moore*, *Fleetwood*, *Green*, *Butts*, *Gooch*, *Mawson*, *Keen*, *Yorke*, and *Dampier*. Besides these portraits, and the curious painting, called "*Tabula Eliensis*," (see vol 1, p. 106, and appendix, pp. 345, there is a picture (given to the palace by Doctor *Samuel Knight*) representing the funeral of Bishop *Cox*, 6 ft. 6 in. long, and 2 ft. 2 in. high. It is divided into two compartments: in the first is shewn the procession from the Palace to the Cathedral; the coffin is covered with a black pall, decorated with escutcheons of the See impaling those of *Cox*; the mourners follow, before whom the great banner is carried, preceded by a herald, between two domestics, one of them with a white staff; two persons on each side the coffin, with square banners, and before them twenty Chaplains or Clergy, in black, preceded by as many poor men, as mourners, with black staves; the choristers, who head the procession, are just entering the Church, part of which, and the palace, are shown. In the other compartment are seen, the choir hung with black; the coffin under a canopy, adorned with escutcheons; four mourners by it, and the great banner fixed near the altar; Dr. *Cooper*, Bishop of *Norwich*, in the pulpit; one of the heralds advancing to the altar with the offering; the mourners and others, with black capuches or hoods over their heads and faces, and tabards over their clothes. Most of the spectators have their hats or copes on, excepting those that officiate. Towards the top of the picture is this Inscription:—*Richardus Cox præstanti ingenio, multiplicique Doctrinâ insignis, duobus Christianissimis Regibus, primum Henrico Octavo, deinde Edvardo Sexto, cujus et Institututor fuit ab Eleemosynis, ab utroque variis Honoribus auctus est. Maria autem regnante, in exilium Religionis ergo missus, post quinquennium ab Elizabethâ Reginâ restitutus, mox hujus Ecclesiæ antistes factus est; quam quidem dignitatem cum viginti duos annos honorificè tenuisset, Octogesimo suæ Ætatis Anno obiit vigesimo secundo Die Julii.*—Mr. *Vertue* presented a copy of this curious picture to the Society of Antiquaries, to be engraved; but we believe that never was done.

³ It is written *Dunham*, in a grant of Bishop *Northwold*, 1243. ⁴ Vol. 1, p. 75. ⁵ Hist. vol. 1, p. 165. This circumstance, in the account of the Archdeacon, p. 275, is by mistake dated 1397.

palace there.¹ What the house was, in its perfect state, we have no means of learning; but the park, in the time of *Henry III.* contained 250 acres. By the arms and devices, upon the remaining brick door-way, it appears, that Bishop *Alcock* rebuilt a great part of what is left; and by a MS. in the hand-writing of Mr. *Stow*, the *Historian*, the sentences are preserved, "*as pronounced by the Cocks*," which that Prelate "*caused to be set downe in the wyndowes*," of this palace, and at the palace at *Ely*.² The

¹ See vol. 1, p. 179. Appendix to ditto, pp. 29, 30.

² At ELY.

"*In the baye wyndow. In a scrowe from a Cocke,*
standinge on a Globe.

"Morum

"Sacra

"Vobis Sercula

"Gallica Dicta

"Carmina gallorum: sint

"Ut comodis legito.

"The gifte of feare expelleth the spirite of pride.

"The gifte of Godliness expelleth the spirite of
envye. [angre.

"The gifte of knowledge expelleth the spirite of

"The gyfte of counsell drivithe awaye the spirite of
covetousnes.

"The gyfte of fortitude lighteneth the spirite dulleth
with spirituall slouth.

"The gyfte of understandinge removeth the spirite
of gluttonye. [lecherye.

"The gyfte of wisdom overwelmethe the spirite of

"Humilitie is the vertue proper to Christ hymselfe.

"Faith is the vertue moaste proper to our blessed
Ladye.

"Charite is the vertue of the Church.

"Patience is the vertue of the Prechars.

"Justice is the vertue of Princes and Prelates.

"Obedience is the vertue of religious men.

"Continence is the vertue of the Clergie.

"Holy simplicitie is the vertue of the Laitie.

"Faith is a vertue whereby we beleve things that are
not sene. [Christe.

"Faith maketh us familiar with God, and frinds to

"Faith when it is promised, is to be kept even to
owr enemye.

"Hope is a vertue whereby we hope for everlasting
goodness or good things.

"Hope of rewarde, is the comforte of laboure.

"Hope of pardon must not give encoragment to syne.

"Charitie is a love with which God is loved for
hymselfe, and owr neighbour for God's sake.

"Charitie is a concorde of minds, and joye of Angels,
and the happines of all the Electe.

"Possesse thow Charitie, and do what thow wilt.

"*In the window of the Haulle Doore.*

"Bless thow good Jesu this howse, and all that dwell
therein.

"He that kepith justice nedith not the patronage of
any man but only God.

"Justice is one onlie vertue, but yet of all vertues
the Lady and Quene.

"It is the cheffest vertue to honor justice.

"Fortitude is a stabilitie of the mind agaynst the
troubles of the world.

"Fortitude comforteth bothe the body and soule.

"The office of Fortitude, is manfully to tollerate as
well adverse things as prosperitie.

"It is the parte of Temperance to overrule our lustes
and pleasures. [passions.

"It is also the parte of Temperance to moderate our

"It is also the office of Temperance as well to refuse
superfluous things, as also abject and base things,
and to kepe the mean betwene bothe.

"It is the parte of Prudence to order in good order
our dedes present, and to avoyde future evels.

"It is also the wise mans parte to have no will to de-
ceyve any man, neyther to be deceyved of any
other man hymselfe.

"The wyse man deliberatithe of hard and difficult
matters, and bringeth them to a good ende."

At DOWNHAM.

"*In the space of the foote of the staires assendynge
to the greate chamber.*

"Beholde how good and pleasant a thinge it is, for
brethern to dwell together in veritie.

"The man that lovith peace posseseth a safe lyfe.

"Peace and Concorde can not be kept, but by pa-
tience.

"*In the space at the stayre head, betwene the greate
chamber and another fayre dininge chamber through
which space the servaunts ded passe when they
served up meate.*

"Thou good Servaunte, enter thou into thy master's
joye.

"Cast out the unprofitable Servant into utter darknes.

"The butler was receyved agayne into favour.

"And the unfaythfull bakre was hanged.

"In

The munificent Bishop *Andrews* repaired the house; and, from hence, the patient but resolute Bishop *Wren*, was hurried to the Tower, in 1642,¹ for protesting against the proceedings of the Parliament. During the interregnum, the buildings went to decay, and Bishop *Patrick* obtained an act to lease out the demesnes, and to secure himself and his successors from dilapidations. The premises are converted into a farm-house and offices. What was formerly the entrance and stair-case is now a stable and place for swine; and the great kitchen is converted into a barn.

The PALACE at SOMERSHAM, in HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

This manor, with several others, was given by Duke *Brithnoth*, to the Monks of *Ely*, in 991,² and continued in the Church until Bishop *Cox* was compelled to yield it to Queen *Elizabeth*. The house, of which we can meet with no description, stood a short distance west of the Church. But the west wing was remaining about thirty years ago.³ It had been converted into a good dwelling, by the ancient family of *Hammond*, Lords of the Manor, who pulled it down, and the site is now built upon. There was a park, of 200 acres, with pasture and marsh land, belonging to this residence. Also a wood, of 700 acres, in which the Bishop had free chase granted by charter, with the wood of *Hanger*, where the whole country had a right of pasture; the wood of *Kronenest*, containing 80 acres, in which the

Bishop

" *In the voyde window of the greate chamber.*

" A good Shepherd gyveth his lyfe for his flocke.

" Prelates ought to be more desirous of profiteinge in God's Church, then of authoritie.

" The goodness of Prelates is a holsome rule for their subjects to follow.

" A Bysshope that doth not correct sinnes, is rather to be called an unchaste dogg.

" *In the syde window.*

" Alms is planted amongst the poore, it springeth in heaven, and fructifieth with God.

" The poore man is the way to heaven, wherby we go to our Father.

" I aske but my owne, sayth Christ, give therefore to me that which I gave to the.

" Fede hym which is daunger of perishinge with hunger; if thou hast not fed hym, thou hast kyled hym.

" The money is best kept, which is put into the poore mans right hand. [all one.

" To give to Players, and to sacrifice to Deviles, is

" The fruyte of the worlde, is ruine.

" All the plentye of the worlde without my God, is to me povertie.

" Vanitie of vanities, and all things are vanitie.

" *In the Entree towards the Chappell.*

" My house shall be called the house of prayer.

" Wherein every one that devoutly askythe, receevithe.

" *In the Entrye towards the Wyne Cellar.*

" When a man swallowith up wyne, wyne swallowith up hym, and he is abhored of God, dispised of his Angell, scorned of men, and deprived of vertues.

" *In the Ewrie.*

" Fill the pots with water.

" Be ye washed, and be ye clene.

" *In the Bedd Chamber.*

" Rest in God, and thou shalt be quyet.

" Let sleep take the, whilst thou art meditatinge upon psalms.

" That thou mayst dreame that thou arte inditing upon the psalms.

" *In the Privie Chappell.*

" My love, hope, and all my lyfe is Jhesus.

" *In the Chamber over his chamber.*

" Because the woord of God is quickninge, I will harken what our Lord Jesus sayth in me."

¹ NOTES, pp. 110, 111.

² Hist. vol. 1, p. 84.

³ *Lysons's Cambridgeshire.*

Bishop had free chase, and the wood of *Colnehalt*, of 12 acres. The whole of the woods, with the park, amounted to 992 acres. Eight hundred and fifty-nine acres "*Terræ lucrabilis*," and 165 acres and a half "*prati falcabilis*," with 20 acres of marsh in *Bluntisham*, and in a separate Lordship, belonged to the same manor.¹ Among the Bishops who resided here, we find the names of *L'Isle*, *Fordham*, *Bourchier*, and *Stanley*, the last greatly improved and enlarged the house. Here Bishop *Hotham* died, in 1337, and Bishop *Goodrich*, in 1554.— From the wood at *Somersham*, Bishop *Nigellus* bestowed a tree, weekly, for ever, upon the infirmary of the Monastery at *Ely*, for his soul's health, and the souls of his predecessors.² Bishop *Longchamp*, also, gave 1440 acres in *Elm*, and 240 acres of land in *Somersham*, to the same, for a pittance on the anniversary, to be celebrated, by the Monks, for eight days, in their Church, for the soul of King *Richard I.* whose Chief Justice he was, as well as Regent, during the absence of that King.³

These were the principal residences of our Bishops ; but they, occasionally, lived in the following Manor Houses, until those were alienated from the See. *DODDINGTON* in the Isle ; about 11 miles north-west of *Ely*. At this place, there were two parks, of 80 and 60 acres each ; and a wood, called "*Northwode*," of 30 acres. Bishop *Balsham* died here, in 1286 ; and Bishops *Arundel* and *Fordham* resided here, as appears from their Registers. *FENN DITTON*, three miles north-east of *Cambridge*. The monks had great possessions here, as well as in *Wood Ditton*. Bishop *Northwold* expended considerable sums upon this, and the other Manor-houses. A farm-house in *Fenn Ditton*, called *Bigging*, is said to have been the episcopal residence. By their registers, it appears, that Bishop *Arundel* and Bishop *Bourchier* lived here. At *BALSHAM*, about ten miles east of *Cambridge*, was another Manor-house, which Bishop *Montacute* resided at, in 1341 ; this, upon its alienation from the See, was purchased by the munificent founder of the Charter-house, *Thomas Sutton*, Esq. and, together with the premises, made part of the endowment of that noble institution. *BISHOP HATFIELD*, in *Hertfordshire*, was a donation of King *Edgar's*, who gave forty hides of land, in that place, to furnish wood for the building of the Church, and for other uses. The property being claimed and recovered from the Convent, after the King's death, the Abbot exchanged other property for it, because the woods were more conveniently situated, for their uses, than any others they could apply to. Bishop *Arundel* resided here, and, by his apostolic authority, consecrated *Henry de Wakefield*, Bishop elect of *Winchester*, in the Chapel of this Manor-house, in 1375. *Thomas de Wodestocke*, the King's son, the Bishops of *Rochester* and *Hereford*, and Prior *Bucton*, were present, on the occasion.⁴ Bishop *Barnet* died here

¹ From the record called "the Old Croucher Book."

² Lib. Intral. Chartarum Epi, p. 157.

³ Hist. vol. I, p. 143, note.

⁴ Regist. *Arundel*, fol. 10.

here in 1373; Bishop *Morgan*, in 1435; and Bishop *Luxemburgh* 1443. Bishop *Morton* fitted up the house. There were two parks to this mansion, one of 1000 acres, and another of 350, called *Ynnyns*; also a wood, of 16 acres, called *Birches*.¹ King *Edward VI.* was educated here, and went, from hence, to the Tower of *London*, previous to his Coronation. Queen *Elizabeth* resided here, at the time of Queen *Mary's* death. The house and manor, being afterwards sold to her, King *James* exchanged them for *Theobalds*, with Sir *Robert Cecil*, who was advanced to the dignity of Earl of *Salisbury*, and erected the magnificent building upon the site, which is the residence of the present Marquis. *HADHAM*, another Manor-house, in the same county. It appears by a Grant, dated at this place, in 1232, that it was the residence of Bishop *Northwold*: it was also the abode of Bishop *Montacute*, in 1337. These were the ten Manor-houses, Castles, and Palaces of residence, which belonged to the Bishop of *Ely*, in the time of Bishop *Barnet*, about 1370.²

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

In the division of the Convent's Possessions, by Bishop *Hervey*, this Church, with the lands, tithes, and all things appertaining to it, were allotted to the Monks.³ Bishop *Eustachius* rebuilt it, about 1215,⁴ and a grant of Bishop *Northwold* is extant, appropriating this Church, and the Vicarage of the same, to the Prior, in 1232;⁵ and commanding *William de Leyghton*, who was Sacrist at that time, to be put into possession of them—" *Nomine Majoris Ecclesiæ.*" And, we find, this was one of the appropriations to that office.⁶ Bishop *de Luda* was consecrated in this Church, in 1290, by Archbishop *Peckham*, assisted by the Bishops of *Bath* and *Wells*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, and *St. Asaph*, who were assembled at *Ely*, to consider about a subsidy which King *Edward I.* had demanded of the Clergy.⁷ The Sacrists exercised spiritual jurisdiction over the Chaplains of this, and the parish Church of *St. Cross*.⁸

The mixture of the *Norman* decorations, with the early *English* clustered columns, and capitals in the pointed door-ways to this Church, is said to be the only instance in *Ely* (if not in any other place), of their being blended in the same arch and columns—and seems to indicate the intention of the architect "to adopt the new style, without quitting the old one." The arches, in the nave of the Church, are such as were in use at the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century; but the heavy round pillars upon which they rest, with their unshapely bases and capitals, similar to those in the remains of the Conventual Church, induce the belief that they were part of the original building erected upon this site, before the time of Bishop *Eustachius*.⁹ The

¹ MS. Epi. Elien. R. ² Hist. vol. 1, p. 163, note. ³ Ibid. p. 134. App. 21. ⁴ Ibid. p. 145.
⁵ Lib. Intr. Chartarum Epi. Elien. ⁶ Hist. vol. 1, p. 127. ⁷ Ibid. p. 152. ⁸ Ibid. ⁹ See Mr. Millers's "Description of the Cathedral," p. 147.

CHANTRY on the GREEN.

Frequent mention is made of the CHANTRY on the GREEN, in the History of this Church. This was a Chantry, founded in the Cathedral, by Bishop *Northwold*, A. D. 1250, to pray for his soul, the souls of King *Henry III.* and *Alianora*, his Queen, and their children, as well as for the souls of the Bishops of *Ely*, the Monks, and of all their benefactors.¹ For this purpose, he appointed four Chaplains, who had their habitations on the Palace Green, and ordered twenty marks to be paid to them yearly.

When Bishop *Northwold* settled the yearly stipend of twenty marks to be paid, by the Sacrist, out of his manors of *Branford* or *Bramford*, in *Suffolk*, and of *Totteridge*, in *Hertfordshire*,² he declared all the rest of the profits thereof to the use of himself and his successors, the Bishops of *Ely*; because those lands should never be alienated from the See. But, the Priory being dissolved, Queen *Elizabeth*, while the See was vacant, took to herself the manor of *Totteridge*; and King *James* granted the pension to Sir *Edmund Sawyer*, and Mr. *Law*.

The house was standing in the time of Bishop *Wren*, as the Bishop says, "right against the gate of the demolished palace, but never belonged to the See of *Ely* since the Reformation." That Prelate has left on a loose sheet of paper, an account of a claim brought against him for a fee-farm rent, pretended to be due to the Crown, out of the Bishoprick of *Ely*, on account of the above pensions granted to the Chantry.³ According to the Bishop's plain and mild statement, the claim seems to have been most rigidly and unjustly made upon him, by Mr. Auditor *Phillips*, notwithstanding the above appeared on the rolls of the Auditor of the Exchequer; and although one Mr. *Page*, Steward of the Dean and Chapter's lands, had disposed of the house, as his own, nobody else claiming it, in the long vacation of the Bishoprick. The house was seized upon by a special favourite of *Oliver Cromwell*, and the rent was then supposed, by the Bishop, to be worth more than 16*l.* a year. The habitations of the Chaplains stood on the site where the house of the late *John Waddington*, Esq. was built.

The HOSPITAL of ST. MARY MAGDALEN
and ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

An ancient Hospital in *Ely*, is mentioned, in the time of *Henry II.* 1169,⁴ but it is not evident, whether the Hospital of St. *Mary* or St. *John* is meant. Bishop *de Burgh* appropriated the Rectory of *Littleport* to the former.⁵ Bishop *Northwold*, according to Mr. *Bentham*, united them, about the year 1240; Bishop
Wren

¹ MS. Regist. Eps. Elien. M. p. 187. ² Ibid. p. 188. ³ This curious document is in the Secretary's office, *Ely* House. ⁴ *Madox* Exchequer, p. 210. ⁵ Hist. vol. I, p. 146.

Wren, in his answer to Archbishop *Sheldon*, in 1665, ascribes this act to Bishop *Balsham*; but that is an error, as the ordinance for that purpose shews, which is still extant.¹ Bishop *Wren* also says, "they were both well indowed, by the Bishops of *Ely*, and did wholly belong to that See, as other parts of their demesnes did." Bishop *Orford*, in 1310, prescribed rules for their Hospital, a collated copy of which, dated *April* 26, 1407, is inserted in Bishop *Fordham's* Register.² The society was under the controul of the Sacrist, who acted as the Bishop's Vicar, until 1458, when Bishop *Gray* made *Robert Norman*, one of his domestic Chaplains, Master or Warden. It consisted of 13 Chaplains, or Brethren; who had a refectory and dormitory; and wore uniform habits. The names of the following Masters, who presided over this community, occur in the remaining Episcopal Registers:—

1340 John de Walcote

1344 John de Cotone

1454 William, Bishop of Dunkeld

1458 Robert Norman

Thomas Roufote

1478 James Frost

1500 John Fisher³

1519 Wills. Panadensis Epus

1528 Johs. Holt Epus Lyddensis

1540 Robert Blytt, Bishop of Down

1547 Ric. Wilks, S. T. B.

Edward Leeds.

The last of these, who was Master of *Clare* Hall, in *Cambridge*, and Prebendary of the 2d stall in *Ely* Cathedral, procured a grant of the Hospital,⁴ and, with the Bishop's consent, in 1561, surrendered the whole site and possessions thereof to the Master and Fellows of *Clare* Hall for ever.

The remains of the buildings are situated a short distance west of St. *Mary's* Church, on the *Cambridge* road. This Hospital was 40 marks in the King's books, and paid 52s. 6d. for tenths, per annum;⁵ it was valued the 26th of *Henry* VIII. at £25, 5s. 3d. per annum.⁶ It is not known where the Hospital of St. *Mary* stood.

The hamlet of *Stuntney*, about a mile south of *Ely*, which shall conclude this account, was one of the oldest possessions of the Church. The manor-house was once the residence of Sir *Thomas Steward*, and afterwards his nephew, *Oliver Cromwell*, who, in 1644, ordered "the Clergy Vicar to leave off his fooling," and drove the congregation from the Cathedral. The *Saxon* Chapel we have noticed before, p. 44, n. This manor was appropriated to the office of Cellarer.

¹ MS. Lib. Intr. Chart. Epi. Eliens. ² Fol. 218. ³ Afterwards Bishop of *Rochester*. ⁴ In the Paper Office is the following Petition for the purpose:—"Whereas *Edward Leeds*, Clerk, meaneth to assure the Hospital of St. *John Baptiste*, in *Ely*, unto *Clare* Hall, for the foundation of ten Scholarships, in the said College, for ever; and hath redeemed, to that end, the certain Advowson thereof; and intendeth to procure the assent of my Lord Bishop, with the Dean and Chapter, for the confirmation of that purpose; he desireth also to have the Queen's Majesty's grant thereof. The said Hospital is worth, above all charges, 20*l.* by the year." ⁵ Bishop *Wren*. ⁶ Bishop *Tanner*.

BISHOPS OF ELY.

(Continued from page 13 of the Addenda.)

LIII. THOMAS DAMPIER, D. D. 1808.

IN addition to what has been given respecting this Prelate, p. 13 in the Addenda, we have to observe, that he did not remain long at the head of this Church: he was carried off by a sudden attack of the gout in his stomach, on the 13th of *May*, 1812, in the 64th year of his age, and is buried in the Chapel of *Eton* College, within the walls of which he was born.

He was a Prelate of very considerable learning, talents, and accomplishments, of a most amiable temper, firm and vigilant in the government of his Diocese, and conscientiously attached to the Establishment of this Country in Church and State. He filled all the duties of his station with liberality, ability, and dignity; and his memory will long be preserved in the affection and esteem of those who knew his virtues, and regret his loss.

LIV. BOWYER EDWARD SPARKE, D. D. 1812,

THE son of *William Sparke*, Esq. late Major of the 48th regiment of foot, was born at *Bury St. Edmund's*, in *Suffolk*. He was educated at *Eton* School, from whence he removed to *Pembroke-hall, Cambridge*, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1782; was elected Fellow of the College, in 1784; and proceeded A. M. in 1785. In 1789, he was instituted to the Rectory of *Waltham* on the *Wolds*, in *Leicestershire*, and afterwards to the Rectory of *Redmile*, in the same county. In 1803, he was preferred to the Deanery of *Bristol*, on which occasion he took the degree of D. D. In 1808, he resigned his preferment in *Leicestershire*, and was instituted to the Rectory of *Leverington*, in the Isle of *Ely*; in 1809, he was promoted to the See of *Chester*; and, on the death of Bishop *Dampier*, in *May*, 1812, was translated to the See of *Ely*.

ARCHDEACON.

53. THE Rev. JOHN HENRY BROWNE, A. M. Rector of *Cotgrave, Nottinghamshire*, Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of *Ely*, and late Fellow of *St. John's College, Cambridge*, was collated to the Archdeaconry, *September* 23d, 1816, upon the death of *Richard Watson*, D. D. Bishop of *Llandaff*, Regius Professor of Divinity at *Cambridge*, &c. who was appointed to the Archdeaconry in 1779.

PREBENDARIES

PREBENDARIES of ELY continued. Third Stall.

15. **JAMES CROFT**, M. A. son of the Rev. *Robert Croft*, one of the Canon Residentiaries in the Cathedral of *York*, and Rector of *Rowley*, in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, was educated at *Eton School*, from whence he was removed in 1803, to *Peter-house, Cambridge*. B. A. 1807; M. A. 1811. Upon his alliance with the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* family, he was instituted to the Rectory of *Saltwood cum Hythe*, in the county of *Kent*, 1812, and appointed to the third Stall, on the death of Mr. *Underwood*, being the option of his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 1815.

PREBENDARY of the Fifth Stall.

15. Sir **HENRY BATE DUDLEY**, Baronet, LL. D. 1815, the son of the Rev. *Henry Bate*, A. M. a beneficed clergyman in the Diocese of *Worcester*. He was educated under Dr. *Miles*, head master of the King's School, in that city, and afterwards graduated in the University of *Oxford*. Soon after his ordination, he went over to *Ireland*, under the patronage of Lord Viscount *Townshend*, then Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, and, in the year following, was instituted to the Rectory of *North Fambridge*, in *Essex*, on the presentation of the Crown; sometime after which he assumed the name of *Dudley*, by virtue of a licence under the King's Sign Manual, and conformably to the will of his maternal aunt. In consequence of a memorable contest with Dr. *Porteus*, Bishop of *London*, respecting the right of presentation to the valuable Rectory of *Bradwell juxta Mare*,¹ he returned to *Ireland*, where he was promoted to the Rectories of *Kilscoran*, in the county of *Wexford*, and *Kilglass*, in the county of *Longford*, and also to the Chancellorship (with a Prebendal Stall) of the Cathedral of *Ferns*, in that kingdom, on which he continued resident until the Regency, in 1812, when, under the Patronage of the Prince Regent, he was presented to the Rectory of *Willingham*, in the county of *Cambridge*, in the room of Dr. *Law*, made Bishop of *Chester*, and afterwards to the fifth Stall in this Cathedral Church, on the death of Dr. *Waddington*, having previously been created a Baronet of Great Britain.

PREBENDARY of the Sixth Stall.

Besides the particulars of **HOUSTONNE RADCLIFFE**, D. D. given in the Addenda, page 19, we have received the following account:—He is the third surviving son of *John Radcliffe*, Esq. Barrister at Law, and Counsel to the Corporation of *Liverpool*. His father and mother died in his infancy. He received his education

¹ At the close of a litigation of fourteen years, the Advowson of this Church was, after three days' solemn argument in the Court of Common Pleas, decreed to be legally vested in Sir *H. B. Dudley*.

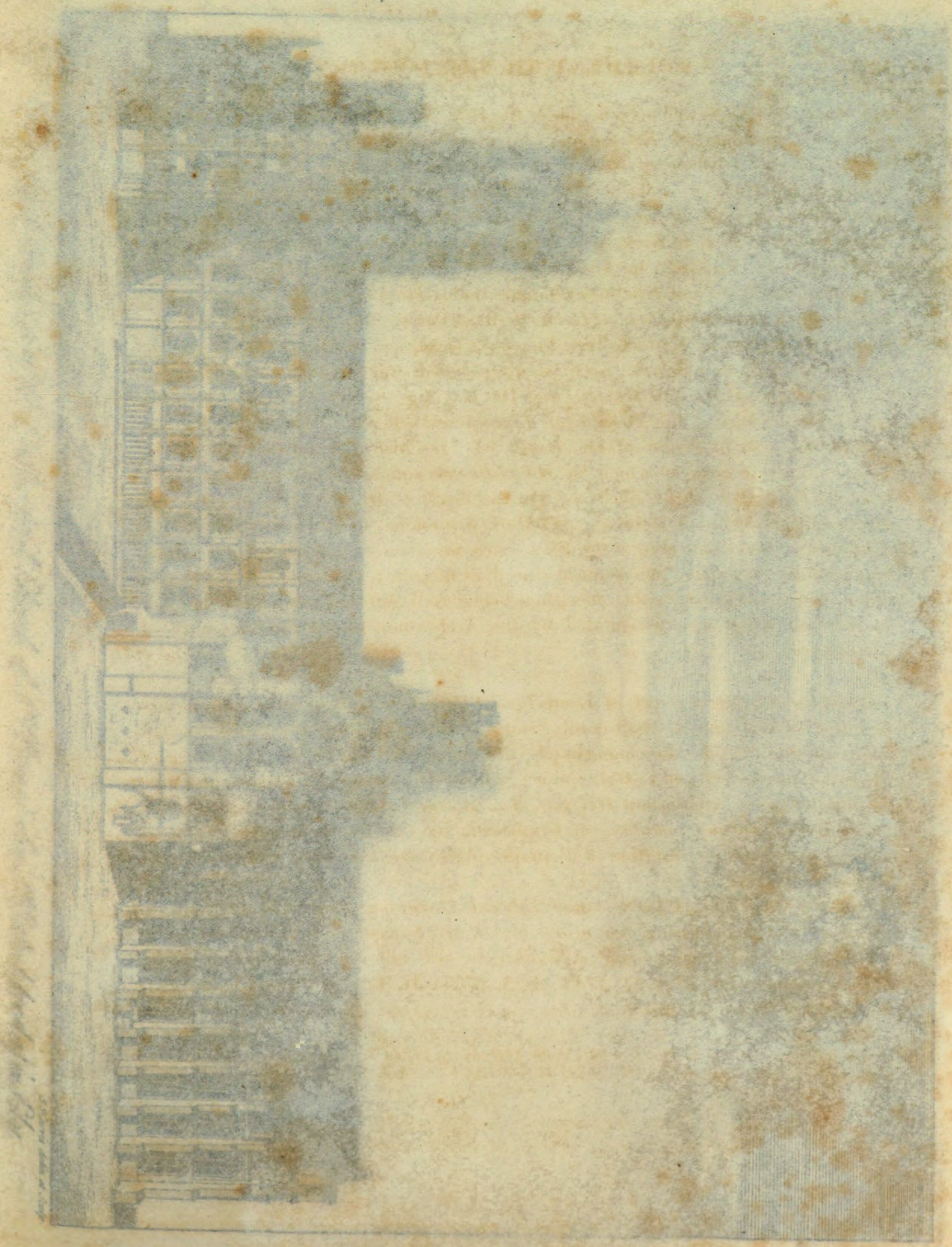
education at *Manchester* School, under the Rev. Mr. *Purnell*, and, in 1751, was entered a Commoner of *Brasen-nose* College, *Oxford*, and soon after chosen a Scholar on the Duchess of *Somerset's* foundation. In 1765 he was elected a Fellow of his College, and, in 1768, a Tutor, in the place of Dr. *Cleaver*, the present Bishop of *St. Asaph*. In 1786, Archbishop *Moore* collated him to the Rectory of *Mersham*, in *Kent*, which he held, by dispensation, with the Vicarage of *Gillingham*. In 1787, the Archbishop was applied to by Mr. *D'Oyly*, with the consent of the Bishop of *Ely*, to exchange the Rectory of *Buxted*, then vacant, and of which the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is Patron, for this Prebend and the Rectory of *Melton*, in *Suffolk*, then likewise vacant, and in Mr. *D'Oyly's* gift, in right of his Stall, to which the Archbishop consented, and Dr. *White* was presented to *Melton*, Mr. *D'Oyly* to *Buxted*, and Dr. *Radcliffe* to this Prebend. In 1795 the Chancellorship of the Diocese of *Lincoln* was offered to Dr. *Radcliffe*, but declined by him in favour of Dr. *King*, who resigned the fourth Stall in the Church of *Canterbury*, to which Dr. *Radcliffe* was appointed, and soon afterwards resigned his Stall in this Cathedral. On the death of Dr. *Blayney*, in 1801, the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, at *Oxford*, was offered to Dr. *Radcliffe*, by Mr. *Addington*, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom he had been Tutor, which he gratefully declined, "not being willing," as he stated, "to stand in the way of others, better qualified for the office, and being well satisfied with his situation." In the year 1803, he was collated by the Archbishop to the Archdeaconry of *Canterbury*.¹

In addition to the account of Dean *Tindal*, vol. 1, p. 229, it appears from the pedigree of that very ancient family,² that *Nicholas Tindal*, the translator and continuator of *Rapin*, was immediately descended from our Dean. The sister of the historian was married to that eminent scholar Dr. *Nathaniel Forster*, the confidential friend of Archbishop *Herring*. The Doctor's grand-daughter was married to the Rev. *Thomas Crompton*, of *Cranworth*, in *Norfolk*, from whom we have received (too late for insertion in its proper place) the following additional particulars respecting

WILLIAM CROMPTON, son of *Edward Crompton*, Esq. He was born in *London*; educated, during ten years, under Mr. *Sanxy*, in a private school at *Chean*, in *Surrey*. At the age of sixteen, he was admitted pensioner at *Caius* College, *Cambridge*, May 22, 1749; B. A. 1753; M. A. 1756; and LL. D. 1763. See p. 14 of this Supplement.

¹ In the former account of Dr. *Radcliffe*, in the Addenda, p. 19, for *Houston* read *Houstonne*, and for "East Bridge" Hospital, read *Northgate* and *Harbledown*.

² Vol. 9 Literary Anecdotes, p. 302.



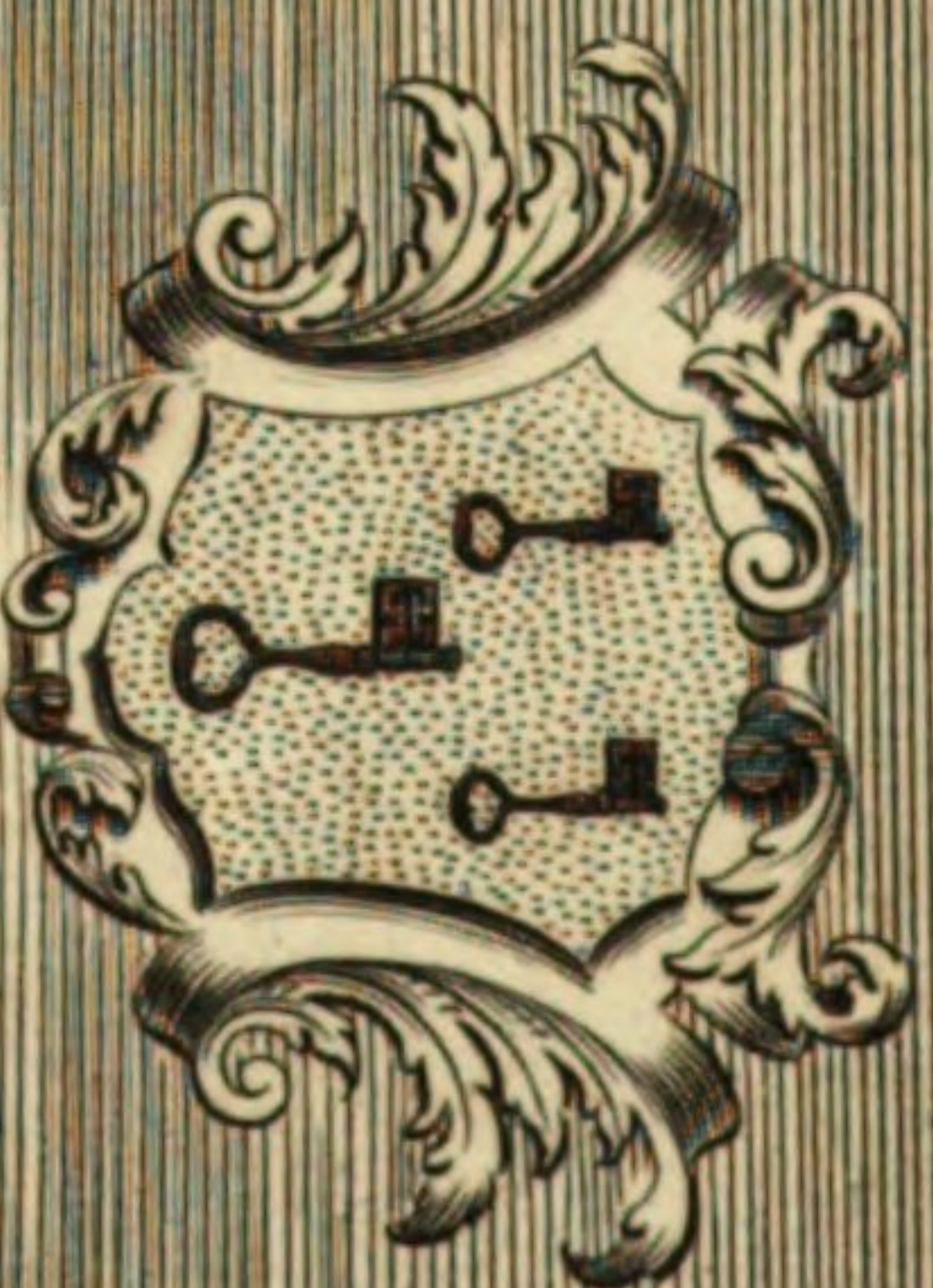
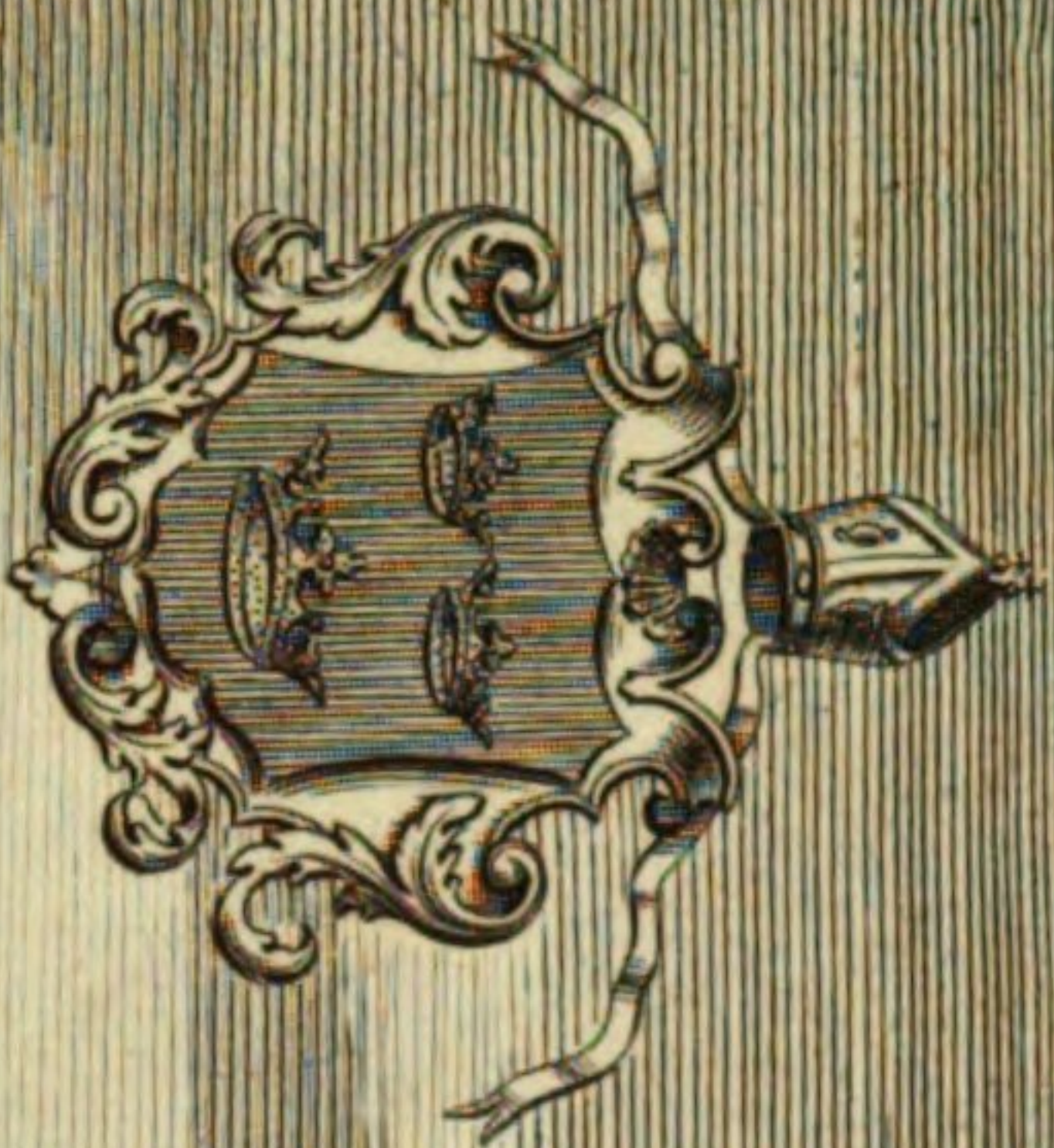
11th May 1874

under the Rev. Mr. *Pennell*, and, in 1751, was chosen a Fellow of *Oxford*, and soon after chosen a Fellow of *Lincoln's Inn*. In 1755 he was elected a Fellow of *Lincoln's Inn*, in the place of Dr. *Cleaver*, the Bishop of *Exeter* collated him to the Rectory of *St. Andrew's*, by dispensation, with the Vicarage of *St. Andrew's*, was applied to by Mr. *D'Ogby*, with the view of exchanging the Rectory of *Basted*, then vacant, with the Rectory of *St. Andrew's* is Patron, for this Prebend and the Rectory of *St. Andrew's*, then likewise vacant, and in Mr. *D'Ogby's* gift, in which the Archbishop consented; and Dr. *White* was presented to the Rectory of *Basted*, and Dr. *Radcliffe* to this Prebend. In 1793 the Rectory of the House of *Lincoln* was offered to Dr. *Radcliffe*, but he declined it, in favour of Dr. *King*, who resigned the fourth Stall in the Chapter of *Lincoln*, to which Dr. *Radcliffe* was appointed, and soon afterwards he died in the Cathedral. On the death of Dr. *Blayney*, in 1801, the Rectory of *St. Andrew's* was offered to Dr. *Radcliffe*, by Mr. *Blayney*, then Bishop of *Exeter*, to whom he had been Tutor, which he declined, as he stated, "to stand in the way of his successor." He was well satisfied with his situation. He was appointed by the Archbishop to the Archdeaconry of *Lincoln*.

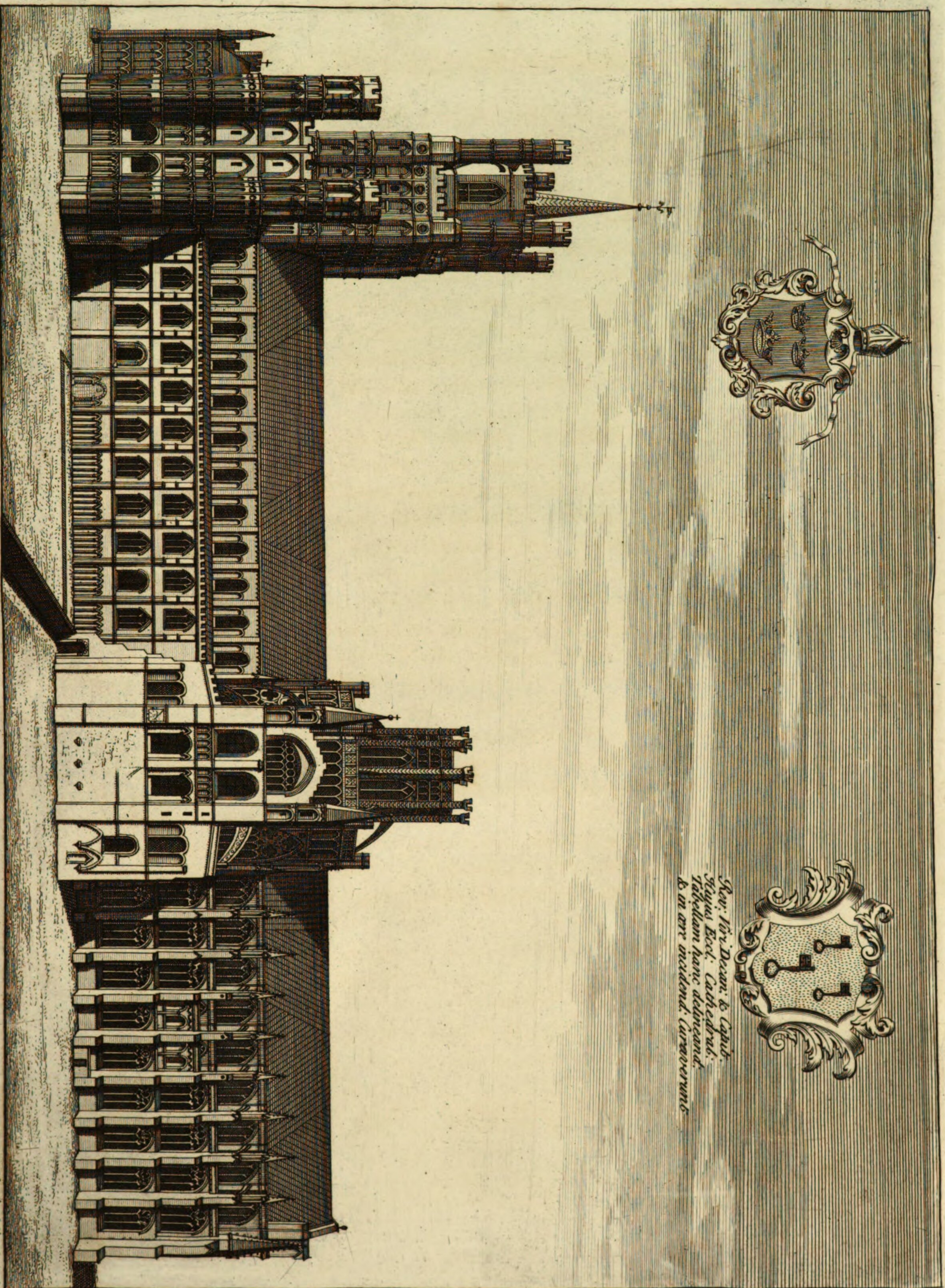
From *Vol. 1. p. 210*, it appears from the *History of the University of Oxford*, that *Radcliffe*, the translator and commentator on *Boetius*, was a Fellow of *Lincoln's Inn* and Dean. The sister of Dr. *Radcliffe* was married to the Rev. Mr. *Nathaniel Forster*, the confessor of Archbishop *Herring*. The Doctor's grand-daughter was married to the Rev. *Thomas Crompton*, of *Cromwell*, in *Norfolk*, from whom we have derived the following additional particulars respecting

WILLIAM CROMPTON, son of *Edward Crompton*, Esq. He was born in *London*; educated, during ten years, under Mr. *Saary*, in a private school at *Cheam*, in *Surrey*. At the age of sixteen, he was admitted pensioner at *Cains College, Cambridge*, May 22, 1749; B. A. 1753; M. A. 1756; and LL. D. 1763. See p. 11 of this Supplement.

For account of Dr. *Radcliffe*, in the Addenda, p. 19, for *Elmston* read *Houstonne*, and for *Aspurn*, read *Northgate* and *Harbledown*. * Vol. 9 Literary Anecdotes, p. 302.



*See: for Devon & Caput.
Stipius Excl. Cathedral.
Tabellam hanc adnotandum.
Et in eam addendum. Curia curia*



The South Prospect of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter & Paul in London.

St. Peter & Paul in London.

NOTES,
BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL,
ARCHITECTURAL, and EXPLANATORY,
TO
Mr. Bentham's History
OF THE
CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ELY.

NOTES.

NOTES TO MEMOIRS.

"Descended from a very ancient Family." Page 1, line 9.

THOMAS DE BENTHAM was admitted to the Vicarage of *Stepel Morden*, in the Diocese of *Ely*, November 11, 1381; and the Pedigree annexed to these Memoirs exhibits a circumstance rarely to be met with, viz. The family is continued from *Thomas* Bishop of *Lichfield*, in 1559, to the Rev. *James Bentham*, the present Vicar of *West Bradenham*, in 1815, by a series of twenty Clergymen, in regular succession, for seven generations.

"Joseph Bentham." P. 2, l. 22 from the bottom.]—Through his wife, he possessed a handsome property. He was not eager after money, in the way of his business, but rather ambitious of printing works that would do him credit. He printed his brother's valuable History at a considerable expence to himself. He had a great taste for gardening, and a turn for humour. He was an amiable man, as all the *Benthams* were, and the only *Bentham* of the family that was not in orders. There were six brothers who all used to assemble at the Prebendal House in *Ely*, at Christmas. An uncommon affection subsisted among them; and indeed there could not exist a family of brethren who more cordially loved one another.

"Dr. Burton." P. 2, Notes, l. 16.]—Dr. *Burton* was a native of *Wembworth*, in *Dorsetshire*, of which place his father was Rector. He was educated under his cousin at *Ely*, and his abilities were so extraordinary, that he was elected Fellow of *Corpus Christi* College, *Oxford*, at the age of seventeen years, and soon after appointed Tutor; in the discharge of which important duty he acquired universal love and respect. He was a great benefactor to the College. In 1720 he was admitted M. A. B. D. 1729, and D. D. 1752. Upon the death of Dr. *Edward Littleton*, he was presented, about 1733, to the Vicarage of *Maple Downham*, *Dorsetshire*: and he afterwards married the Doctor's widow, who died in 1748, an event which he pathetically laments in his "*Opuscula Metroprosaica*." His faculties were greatly impaired by a violent fever in the latter part of his life, which was closed February 11th, 1771, in the 76th year of his age. He was the author of several valuable and learned works, a list of which, with a further account of the Doctor, may be found in *Chalmer's* Biographical Dictionary. Dr. *Bentham* wrote his Life, in Latin, in 1771, and addressed it to Bishop *Lowth*; a translation of which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine the same year.*

"Improving the Fens." P. 6, l. 4.]—In a letter to the Rev. Mr. *Oram*, dated February 16, 1757, he writes, "You know I have always been an advocate for turnpike roads in our country, and draining our fens, as the most likely means of promoting its welfare. I have been
talking

* Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. II.—Biog. Brit.

talking of these matters above four years past, and doubt not but I have often been thought a proposer of impracticable schemes by some among us, who now begin to think seriously themselves of these affairs. I was always in earnest myself, and intended only to put my countrymen upon thinking; but I believe the present state of our country has contributed more to make them think than any thing else. I must own, I have an affection for *Ely*, and would do all that lies in my power to promote its welfare, though it is but little that I can do; and if all, who really wish it well, would but use their endeavours, I should not much doubt of seeing *Ely* a flourishing town, and the country about it in a thriving condition, in a little time."—A plan of the intended road from *Ely* to *Cambridge*, on a half sheet, was engraved by *Thomas Kitchen*, for Mr. *Bentham*, in 1763.

"*Dr. Lyttleton, Dean of Exeter.*" P. 7, l. 1.]—*Dr. Lyttleton*, third son of Sir *Thomas*, and brother to *George* first Lord *Lyttleton*, was born in 1714, and educated at *Eton*; from whence he removed to *University College, Oxford*, and, afterwards to the *Inner Temple*, where he became a Barrister at Law, but, entering into Holy Orders, was collated, by Bishop *Hough*, to the Rectory of *Alvechurch, Worcestershire*, August 13, 1742. He took the degree of LL. B. March 28, 1745, and LL. D. June 18, in the same year. He was appointed one of the Chaplains to the King in December, 1747, Dean of Exeter May, 1748, and was consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle* March 21, 1762. In 1765 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, in which his distinguished abilities were eminently displayed, particularly in obtaining their Charter. The Society expressed their gratitude and respect to his memory by a fine portrait of him, engraved at their expence. He died unmarried, at his house in *Clifford Street, London*, December 22, 1768, and was buried in the family vault at *Hagley*.¹

"*Expences of the drawings, and the engraving of them.*" P. 11, l. 4 from the bottom.] *Peter Spendelowe Lamborn*, who executed the plates, was an engraver and miniature painter at *Cambridge*, where he died the beginning of November, 1774.

"*Too slight a connection with the subject.*" P. 14, l. 13.]—With great deference to the opinion of Mr. *Gray*, who thought the first four sections of Mr. *Bentham's* Introduction a work of supererogation, the following sentiments are offered in his defence, with which that learned and able antiquary, Mr. *King*, has ushered in his remarks, on the whole progress of Architecture, in a similar way; observing that the various forms of pillars, capitals, and arches, measures and plans of buildings, ecclesiastical as well as civil; or the mere descriptions of plates, with explanations, cannot be, alone, sufficient to make us acquainted with those facts which are needful to be brought to light for the full and clear elucidation of Ancient Architecture. Among other requisites it is necessary to observe that the scenes of life have changed from age to age. There being peculiarities in several parts of these buildings that are utterly inexplicable and unaccountable without the aid of those elucidations to be derived from a close attention to all the circumstances of the history of coinciding times. "Deep reflection, therefore," adds Mr. *King*, "on the state of religion, and even philosophical contemplation, must be brought in aid, and not be deemed deviations from the proper course of inquiry: this will enable us to distinguish cautiously what new forms
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¹ Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, vol. v. p. 378, 381.

and modifications have been added of conquerors or the conquered, what by the insertion of the regular art, what by religion, and what by superstition, and what by mere accident; whilst it opens to our view every source and spring of varying architecture, and is more satisfactory to the mind, than mere political history, or than a mere technical study of art."

"*Reflections on the repairing, beautifying, white-washing,*" &c. P. 16, l. 9.] If the innumerable instances of havoc which have been committed in our Cathedrals and fine Churches, within the last century, could be brought together, they would most seriously alarm all the lovers of the Arts, Sculpture and Painting in particular, as well as the admirers of Ancient Architecture. The Cathedrals of *Salisbury, Lichfield, Durham, and Norwich*, St. Stephen's Chapel at *Westminster*, and the Lady Chapel at *Ely*, have all suffered most materially under the rage for removing Monuments, Tombs, and Brasses—smearing over and choaking up, with colour, the bold carvings and mouldings, and introducing discordant designs.

Who has seen the beautiful tessellated pavement before the Altar at *Gloucester*, and does not rejoice that the offer, to replace it with a marble floor, was rejected? Or what admirer of the Pointed Gothic, does not feel himself obliged to Mr. *Carter* for preserving the condemned Altar Screen at *Durham*?

Mr. *Gray's* wishes for preventing the mischief here complained of, came too late for Mr. *Bentham* to comply with them: but they have found a most able supporter in Dr. *Sayers*, whose sentiments, on the subject, are here given at large, from his admirable "*Hints on English Architecture,*" with the earnest hope, that they will check at least, if not remedy the evil.

"I hope I may here be allowed to enter my protest against, what is usually termed, the *beautifying* of Churches. This ingenious process is commonly performed, by bespattering the walls and columns of the buildings, with abundant and repeated showers of whitewash; by which the finer carved work, and the ancient mural inscriptions, are most successfully obliterated; by forcing the sepulchral brasses, and other tablets of the dead, to yield the places, which they had obstinately retained for centuries, to a trim, new, pavement; by overwhelming the faded splendour of the screen, and the sombre gloss of the oaken pulpit, with the more enlivening tints of yellow and of blue; by substituting a clearer glass for that which is dimmed by the armorial bearings of Founders and Benefactors, or by the gloomy forms of Martyrs and of Saints; by uniting in a close, though very unexpected concord, the most ancient and the most modern styles of building and ornament; and finally by exalting, in a conspicuous part of the Holy Fabrick, the names of those illustrious *Ædiles*, under whose happy ministration the pious work was brought to entire perfection. Surely the reparation of our Churches is not necessarily attended by such consequences as these; all that is to be aimed at, is simply to preserve the building and its appendages, as much as is possible, in their *original state*; to restore what is decayed; to protect what is endangered; and to prevent mischief, instead of doing it."

"Mr. *Bentham's* cause must be left to the judgment of the public." P. 17, l. 4 from the bottom.]—Since the publication of these Memoirs, the Rev. *John Milner*, D. D. &c. has been called upon, in the Gentleman's Magazine, to retract his mis-statement in Dr. *Rees's* Cyclopædia, that "*the Poet Gray drew up the Architectural part of the History of Ely Cathedral.*" The Learned and Reverend Gentleman has not however thought proper to do so. But from the silence he preserves on the subject, under such circumstances, his sense of literary justice, as well as his correctness of assertion, will doubtless be properly appreciated. "Of

"Of himself he never spoke or thought but with the greatest diffidence and modesty." P. 19, l. 8 from the bottom.]—Thus his nephew speaks of our Historian, after his death, when flattery could be of no avail. But, since the publication of these Memoirs, we are told that Mr. Cole has recorded, on the margin of his own copy of Mr. Bentham's book,¹ that the author "was loth to let any thing appear, in which he was not the chief compiler," and there holds him up as "*the most forcible instance of ignorance and obstinacy being coupled together.*" To oppose these unjust imputations, we offer the following letter from Mr. Bentham to Mr. Cole, dated Ely, August 4th, 1761:

"DEAR SIR—I am extremely obliged to you, for your solicitude in my behalf, and particularly thank you for your kind offer of perusing the sheets of my book before they go to the press; which I shall gladly send to you, as soon as I have got somewhat forwarder in them; and will take care that you may have them two or three months by you, before I venture to print; being very sensible of the great advantages the book will receive from your corrections, amendments, and additions. I often wish I had such a friend as yourself near at hand, to consult occasionally, as difficulties arise in my way; but must be content to plod on by myself as well as I can, having no one near me, of ability, or that is willing to assist me. However, I shall hope not to run out into any such declamations as you kindly caution me against; being rather desirous to be esteemed a dull writer, than capable of giving unnecessary or undeserved offence to any. I am, &c."

Not satisfied with the above mentioned attempt to depreciate the merits and qualifications of his friend, Mr. Cole pronounces it "impossible for so good a book to come from such idiot appearance," and says, "*In short, it was the Work of his Brother Edward, Divinity Professor at Oxford.*" Fortunately, however, a letter from Mr. Bentham to the Professor still remains, from which the following extract is copied:

"Permit me, now and then, to send you a sheet, or part of a sheet, of my papers to run over; I mean not to take up much of your time, which may be more usefully employed, but I had rather trust to one cursory reading of your's, than to the studied corrections of any other that I know."

The reader will judge how far such language addressed to the Professor is reconcilable with the above injurious allegation; and, without any further comment or observation, the Editor takes leave of Dr. Milner, and of Mr. Cole's Notes, and the Publisher of them.

"*The removal of the Choir.*" P. 18, l. 2.]—The personal applications which he made, and the letters which he wrote, to procure subscriptions for this laudable purpose, all breathed the same ardor and zeal for the accomplishment of it. The following extract from one of his letters equally evinces his justness of sentiment. "I hope the design will meet with that encouragement it truly deserves. For such sumptuous buildings as these, considered only as the monuments of the magnificence of our forefathers, are really the greatest ornaments to those countries where they are placed; and will, therefore, deserve some regard from

¹ Of the existence of these *Marginal Notes*, published in 1814, the Editor was entirely ignorant, when he drew up the Memoirs of Mr. Bentham; and he would have been thankful if the *Publisher* had communicated them to him, instead of sending abroad, such scraps of petulant calumny, scurrility, and falsehood; especially as he (Mr. William Davis) says, and very properly too, that "the refutation of such assertions could not come with a better grace from any other than the Author's only son, and whose duty it should be to endeavour to remove any unfavourable impressions these Notes may have made on the minds of such persons as have seen or are in possession of them." He had, according to his own account, seen the Edition of 1812; in the front of which Mr. Bentham's Address stands at full length.

from all who are public spirited, and wish well to the prosperity, welfare, and honour of their Country."

"*To contribute to the expence.*" P. 18, l. 4.]—The registers of this Church contain various indulgences granted for the erection and restoration of churches and chapels, both in and out of the Diocese; the effects of which, no doubt, were very productive; besides which Mr. *Whittington* informs us, that "having obtained a bull from the Pope, two preachers were dispatched from the Convent through the towns and villages of the province, who carried, on a sort of bier, the relics of their tutelar Saint; wherever they stopped they shewed their credentials, and with the consent of the Ordinary, assembled the people, and if the church laboured under an interdict, they bade it cease during their stay. The topics of their exhortation were obvious; the life and miracles of their Saint, the decay of his church, and more than all, the promise of indulgences. Need we then wonder if the sight of the relics, the earnestness of the monks, and the assurances of pardon, in those days of passion and credulity, could seldom fail of success, and that from such powerful incitements arose the fund for those stupendous masses of labour and expence which still excite our admiration." On this subject see also *Dugdale's History of St. Paul's*.

P. 19.]—In November, 1776, Mr. *Bentham* received the appointment of Chaplain to Lord *Cadogan*, in the following handsome manner.

"SIR—It is with great pleasure that I find myself at liberty to comply with your request of a Chaplainship, and will execute the proper form of appointment whenever you send it to me at *Whitehall*.
Your's, &c. CADOGAN."

P. 19, l. 9, et alia.]—For "the Rev. *Edward Guellaume*" read "the Rev. *Edward Willaume*."

"*The Rectory of Bowbrickhill.*" P. 19, l. 9.]—The Church of *Bowbrickhill* had been desecrated, and not used for a century, but was repaired, and rendered fit for Divine Service by Dr. *Browne Willis*.² The manner, so honourable to both parties, in which Mr. *Willaume* presented this living to Mr. *Bentham* cannot be so well shewn as by the insertion of the following Letter:

"October 30th, 1782.

"SIR—I was induced to desire Mr. *Mallabar*, my particular friend, and a near relative to my wife, to wait upon you, from the great regard I have heard him express for you, and from your very respectable character, and other circumstances he has related to me. The living is now at your service; if it is convenient to you to send me a presentation, I will sign it. I hope it will turn out much to your satisfaction, I have one favour to ask, which is that Mr. *Sandys*, the gentleman who now serves the cure, and who is my near neighbour, and a very worthy young man, may be continued therein.

"When you come to take possession, or at any other time, Mrs. *Willaume* and myself hope you will make our house your place of residence.

I am, &c.

"EDWARD WILLAUME."

"I had once the pleasure of seeing you at *Ely*, and was much entertained by your polite communications, respecting the Antiquities in the Cathedral there."

¹ "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France."

² Literary Anecdotes.

NOTES TO INTRODUCTION.

"Never committed to writing." P. 1, l. 8.

CÆSAR informs us, that the *Britons* held it unlawful to commit the acts of their Kings and Heroes, as well as their religious tenets, to writing. Their public and private accounts alone were written, and those in Greek characters. The reasons for doing this were to keep the common people ignorant, to prevent the learned from depending on their knowledge of Latin, and to promote the exercise and cultivation of their memories. Mr. Gough thinks, that we have little ground for believing that the ancient *Britons* made use of any kind of writing, and that the *Romans* first taught them the use of letters; Mr. Astle is of the same opinion, and adds, that the *Saxons* learnt the use of them from the *Britons*. Oral record was one of the most striking peculiarities of the Bardic system. A very interesting account of which Sir Richard Colt Hoare has given in his Annotations on *Giraldus's* Itinerary through *Wales*, wherein we are informed that every branch of knowledge was committed to memory by them. What they taught was reduced into Aphorisms or *Triades*, without any Mythological Fables; and Sir Richard adds, that the Bardic system, divested of superstition, is still preserved, as to its general principles, within a small district of *Glamorganshire*.

"*Eusebius.*" P. 2, l. 14 from the bottom.]—This great, learned, and good man was born A. D. 270. He was chosen Archbishop of *Cæsarea*, the supposed place of his birth, about 314: is justly stiled the father of Ecclesiastical history, which he has brought down from the birth of *Christ* to his own times; and, by that, and many other valuable works, he has conferred very great obligations on posterity. He died about A. D. 339 or 340.

"*King Lucius.*" P. 3, l. 3.]—*Usher*, in his *Antiquities of Britain*, mentions two medals of this first European Christian King; and *Carte* conjectures, that he reigned beyond the Picts Wall, and that he was cotemporary with *Constantius Chlorus*; but we have no certain accounts in what part of *Britain* he reigned. He was beheaded, by order of the *Roman* Lieutenant, in the fortress of *Martiola*, about the end of the second century.

"*Many sumptuous Churches.*" P. 3, l. 8.]—A full account of them will be found in *Wheler's* Churches of the Primitive Christians. *Eusebius* has described the splendid Church of our Saviour built by *Constantine*. *Butler*, in his *Lives of the Saints*, vol. xi. has given a copious account of Ancient Churches; and *Staveley* the History of those in *England*.

"*Till the beginning of the fourth Century.*" P. 3, l. 9.]—The *Abbé Lebeuf*, sur S. Renobert, tom 1, p. 217, is of opinion that Christianity had scarcely penetrated into the North of *France* in the fourth century.

"*Gildas.*" P. 4, l. 2.]—This most ancient British writer now extant, lived in the sixth Century. By some he was surnamed the Wise, by others *Badonicus*, in consequence of a victory gained over the *Saxons* at *Badon*, now *Bath*, about the time of his birth, A. D. 520.

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He became a Monk of *Bangor*. The time of his death and the place are uncertain. Some writers say he died at *Glastonbury*, A. D. 570, others at the Abbey of *Bangor*, A. D. 590.

"*Adelphius*." P. 4, l. 6.]—He is stiled by *Sirmondus*, "*Adelphius, Episcopus, de civitate colonia Londinensium*." Where this *Colonia Londinensium* was situated, has long been the subject of conjecture. *Camulodunum*, *Isca Silurum*, and *Lindum*, have all three been supposed by *Usher*, *Spelman*, *Selden*, and other writers, to be the particular residence of *Adelphius*. The interior condition of Roman Britain is now but imperfectly known, and a mere community of nature, or the smallest similarity of name, was therefore thought a sufficient ground for the notion. By some it has been thought to be *London*, and by others, *Lincoln*, but Mr. *Whitaker*, who, in his *History of Manchester*, has treated the subject very learnedly, places it at *Rhutupæ*, now *Richborough*, in *Kent*. Mr. *Whitaker* says, on the authority of *Richard of Cirencester*, "the Prelate of *Britannia Secunda*, whose see was at *Caerleon*, was either absent from the Council of *Arles*, or did not subscribe to the decrees."

"*St. Patrick*." P. 7, l. 4 from the bottom.—This personage, according to his own account, was both of *British* and *Roman* extraction. *Glastonbury*, *Glasgow*, and *Down* claim the honour of possessing his remains. *Giraldus* adopts the last idea; but neither his age nor the time of his death is given, in *Butler's Lives of the Saints*. It is said that the Shamrock or Trefoil was used by him to explain the doctrine of the Trinity, three equal parts united in one stem, and hence the custom of wearing it upon his anniversary, the 17th of *March*.

"*Columba*." P. 8, l. 16.]—Admitting the sanctity ascribed to this religious person, and passing over the miracles which *Bede*, and other writers¹ have placed to his account, it may in candour be believed that religious zeal, and not unchristian resentment, induced him to leave his native land, A. D. 565. And although Sir *Roger Twisden*, Mr. *Pennant*,² and others have spoken unfavourably of him, they have said sufficient in his behalf, together with Mr. *King*,³ to entitle him to the appellation of an excellent man, and to induce us to agree with Dr. *Smith* and Dr. *Garnet*,⁴ that "his great political abilities, his piety, and undaunted firmness, are unquestionable." Not so the place of his birth, which, as well as the place of his interment, is contended for by the Irish and Scotch to this day. The latter pointing out his grave at *I*, or *Hie*, while the former insist that his remains are deposited at *Down*, betwixt those of *St. Patrick* and *St. Bridget*. By both, however, it is agreed that he was in the 77th year of his age, at the time of his death.

"*Augustine*." P. 8, l. 7 from the bottom.—*Augustine* is sometimes mistaken for *St. Austin*, the Bishop of *Hippo*, in *Africa*, one of the Fathers of the Church, who died A. D. 430. *St. Augustine* was a Monk of the Convent of *St. Andrew* at *Rome*, and arrived in *England* A. D. 596. Our obligations to him, on the success of his mission, have been questioned by Bishop *Godwin*, because the Clergy refused to submit to his claims of superiority. But it must be allowed that he lived suitably to the character of a missionary, and that he practised great austerities.

¹ Smith's Life of Columba.

² In his Tour.

³ Muniments.

⁴ Garnet's Tour through the Highlands.

austerities. If, therefore, he betrayed any restlessness of temper, or strained his authority too far, some allowance must be made for human infirmity. The time of his death is uncertain; some say A. D. 604, others 611.

“*Gregory the Great.*” P. 8, l. 6 from the bottom.]—This celebrated Pontiff, previous to his advancement to the Papal Chair, offered his services to Pope *Benedict*, to convert the *English Saxons*, and they were accepted; but he was recalled, after he had set out upon his commission. He was a decided enemy to image worship, and a very learned, humble, pious, and good man. He was so little disposed to wish for the supremacy which the Court of *Rome* has claimed since his time, that he reprov'd *John*, Bishop of *Constantinople*, for assuming the title of *Universal Bishop*; and his answers to the queries which were sent to him by *Augustine*, after he was made Archbishop of *Canterbury*, were dictated by a truly Christian spirit.¹ Agreeably to that disposition were, his orders to restore to the Jews, the Synagogues which were taken from them, saying, “they are not to be compelled, but converted by meekness and charity.” The present method of chanting, called the “plain song,” was first introduced by him, and seems to be a medium between the Gregorian Chant and Ambrosian Song. He died *March 12th*, A. D. 604, in the 64th year of his age, and the 14th year of his Pontificate.

“*Reliques of Saints and Martyrs.*” P. 10, l. 8.]—*Augustine* is considered to have first introduced this species of superstition into the *British Churches*. It would be possible to draw up such a well authenticated catalogue of these objects of adoration, which were found upon the suppression of religious houses in this kingdom, as might amuse and astonish a member of the Reformed Religion, at the present day. The mention of a few may, however, suffice for that purpose:—*Agelnoth*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in 1021, gave six thousand pounds weight of silver, and sixty pounds weight of gold, for the arm of *St. Austin*, Bishop of *Hippo*. And *Elsin*, the tenth Abbot of *Peterborough*, who died in 1055, presented the following Reliques to his Abbey: Two pieces of Christ's swaddling cloths; two of the manger wherein he lay; four pieces of his cross; four of his sepulchre; fragments of the five loaves; *St. Mary's* garment and veil; *Aaron's* rod; reliques of *St. John*, *Symon*, *Peter*, *Paul*, and the arms of *St. Oswald* and *St. Swithin*.

“*Mellitus.*” P. 11, l. 9.]—To this Prelate, who died in A. D. 624, the conversion of King *Sebert* and his subjects is attributed, while he was Bishop of *London*. But the sons of that Monarch relapsing into idolatry, upon his death, *Mellitus* was ejected by them.—*Eadbald*, a year after, recalled him, and placed him in the See of *Canterbury*, upon the death of *Laurentius*. *Bede* informs us that “his birth was noble, but the greatness of his mind was far more noble.”

“*Justus.*” P. 11, l. 9.]—This assistant of *Augustine*, came into *Britain*, A. D. 601, and was as successful as he was active, in diffusing the truths of the Gospel. He was advanced from the See of *Rochester*, of which he was the first Bishop, to *Canterbury*, upon the death of *Mellitus*, where he ended his days, the *Saxon Chronicle* says, A. D. 627, but according to *Bede* 630.

¹ Vide Biographia Britannica.

"*Paulinus.*" P. 12, l. 9 from bottom.]—The first Abp. of *York*, one of the four Missionaries sent to this country by Pope *Gregory*, was another indefatigable and successful propagator of the Gospel; so much so, *Bede* assures us, that, in one day, he baptized 10,000 converts to the Christian faith in the river *Swale*, and that jointly with *Blecca*, the Governor, he built the first religious edifice in *Lincoln* of stone, A. D. 628. He was driven from *York*, when *Penda* overthrew *Edwin's* army, slew the King, and laid his whole kingdom in ashes. *Paulinus* was made Bishop of *Rochester* by *Eadbald*, and died th 5 6 A. D. 644.

"*Honorius.*" P. 13, l. 10.]—The fifth Archbishop of *Canterbury*, successor of *Justus*, and a disciple of *Gregory*, entered zealously into the Pelagian controversy. He died A. D. 654. Mr. *Selden* has controverted what Bishop *Godwin* says respecting *Honorius* being the first Prelate who divided the See, over which he presided, into parishes.

"*Furseus.*" P. 13, l. 13.]—*Furseus*, or Saint *Furse*y, the son of *Fintan*, King of part of *Ireland*. He was Abbot of a Monastery in the Diocese of *Tuam*. Travelling through *England*, he founded the Abbey of *Cnobbersburg*, now *Burg-Castle*, in *Suffolk*. He died at *Froheins*, in the Diocese of *Amiens*, A. D. 650; according to *Bede*.

"*Erecting a School.*" P. 13, l. 18.]—The *Anglo Saxons*, about 652, generally sent their youth to *France*, for education, and to polish their manners. The frequent resort of the *Normans* to the Court of *Edward* the Confessor produced an almost universal adoption of their customs and language, even among the lower classes. The laws were administered in *French*. Children at school were instructed in *Norman* only. The *Saxon* hand writing fell into disuse, and it was scarcely understood but by the oldest persons. This predilection for the *French* tongue was so strongly impressed upon the people, in 1095, that *Wolstan*, Bishop of *Worcester*, was deposed, and called "a superannuated *English* idiot, who could not speak *French*." The nobility sent their children into *France*, in the reign of *Henry* II. "to avoid a barbarism in their speech." In the reign of *Edward* III. there were no *English* schools; the children first learned *French* and then the *Latin* language: a practice introduced by the Conqueror. The Students at the Universities were ordered to converse in *French* and *Latin*; and, it was not till an act was passed by *Edward* III. for all proceedings to be carried on in *English*, that the native language regained its ground.

"*King Anna.*" P. 14, l. 16.]—This Monarch resided some time at *Orford* Castle, in *Suffolk*, where he built one of the earliest *Saxon* Churches. The remaining piers and arches of the chancel in this Church, also an accurate plan of the *Saxon* Church at *Dunwich*, in the same county, are given from drawings by Mr. *Wilkins*, in *Archæologia*, vol. xii. pl. 29 and 30. To whom we are likewise indebted for some beautiful details of the ruined Church at *Bliburgh*, which was built, on a similar plan, and about the same time, Mr. *Wilkins* supposes, as the Conventual Church of *Ely*. The mouldings of the arches resemble each other; the capitals are dissimilar, the forms of the piers are extremely unlike, yet their proportions agree.

"*Churches.*" P. 15, l. 12.]—*Selden*, *Staveland*, and *Bingham*, agree that the word *Κυριακή* was

was most commonly used, by ancient Christian writers, to express the word Church.—Hence we have the *Saxon Cyric* or *Kyrch*, and the *Scotch* and *English Kirk* and *Church*, which all denote a place for Divine worship. Mr. *Stavely*¹ says that, where no Churches had been erected, our ancestors performed divine service under a Cross.

“*Stratford Bridge.*” P. 16, l. 6.]—What part of the original structure now remains, it may be difficult to determine, in consequence of the frequent repairs which have taken place. But history informs us that in 1118, *Matilda*, the Queen of *Henry I.* ordered two bridges of stone to be erected over the river *Lea*; and the present one, which consists of three arches, bears evident marks of great antiquity.

“*Glastonbury.*” P. 17, l. 15.]—One of the most ancient Christian Churches in the world was erected here, according to *William of Malmesbury*, and other early writers, by *Joseph of Arimathea*. It was constructed of rods wattled or interwoven, and covered with straw or rushes. The dimensions, according to *Spelman*, were sixty feet in length, and twenty-six feet in breadth. *Bede* tells us that it was burnt down. *Sammes* and *Stavely* have each given a print of it; but discard the idea of its being erected by *Joseph of Arimathea*. *Malmesbury* describes a Chapel which *King Ina*, A. D. 726, built over the spot where the above stood; and says that Monarch expended upon the fabric, the images, ornaments, and vases for the altar, 365 pounds of gold, and 2887 pounds and a half of silver. Mr. *Strutt*, vol. 1, p. 33, of his “*Horda*,” has given an account of each particular.

“*The Saxon Churches were generally built of Stone.*” P. 17, l. 6 from the bottom.]—On this point, Mr. *Somner* is not the only writer whose opinion is at variance with Mr. *Bentham*’s. The learned Dr. *Henry*, in his *History of Britain*, speaking of the state of Architecture among the *Anglo Saxons*, agrees that masonry and the arts connected with it, were restored in *England* towards the end of the seventh century, through the taste, and under the scientific auspices of Bishop *Wilfrid*, and Abbot *Benedict*, as instanced in the several celebrated structures at *York*, *Rippon*, and *Hexham*. But he still considers the information incidentally to be gleaned on this subject from the works of our ancient historians, sufficiently decisive to justify the conclusion, that stone buildings were still rare in this country, during the eighth and ninth centuries; and that long after even *Alfred*’s time, the far greater part of the Monasteries and Churches were constructed of wood, and covered with thatch. The clearest positive evidence of almost all edifices, both public and private, being made of wood at the period in question, “is (says he), still remaining, of which it will be sufficient to give one example:—‘With this wood the nave of the Church of *Croiland* was built, and the tower constructed of strong and lofty beams most exactly joined together, before the death of Abbot *Turketyl*. After the death of that Abbot, his successor, *Egelric*, built many beautiful edifices of the same materials. In particular, he erected an infirmary for the Monks, of proper length and breadth, with a Chapel, a bath, with other necessary houses; a hall and two large chambers, for the accommodation of strangers; a new brew-house, and a new bake-house; very large granaries, and stables.

All

¹ History of Churches, p. 22.

All these edifices were constructed of beams of wood, and boards, most exactly joined, and most beautifully polished, by the admirable art of the carpenter, and covered with lead.''''

Although it comes not so much within the design of these annotations, especially in matters of controversy, that they should be the vehicle of our own remarks, as that they should bring together, in a concentrated form, the sentiments of others, yet on the present question we shall venture to submit an observation or two, with the view of shewing how near the apparently conflicting assertions of the two learned Antiquaries may be made to approach each other.—Feeling, indeed, as little disposed to adopt the *extreme* of Mr. *Bentham's* opinion, on this particular point, as we are that of Mr. *Somner*, we regard Dr. *Henry* as having, in his view of the subject, embraced the happy medium in which the truth is to be found. Neither the idea of arches being *first* introduced here, in Church building, by our *Norman* conquerors; nor that of the *Saxon* Churches being *generally* built of stone, appears in fact to be correct. The evidence adduced from ancient records, seems rather to amount to this; that several stately Churches of *stone*, with *arches*, and *vaultings*, were constructed in this country prior to the epocha of the Conquest; but the *generality* of ecclesiastical edifices were of *wood*; and it was not until *after* the settlement of the *Normans*, that Churches built of stone became *general* in *England*.

“*Arches and Vaultings.*” P. 17, last line.]—Mr. *Saunderson*, in his “Observations upon the Origin of *Gothic* Architecture,” vol. 17 of *Archæologia*, states that, the earliest *Saxon* arches differed, very materially, from the *Roman*, in their size, and the materials of which they were constructed; as may be seen in the vaulting of the crypt of St. *Peter's* Church, at *Oxford*, built about the end of the 9th century; but that other examples of this mode, although denominated *Saxon*, were erected about the time of *William the Conqueror*.² The first attempts of the *Saxons* were composed of rubble, or fragments of stone, lined underneath with stucco. Their groined arches were, generally, small, with a regular arch of cut stone, underneath the rubble shell, nearly the breadth of the columns, passing from one pillar to another, in a rectangular direction, and (in cases where the groins were produced by cross vaulting), resting upon little more than the projecting mouldings of the capitals.

When applied to buildings of larger size, it was necessary to increase the height of their arches, by adding plain diagonal ribs under the sections of the cross vaultings, after the shell of the vaultings was formed. Those ribs, they afterwards enriched with mouldings and ornaments. Specimens, of the first kind, are found in the ailes of *Romney* Abbey Church; and of the latter, in the ailes of the east transept of *Christ* Church, *Oxford*; and in the ailes of the nave of *Peterborough*. The last were erected betwixt 1177 and 1193.—This mode of vaulting prevailed, in large Churches, during the greater part of the twelfth century.³

“*That dedicated to St. Martin.*” P. 18, l. 6.]—This Church stands on the side of a hill, which

¹ Ingulf. Hist. Croiland. ² The Ailes of the White Tower, *London*, A. D. 1078, the upper part of which is covered with plain cylindrical vaulting. (See a very accurate plan, section, and details, of this curious Chapel, plate xxii. “*Carter's Ancient Architecture*”). And the Crypt of *Canterbury* Cathedral, A. D. 1070.

³ The reader will find a great variety of most curious Pillars and Arches of *Saxon* and *Norman* workmanship, from different Churches, &c. in *Lyson's* “*Magna Britannia*,” and his “*Gloucestershire Antiquities*,” in Mr. *King's* “*Munimenta*,” vols. 3 and 4; Mr. *Britton's* *Architectural Antiquities*; and Mr. *Carter's* *Ancient English Architecture*.

which is called after it, about a quarter of a mile from the city. It is generally allowed to have been erected, in the second century, by some *Roman* soldiers, converts to Christianity, in the reign of King *Lucius*, who lived A. D. 182. In corroboration of its very remote antiquity, we find, wherever the outside stucco on the chancel is broken away, that the walls are formed entirely with *Roman* bricks; the other parts of the building are a mixture of those bricks and rough stone work. As this circumstance agrees with the accounts of its antiquity, it would be very desirable, as Mr. *Saunders* observes, in his learned remarks on Pointed Architecture (*vide* vol. 17, *Archæologia*), to ascertain if the *outer form* of the lancet windows in the chancel is of the original workmanship, by removing the outside stucco about one of them, and observing if the brick-work is regular to the edges of the stone. The pointed work within the chancel is long posterior to the inside work of the lancet windows; of which there are two on the north, and one on the south side; about six feet high, and sixteen inches wide without, and splayed to about four feet wide withinside. The originality of this building being once proved, we may boast of a Christian Church and Congregation, with Queen *Bertha*, and her Chaplain, Bishop *Luidhard*, at the head of it, before the arrival of St. *Augustine*. And, to this Church may we say, that he and his fellow labourers resorted at their first coming, by leave of *Ethelbert*, and that here it was the King and many others were baptized in the Christian faith. It may also be admitted with Mr. *Gostling*, that this is one of the oldest structures of that kind, still in constant use. The venerable Font in this Church deserves attention.

“*Brought into the Church.*” P. 19, l. 1.]—There are various opinions as to the time when interments, in the Churches, first took place. Mr. *Strutt* tells us (*Horda*, vol. 1, p. 66), that, towards the end of the sixth century, *Augustine* obtained leave of King *Ethelbert*, to convert an idol temple into a burying-place; and that St. *Cuthbert* was the first who added yards to the Churches for the reception of the dead. We know, from *Bede*, that St. *Augustine*’s body was buried within the Church of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, at *Canterbury*; also that the bodies of *Ethelbert* and his Queen *Bertha* were interred there. *Fuller* has fixed the origin of this custom to about A. D. 758.

Anciently, cemeteries were a mile from the Monastery; and from the seventh century, Abbots were buried in the Chapter-house, and Monks in the Cloister. The spirit of the Church was always adverse to the burying in Churches: the Fathers strenuously opposed it: the Synod of *Cicester* decreed against it. The Emperor *Theodosius* was the first who abolished it by a law. In 1783, the Emperor ordered all public burial places at a proper distance from his capital. Similar precautions were taken in *Hungary*, *France*, *Tuscany*, *Sardinia*, *Piedmont*, and *Palermo*, in 1776, and the observations by Mr. *Gough*, upon burying in Churches (*Sepulchral Monuments*, p. clxxxi.) are deserving of the serious attention of the Legislature of this country.

“*Porticus.*” P. 19, l. 6.]—This word has given rise to much discussion, both before and since Mr. *Bentham*’s work appeared. That ingenious writer, the late Mr. *Wilkins*, in his description of *Melbourne Church* (*Archæologia*, vol. xiii.) supposes that Mr. *Bentham* has confounded the situation of the *Porticus* of the ancient with the *Porch* of our present Churches; which, Mr. *Wilkins* says, is never found of the *Saxon* or *Norman* style; and generally is placed against the sides of the north and south ailes. In

In justification of our Historian, we quote his own words upon the subject:—"The word *Porticus* occurs several times in *Bede* and other ancient *Saxon* writers, and is generally translated by the *English* word *Porch*, and so *misleads* us to think it synonymous with *atrium* or *vestibulum*, denoting a building *withoutside* the Church, at the entrance into it: whereas this can by no means be agreeable to *Bede's* meaning;" pag. 19. Also in a note in the same page, after quoting various authorities, he says, "From all these instances, where the word *Porticus* occurs, it appears that the writers meant by it, either what is now commonly called the Side Aile of the Church, or, sometimes it may be, a particular division of it." Again, note, page 20, "Mr. *Collier* seems to have adopted the common *error* of taking *Porticus* for a building *withoutside* the Church."

Should any one, after reading this, be of opinion that Mr. *Bentham* has confounded the situation of the *Porticus*, he is requested to refer to page 3 of the Addenda, in the Edition of 1812, and to Plate XLIX. where he will find that the *Ely* Historian and Mr. *Wilkins* agree in the opinion that "the *Porticus* was a portion of the west end of the Church, making a part of the principal building, and divided by arches from the nave, a continuity of roof covering the whole."

Although a single exception will not be permitted to invalidate a general observation, the very extraordinary *Porch* of St. *Margaret's* Church, in *York*, may be instanced, when it is affirmed that "no *Porches* like our present are found of *Saxon* or *Norman* style." There is a very moderate representation of this in *Drake's* History of *York*. But in the "*Vetusta*" of that City, by the late Mr. *Halfpenny*, whose valuable works we have noticed before, and in Mr. *Carter's* "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting," the reader will find correct representations of this very curious erection. To which must be added, the magnificent *Porch* attached to the remains of the Abbey Church of *Malmesbury*, which Mr. *Britton* has so finely illustrated in the first volume of his "Architectural Antiquities." In a *Saxon* MS. copy of *Cædmon's* Paraphrase of the book of Genesis, now in the *Bodleian* Library, which is allowed to be about the year 1000, there is a drawing of a Church with a *Porch* to it.

"*Archbishop Theodore.*" P. 19, l. 13.]—The eighth Prelate, and one of the most pious, virtuous, learned, and able, that ever filled the See of *Canterbury*. He first excited the opulent to build parish Churches in this country, about the year 670: and *Innet* says that he changed the whole face of the *Saxon* Church. The public Confession used in our service previous to the receiving the Sacrament, was introduced by him. By his exertions, *Malmesbury* says, that Learning flourished in this country, so that it became a peculiar Seminary of Philosophy. He died, according to *Bede*, A. D. 690, aged 88 years.

"*Berctwald.*" P. 20, l. 3.]—He was Abbot of *Reculver*, and succeeded *Theodore*, A. D. 602. *Bede* describes him as an enlightened man. In his time, *Wilfrid*, Bishop of *York* was deprived of all his revenues, by order of a Synod, except the Abbey of *Rippon*. But, upon his appealing to *Rome*, they were restored to him. He died A. D. 731.

"*Bede.*" P. 20, l. 12.]—He was surnamed the "*Admirable*," the "*Venerable*," the "*Wise*," by his *Saxon* Contemporaries; the "*Singular and Shining-light*," by *Camden*; the "*Chiefest Ornament of the English nation, and most worthy of immortal fame*," by *Leland*; and by Bishop *Tanner*,

Tanner, "a prodigy of learning, in an unlettered age." Bede was born in the Monastery of *Jarrow*, opposite *Newcastle*, A. D. 672. He first introduced the Christian *Æra* in historical works, which was invented by *Dennis the Little*, A. D. 526, but not generally used till 743. From him we derive our knowledge of the *Anglo-Saxons*, 300 years after their Settlement in *Britain*. Though born in a Monastery, he strongly opposed the growth of monachism, and advised the increase of the Bishops and secular Clergy. He died *May 26th*, A. D. 735, aged 62 years, and was buried at *Jarrow*. In 1020 his remains were removed and laid with those of *St. Cuthbert*, at *Durham*, enshrined in the *Galilee*; till the Visitors interred them where the Monument stood, when they defaced and destroyed the Shrine of *St. Cuthbert*.

"*Pillars or Arches.*" P. 20, l. 23].—In plate xx. of *Adam's Ruins of Spalatro*, there is as early an appearance as can be found, of arches springing from column to column, without the intervention of entablature, particularly in the peristyle. The front of *Dioclesian's Baths*, at *Rome*, Mr. *Whittington* also tells us, exhibits a similar arcade, with archivolts.

"*France.*" P. 20, l. 5 from the bottom.]—The imitative arts appear to have been cultivated in *France*, even at the earliest period of her history, as a Monarchy, with no inconsiderable degree of success. Amongst those memorials of *French Architecture and Sculpture* to which dates of the highest antiquity are attached, may be mentioned the following edifices at *Paris*, viz. the Church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* (now *St. Genevieve*), founded by *Clovis the First*, in the beginning of the 6th century; the Church of *Saint Germain des Prés*, founded by *Childebert*, who died in 558; the subterraneous Church in the Abbey of *St. Dennis*, whose construction is referred to the time of *Pepin*, who died in 768. The present metropolitical Church of *Notre Dame*, follows as the next ancient building. The Cathedral of *Chartres* is also regarded as one of the oldest, as it is one of the grandest, monuments of the *Gothic* or middle age. The beautiful Cathedral of *Rheims* was erected by the Architect *Rumalde*, in the early part of the ninth century. *Azon* built that of *Seez*, in *Normandy*, in 1050; and in 1222, *Robert of Luzarches* began that of *Amiens*.¹

"*The mystery of making Glass.*" P. 21, l. 1.]—From this account of *Bede's*, we have thus an authentic proof that eleven hundred years ago, the *English* were instructed by *French* artists in the art of making glass for windows, lamps, drinking vessels, and other uses. Antecedent to that time, we have *William of Malmesbury's* authority for stating this most valuable art to have been so little practised or known, that even the windows of Cathedral Churches "admitted the light through fine linen cloths, and others through lattices."

Fuller, in his "*Church History*," says that Glass was introduced into *England* about the year 662. *Higden*, in his *Polycronicon*, tells us, "*Vitaleanus* was Pope,² after a yeer afterwards, oon *Deus Dedit*³ was Archbischope nyne yeer. Hym cōfirmede *Ythamar* biscop of *Rouchestre*.⁴ That yeer *Benet* Bischope ye Abbott yat norichede *Bede* ye prieste, and was king *Oswy* is servant, forsook house & hoom, his cosyns and al his kyn, for cristis love, & took ye way to *Rome*, & brougte bookes & holye relikes, of holye Seints, hoom to his Ab-bayes, yat were ī ye brinke of ye ryver *Wyre*. He was ye firste yat brougte *glassiere* is crafte ī his cūtrei."⁵ "Church

¹ Le Noir—Monumens François. ² From A. D. 657 to 672. ³ The sixth from *Augustine*, and the first *Englishman*: He sat from A. D. 654 to 664. ⁴ From A. D. 644 to 664. ⁵ From a MS. copy in the Editor's possession.

"*Church of Rippon.*" P. 21, l. 16.] This Church, of which Mr. *Buckler* has published a fine correct view, is one of the best specimens of the *Anglo-Norman* stile in this kingdom. The whole west Front, middle Tower, Transepts, with part of the Choir, and Ailes, remain of the building erected by Bishop *Thurstan*, A. D. 1140. There were wooden spires covered with lead, on the towers, coeval with the building, 110 feet high. The towers were evidently built to support them, and they are supposed to have been consumed by fire.—The two *Saxon*, or circular arches, supporting the tower, are of such amplitude, lightness, and beauty, as fully to convince us that the *Anglo-Norman* Architects were able to execute works of just and elegant proportion; uniting the regular symmetry of *Grecian* with the airy lightness of *Gothic* architecture. And this church is an instance that the pointed arch appeared in *England* as early as, Mr. *Whittington* informs us, it did in *France*. The nave, and side ailes, are 87 feet in breadth; being greater than those of any other church except *York*, *Westminster*, and *St. Alban's*. The nave is 134 feet long and 80 feet high, which are fine proportions. The reader will find a very interesting historical and descriptive account of this church, by the Rev. Dean *Waddilow*, vol. 17, p. 128 of "*Archæologia*."

"*Painted with the most agreeable variety of colours.*" P. 22, l. 19.]—The fashion of colouring and gilding sculptural works, prevailed in *France*, *Le Noir* informs us, so early as the sixth century, and is supposed then to have been executed with a preparation of white of egg. *Winkelman*, in his "*Histoire de l'Art*," traces the origin of this taste to the *Greeks*, who imitated it from the *Egyptians*. This same heavy splendor of decoration continued long to be a favourite stile. The ancient building which was pulled down at *Norwich*, in 1805, was a very curious instance of early painted and gilded sculpture. Doctor *Sayers*, the Rev. *William Gibson*, and *John Adey Repton*, Esq. have described these Remains, and the last Gentleman has illustrated his account with plates, in vol. xv. of *Archæologia*. Besides this monument of the twelfth century, we must notice the splendid Chapel of *St. Stephen's, Westminster*, accurately described by Mr. *Smith*, with beautifully coloured plates, in his "*Antiquities of Westminster*." And, though little suspected to have been so richly ornamented, from its present disguised state, the no less beautiful Chapel of Our Lady at *Ely* (now better known under the appellation of *Trinity Church*), to the account of which in this volume the reader is referred.

"*The Roman manner of Singing.*" P. 23, l. 3 from the bottom.]—Church music was cultivated by the *Saxons* to a high pitch of excellence; for which purpose not only the ablest masters were sent for from *Rome*, where it was taught to perfection; but such youths, as evinced a taste for harmony, or displayed superior vocal powers, were sent thither as to College; and, according to *Bede*, even the Clergy themselves found their account, in making the same journey, to attain the like accomplishment.

"*Knowledge and skill in the science of Architecture.*" P. 24, l. 2.]—Notwithstanding we are told by *Felibien*, that the masons, in the sixth century, were mere preparers of good mortar, and procurers of the best materials, it must be remembered that the first Monks worked upon their buildings; which were conducted by the most intelligent men of their community. The superiors often traced the design, and, we have sufficient authority for saying,

saying, that, the Bishops, in many instances, were the Architects and Superintendants of the Churches which they erected.

“*The famous Alcuin.*” P. 26, l. 7.]—This justly celebrated character, sprung from a noble parentage, was born at *York*, and received his education in the episcopal monastery of that city. Chosen by Archbishop *Egbert* to be the head of that academical institution, the talents, learning, and virtues, which he displayed in fulfilling the duties of his important situation, rendered his school the focus of attraction, not only to the literary amongst his own countrymen, but also to the students of *Germany* and *France*. To the latter country, as well as to *Italy*, he was afterwards entrusted with ecclesiastical missions of great confidence.¹ In one of these, returning from *Rome*, he was introduced at *Pavia* to *Charlemagne*, who, in consideration of his learning and skill, confided to him the management of a scholastic establishment, which, for the encouragement of literature and the arts, this great Prince had established in his own palace. *Alcuin*, who had attained to the highest reputation in the University of *Paris*, founded at the close of the eighth century, having produced some able Professors from amongst the number of his pupils, afterwards sent them to the Colleges which he had formed at *Aix la Chapelle*, *Tours*, and other places. He died in *Paris*, regretted by the Emperor, with whose friendship he had been honoured in a peculiar manner, and lamented by the age in which he lived, as its brightest and most distinguished ornament.²

“*Arts were formerly confined to Cloisters.*” P. 26, l. 4 from the bottom.]—Among the many proofs which might be adduced to establish the truth of this assertion, the following account, given by *Osbern*, in his *Life of St. Dunstan*, may be sufficient. Painting, sculpture, working in gold, silver, brass and iron, were taught in *Glastonbury*, as well as philosophy, divinity, and music, in the 10th century. And *Gifford* reported of *Walstrop House*, which *Cromwell* ordered him to visit, that “there was not one religious person there, but that he could and did use either embrothyng, writing books in a very fair hand, making their own garments, carving, painting, or graffing.”

“*Religion and Learning.*” P. 27, l. 17.]—*Alfred*, in his letter to *Wulsig*, Bishop of *Worcester*, says, “All knowledge of learning was forgotten in the kingdom of *England*: few to the south of the *Humber* understood the common prayers of the Church, or were capable of translating a single *Latin* sentence into the *Saxon* tongue.” But in the south of the *Thames*, he says, “he could not recollect one that could do this.” From the best accounts, indeed, it does not appear, that more than one or two literary men existed in this country, from the death of *Alcuin*, A. D. 804, to *Alfred*’s accession, A. D. 817. When *Johannes Scotus Erigena*, a *Scotchman*, (or as some say a native of *Herefordshire*, others of *Ireland*) appeared, who taught in the Schools at *Oxford* for three years, according to *Cave* and *Tanner*. It is generally admitted that he died A. D. 883. But the circumstance of his being murdered by his pupils is supposed to be a mistake, and that historians have confounded him with another *John Scot*. Dr. *Henry* thinks it most probable that he died in *France*.—The Doctrine of Transubstantiation, which innovated at this time, was strongly opposed by *Erigena* and *Grimbald*. “*Alfred.*”

¹ Linguard’s Anglo Saxon Church.

² Le Noir—Monumens du Moyen Age.

"*Alfred.*" P. 27, l. 20.]—It is the opinion of *Malmesbury* that *Alfred's* great acquirements were attained in the Court of *Charlemagne*, where he fled for protection from the persecution of *Brithric*. He was a skilful performer on the Harp, and we are indebted to him for the introduction of Organs, and for the improvement of our Psalmody. Ecclesiastical and Military Architecture experienced improvements in his reign. And it is worth remarking that there is great similarity between the *Saxon* stile of Architecture in the buildings erected by this King, and those in *South Wales*, erected by *Howel Dha*, or *Howel the Good*, who formed his Laws from those of *Alfred*. A very curious account of the manner of doing this will be found in the Chronicle of *Caradoc*, a very scarce black letter book, 1583; and in King's "*Munimenta Antiqua*," vol. 4, p. 68.

"*In that of Athelstan.*" P. 28, l. 12.]—The most learned men were employed, in this King's reign, to translate the Bible into the *Saxon* language, about the year 930 or 940.—And *Spelman* informs us, that it was ordained that 50 Psalms should be sung for the King, in all Monasteries and Cathedral Churches, every Friday. That, on the death of a Bishop, the inhabitants of every parish were ordered to assemble and say 36 Psalms; to fast one day; and, for 36 days together, seven belts of *Pater Nosters*, or as many as would tell the string of beads seven times over, should be sung for him: and to make assurance doubly sure, 600 Psalms were to be sung and 120 Masses to be said for his repose! Finally, that every Bishop and Abbot should set at liberty three slaves, and manumise all the *English* slaves of the deceased.

"*Ailwin, Alderman of all England.*" P. 28, l. 23.]—In the course of some excellent animadversions on the various arts of the Monks and Clergy to persuade Princes and Nobles to found and endow Conventual Establishments, the Historian *Henry* adduces the following notable instance of this pernicious infatuation:—'When the Earl *Alwine*, who was the greatest and richest man in *England*, in the reign of *Edgar the Peaceable*, consulted St. *Oswald*, Bishop of *York*, what he should do to obtain the pardon of his sins, the pious Prelate made him the following eloquent harangue: 'I beseech your Excellency to believe, that those holy men who have retired from the world, and spend their days in poverty and prayer, are the greatest favourites of heaven, and the greatest blessings to the world. It is by their merits that divine judgments are averted and changed; that plagues and famines are removed; that healthful seasons, and plentiful harvests are procured; that states and kingdoms are governed; that prisons are opened, captives delivered, shipwrecks prevented, the weak strengthened, and the sick healed: that, I may say all in one word, it is by their merits that this world, so full of wickedness, is preserved from immediate destruction. I entreat you, therefore, my dear son, if you have any place in your estate fit for that purpose, that you immediately build a Monastery, and fill it with holy monks, whose prayers will supply all your defects, and expiate all your crimes.' The building of *Ramsey Abbey* was the consequence of this fine speech."

"*Not then been long in use.*" P. 29, l. 2.]—That Transepts were very early introduced into the construction of Churches *on the Continent* seems to be well established. Their adoption in the buildings of the age of *Constantine* is doubtful, as no mention is made of them.

them. The Church of *Daphne*, near *Athens*, built under *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, is the earliest supposed instance of their appearance in the *Eastern Empire*. And the Church of *St. Paul*, at *Rome*, is the first *certain* instance of their introduction; the plan of the *Basilica*, out of which it was formed, being very favourable to such an innovation.¹

Dr. *Milner* having stated in his "*History and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester*," that King *Lucius* was the Original Founder of that Cathedral, in the second century; and that it was constructed in the form of a cross, and rebuilt in that shape, A. D. 313, and 635; the Author of "*Architectural Notices in reference to the Cathedral Church of Ely*,"² has given, in the form of a note, some very judicious, and what he deems conclusive "*Observations on the Introduction of Transepts into England*," communicated to him by a friend; the substance of which is as follows:—

There is strong reason to agree with Mr. *Bentham*, that the tenth century is the most probable æra of the introduction of the form of the cross into *England*. The oblong shape, with circular ending, was universal in the Great Churches before that period. *Hexham* was round; *Abbeidon* nearly oval; but among the Cathedral and chief Conventual Churches, we have no certain record of any deviation from the oblong or *Basilica* shape, till the building of *Ramsey Abbey Church*, A. D. 974.

The writer further observes that Dr. *Milner* takes his authorities for the above assertion, from "*Thomas Rudborne*, a monk of the fifteenth century; who collected his materials from the writings of other monks, who lived before him, but at what time is not known"—that the Doctor "convicts his historian of a most extravagant fable, and, shortly after, of a considerable mis-statement"³—that "the city of *Winchester*," according to the Doctor's account "was sacked, burnt, and its Clergy massacred, twice between the time of *Lucius's* foundation and the *Norman Conquest*"⁴—that "it was the custom of the barbarous invaders to consume all books and writings, as magical"—that "the history of *Lucius* is disputed"—that "the Church in *Dover Castle*, said to be built by him, was originally oblong, the cross ailes being constructed in after times"—that the passage in *William of Malmesbury*, from which Dr. *Milner* assumes that the new Church with transepts, was built at *Winchester*, soon after the conversion of King *Kinigil*,⁵ "probably signifies nothing more than that the next Church was founded on the spot"—and that the other interpretation is confuted by the Doctor himself.⁶

Having shewn that we have the instances of *Hexham* and *Ely* in the seventh century; and of *York* in the eighth, without transepts; that in the ninth the continued irruptions of the *Danes* put a stop to all improvement, and even the practice of the arts; the writer repeats "there is no authentic mention of transepts before the tenth century into *England*." And he discards as improbable the very idea of the fabric of 313 and of 635, as well as the date assigned to the transepts at *Winchester*.

"Generally turned circular at the east end." P. 29, l. 8.]—The mode of building the east end of the early *Saxon Churches* in a semi circular form, was retained to a later period, as at *Canterbury*, *Ely*, and it was lately discovered to have been the form of the Cathedral at *Norwich*; but the east end of *Gloucester* is elliptical. "Basilicæ."

¹ *Whittington's* "*Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France*." ² The Rev. Mr. *Haggit*, Rector of *Ditton*. ³ *History of Winchester*, vol. ii. pag. 3, note 7, and pag. 4, note 2. ⁴ *Ibid.* p. 3, n. 7. ⁵ *Ibid.* p. 6, n. 4. ⁶ *Ibid.* p. 10, n. 3. Those who wish to see what further observations Dr. *Milner* has made on this subject, will find them in his "*Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England*."

"*Basilicæ*." P. 29, l. 9.]—The form and dimensions of Pagan Temples, in general, were very ill adapted to the purposes of Christian worship; at all events they were better calculated for Chapels and Oratories for a small congregation. But the *Basilicæ* or Public Courts, where Kings presided to administer justice, possessed every convenience for a Christian assembly. "The ailes on each side for the women; the area, in the middle, for the men; the apsis, or semi-circular retreat, raised on a flight of steps, at the end, for the Bishop, and Presbyters; the altar, surrounded with youth and innocence, between the Clergy and the people." The *Basilicæ* also were at the disposal of the Sovereign, and were devoted, for the celebration of religious offices, by *Constantine*. The following Churches in *Rome* were originally halls of justice: *St. Clement*, *St. Sebastian*, *St. Lawrence*, *St. Maria Maggiore*, *St. John Lateran*, *St. Crucis*, *St. Paul*, and the *Vatican*, or *St. Peter's*. Of these, *St. Clement's* is considered as one of the best models of the original form of a Christian Church; the utmost attention having been paid to its primitive shape and fashion; and as all the *Roman* Churches, and almost all the Cathedral and Abbey Churches, in *Italy*, have retained or imitated the same form, a description of its interior, as given by Mr. *Eustace*, in his "Classical Tour through *Italy*," may here with propriety be added:—

"In the front is a court with galleries supported by eighteen pillars. The portico is formed of four columns, and its interior divided into a nave and ailes, by twenty pillars. The choir commences about the centre of the nave, and extends to the steps of the sanctuary. There are two pulpits or *ambona*; one on each side of the choir. A flight of steps leads to the sanctuary, or chancel, in the middle of which stands the episcopal chair, and on each side of it, two marble ranges of seats border the wall for the accommodation of the priests; the inferior clergy, with the singers, occupy the choir. In front of the episcopal throne, and between it and the choir, just above the steps of the sanctuary, rises the altar unincumbered by screens, and conspicuous on all sides. The ailes terminated in two semi-circles, now used as Chapels, called, anciently, *Exedræ* or *Cellæ*, and appropriated to private devotion."¹

Mr. *Eustace* concludes, that, as the plan of all the above Churches has not the least resemblance to a Cross, Mr. *Gibbon* is mistaken, who attributes to the ancient Christians, a partiality for that figure, and an unwillingness to convert Pagan Temples into Churches, because not erected in that form.²

"The invention of Bells is somewhat obscure." P. 29, l. 7 from bott.]—According to *Spelman*, *Paulinus*, Bishop of *Nola*, in *Campania*, was the inventor of Bells now used in Churches, about A. D. 400. Hence the *Latin* word *Campana*. Pope *Stephanus* the 3d built a Tower to *St. Peter's* Church, and placed three bells in it, to call the people to divine service, A. D. 770. *Bede* also mentions the use of large bells in *England* as early as A. D. 680.—*Egelrick*, Abbot of *Croyland*, during *Edgar's* reign, cast six bells; and *Turketul*, who died 875, is said to have "led the way in that fancy."—But after all these evidences, the late Mr. *Brand*, to whom we are indebted for most of these particulars, says he had examined the
above

¹ *Piranesi* has published accurate Views of the Interior and Exterior of all these magnificent structures; and plans, with a most interesting account of each of them, will be found in Mr. *Eustace's* work above quoted.

² The lamented death of this excellent man, and most elegant and accomplished writer, was announced whilst the present work was preparing for press.—See account of him in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1815, pag. 372.

above passage in *Bede*, respecting bells, and found that the *Saxon* word *Cluggan*, by which the word *Campana* is translated, signifies a clock; and he adds, that "we are left much in the dark concerning the Antiquities of the earlier ages of the Church."

In *Alan Walsingham's* account, as Sacrist of *Ely*, is a charge for a clapper to the great bell called *Bounce*, and for repairs to another called *Peter*, 1322; consequently we may conceive those bells had been long and much used. The bells first put up in the great West Tower in 1346 were *Mary*, 2180 lbs.; *John*, 2704 lbs.; *Jesus*, 3792 lbs.; and *Walsingham*, 6280 lbs.

"Organs." P. 30, l. 3.]—Mr. *Lingard* asserts that Organs were sent to this country by Pope *Vitalian*, in the 7th Century. *Malmesbury* tells us that *Dunstan* erected one, in the time of *Edgar*, at *Glastonbury*. The reader will find the representation and description of a very curious one taken from a Psalter of *Eadwin*, at *Cambridge*, in Mr. *Strutt's* "*Horda*," vol. 1, plate 33, and vol. 2, p. 20. The introduction of them into Churches, tended greatly to promote that delight which was taken by our ancestors, at a very early period, in the practice of psalm singing. A writer of the 9th Century notices these noble instruments, "whose pipes of copper, being winded by bellows, and furnished with proper stops and keys, sent forth a most loud and ravishing music that was heard at great distance."

"More remains of these ancient structures." P. 31, l. 6.]—The small Church of *Stewkley*, in *Buckinghamshire*, is an oblong, 94 feet in length within side, including the Chancel. The nave is 21 feet 8 inches in width. The chancel is vaulted, with diagonal groins and zig-zag moulding. The windows small and round headed. And in other particulars, this curious Church is allowed, by those who have made Ancient Architecture their study, to be (considered externally and internally), one of the most complete specimens now remaining, in this kingdom, of *Saxon* Architecture. *Upton* Church, in *Buckinghamshire*, certainly retains its original form, but it is less ornamented, and is much smaller than *Stewkley* Church. The roof of the chancel is also stone and groined, and there is a plain square tower, betwixt the nave and the chancel, as at *Stewkley*. *Ovington* Church, in *Berkshire*, remains nearly in its original state, it is 75 feet, by 14 feet 7 inches, within. The arch which divides the chancel from the nave, is formed of the segments of two circles, having different centres. The roof of the chancel here appears also to have been groined with stone; and at the east end, are three small round-headed windows.

Bishop *Lyttleton* pronounces the Church of *Devizes*, in *Wiltshire*, and *Iffley*, in *Oxfordshire*, to be *Saxon*, and we may add, that few are more interesting or curious. Mr. *King* says, that *Christ* Church, *Oxford*, and the great Gate at *Bury*, which he calls *Canute's* Gate, afford the most striking instances of that "bold and noble stile the full and perfect *Saxon*." To the notice of these fine remains the Editor has the pleasure of adding an account of the small Church of *Lastingham*, in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, communicated by his late friend, Mr. *Joseph Halfpenny*¹:—

The

¹ The Views of this Church and its Crypts, faithfully engraved by him, as well as the above account, may be properly esteemed illustrative appendages to the History of our Cathedral: *Lastingham* being the Monastery to which *Etheldreda's* Chief Minister *Ovinus* retired in imitation of his Royal Mistress. And the Church and Crypt are as curious and perfect specimens of *Saxon* Architecture as any that remain to us.—See mention of this Monastery, page 50 of the Introduction to this History.

The crypt is only 41 feet 6 inches, by 21 feet 8 inches within, and 9 feet 6 inches high, groined, with intersecting circular arches, which rest upon round pillars, only 5 feet 7 inches high, including the bases; the last are two feet, and the capitals the same height; so that the shafts are only 1 foot 7 inches high, and 1 foot 9 inches in diameter. The part under the nave is nearly square, and divided by four of these massive supports. The capitals of two of them are ornamented; one, in particular, with interlaced *pointed arches*, and on the bases of one or other of them, the torus and double torus are found, similar to those in the crypt of *York Cathedral*. Two half columns of the same style support the arches on each side and end. It is *round-ended*, and three narrow, round-headed, openings, give light to this crypt.

We learn from *Bede*,¹ that this ancient structure was founded by Bishop *Ceadda*, or *St. Chad*, A. D. 648, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. It was destroyed by the *Danes*, and Abbot *Stephen* began to repair it before he was removed to *St. Mary's Abbey*, in *York*.—This account and the general appearance of the nave and chancel agree, for they partake more of the style of the very early *Norman*. And Abbot *Stephen* lived in the time of *William the Conqueror*; when, no doubt, those parts were erected, or altered, as they are at present.

“*Buttresses.*” P. 31, l. 20.]—Buttresses at the end of buildings were used, Mr. *Whitaker* says, by the *Britons* of *Cornwall*, in the 7th Century. Lateral Buttresses are first mentioned by *William* of *Worcester*, at *Ware*, in *Hertfordshire*.

“*Incorporated with the new Works of the Normans.*” P. 31, Note l. 7 from the bottom.]—An instance of this kind occurs at *Norwich*, where, at the erection of the Cathedral, Bishop *Herbert* strengthened and supported the *Norman* structure he was raising, by incorporating with it the solid arches of a *Saxon Church*, which he was about to destroy.

“*Improvements in Architecture by the Normans.*” P. 32, l. 1.]—In point of elevation, massiveness and magnitude, Mr. *Whittington* observes, that the *Saxon Churches* of this country are inferior to those erected by the *Norman Prelates*; and that the *Norman* mode differed considerably from that which was adopted near *Paris*, and further to the south.—The Abbey Church of *St. Stephen*, at *Caen*, is cited by that ingenious writer as a principal example, on the Continent, of the stile of building introduced into *England* at the end of the 11th Century.*

Mr. *Carter* contends with great earnestness for the superiority of the early *English Churches* over those in *France*, of *Norman* erection; and recommends a comparison of the lines, embellishments, &c. of the front of the above Church (which was erected by *William the Conqueror*) with the following *Saxon Churches* in this country, not doubting of a verdict in favour of the latter. *St. Augustine's, Canterbury*, A. D. 605; *Southwell Minster*, 630; *Hexham*, 674; *Malmesbury*, 675; *St. Alban's Interior*, 793; *St. Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury*, 954; *Ramsey*, 967; the Nave and Transepts of *Peterboro'*, 970; West Front of *Durham*, 995; the Towers of *Exeter*, 1050;³ and the remains of *Waltham Abbey*, 1062.⁴ Without

¹ *Bede's Hist.* lib. 3, c. 23.

² “*Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France.*”

³ The building of these Towers, Sir *Henry Englefield* ascribes to Bishop *Warlewast*, 1107.

⁴ *Gents. Mag.* Sept. 1815.

Without entering into the merits of either of these opinions, it may be concluded, from the buildings now remaining, that the *Norman Churches* of the 11th Century, in this country, were indeed sumptuous and magnificent. A sufficient portion of the plan of the west front of the Priory Church at *Castle Acre* remains, to warrant this assertion. It was founded about A. D. 1085, by the first Earl *Warren and Surrey*.—The Rev. *Robert Forby* has given an account of it in the third volume of Mr. *Britton's Architectural Antiquities*; which Work abounds with accurate Views, Plans, and details of these ancient Structures.

“*The difference between Saxon and Norman Architecture.*” P. 32, l. 18.]—Bishop *Lyttleton* first noticed the difference in the stile of *Norman* and contemporary *Saxon Architecture*, about the year 1742: and the communication of his ideas, with rules for distinguishing them from each other, gave rise to Dr. *Ducarel's “Norman Antiquities.”*

In “*Disquisitions,*” by Dr. *Sayers*, 1808, will be found, under the title of “*Hints on English Architecture,*” an excellent manual for ascertaining the class or age of our ancient structures, which had long been a *desideratum*. Those ideas have since been adopted, and several criteria, previously noticed by the Doctor, have been most judiciously added to them, in the description of our Cathedral, by the Rev. *George Millers*. Those who wish to go more at large into the subject, will find ample information, accompanied with numerous illustrative prints, in the 4th volume of Mr. *King's “Munimenta Antiqua.”*

“*Gloucester.*” P. 33, l. 13.]—Opinions being so various respecting the time when many parts of this Cathedral were erected as it now stands, the following tables, from the account of the building published by the Society of Antiquaries, with the Names of the Abbots in whose time they were erected, may be acceptable:

The Crypt and Ailes round the Choir, 1058, by Abbot *Aldred*.

Nave, all but the Vaulting and ancient part of Transepts, 1104—*Serlo*.

South Aile and Vault of the Nave, 1329—*Thokey*.

West end of the Church, 1377—*Horton*.

Choir, 1381—*Boyfield*.

Great Cloisters, 1412,—*Froucester*.

Central Tower, 1457—*Seabroke*.

Lady Chapel, 1499—*Farleigh*.

While mention is made of this fine Structure, we cannot pass over, in silence, the Whispering Gallery, which is 75 feet long, 3 feet broad, and 8 feet high within. This extraordinary building transmits sounds in so wonderful a manner, that the lowest whisper, or the slightest scratch with a pin, is heard distinctly from one end to the other; although the masonry is not smooth, and there are two perforations, besides a door, in the wall, where the sound appears the strongest.

The Editor has been assured that a similar effect will be experienced by two persons standing and speaking, with their faces to the wall, in opposite alcoves upon *Westminster Bridge*.

“*Zig-zag moulding.*” P. 34, l. 9 from the bottom.]—This ornament, and other traces of the *Lombard* and *Saxon* stile, Mr. *Whittington* found in the Palace of *Dioclesian*, at *Spalatro*,
and

and he adduces them as instances of the debasement of *Roman* Architecture, at the end of the third Century.¹

"*Embattled Frette.*" P. 34, l. 6 from the bottom.]—Mr. King esteems this to be the oldest ornament in the world, and says it is traced to ages before the records of history, and is common to different nations before they could have intercourse with each other since the dispersion. Upon *Tuscan* vases before the foundation of *Rome*; upon the cloths of the *South Sea* Islanders; upon vases of the native *Mosquita Indians* of *America*; among the *Chinese*; in *Japan*, &c.; tracing it up to the days of *Noah*.² The same learned writer has given us upwards of fifty different specimens of *Saxon* Mouldings.

A short time before the Conquest, the *Normans* seem to have laid aside what they considered as ornaments, and to have used the round arch with the mouldings, entirely plain except the *Zig-Zag*. Dr. *Ducarel*, who tells us this, mentions the two churches of *St. Stephen* and the *Holy Trinity*, at *Caen*, as proofs, which, being Royal Foundations, we may suppose to be as magnificent specimens of that age, as he could select. They are entire, and all the arches of the doors and windows, as well as those of the nave, are round.—Hence he draws the conclusion, that the *Normans* during the same period, used the same stile, as the *Saxons* in *England*, excepting the ornaments, and that the plain round arch may be considered as the fashion of the *Conqueror's* age.³

"*Peterboro.*" P. 35, l. 6.]—The stone of which this Cathedral is built was brought from *Barnack* near *Stamford*. The blocks are of an uncommon size, and it is of very superior quality. Many of our Cathedrals and Conventual Churches were built of stone brought from *Caen* in *Normandy*. And it is a curious fact, not generally known, that, the quantity brought from thence was so great, that the exportation was at length prohibited; the owner of the stone, as well as the master of the vessel, being obliged to give security that it should not be sold to foreigners.⁴

"*Heads of Men and Animals.*" P. 35, l. 12.]—Mr. *Walpole*, in his "*Anecdotes of Painting*" has given the introduction of these subjects, into ancient buildings, to *Marchion of Arezzo*; and he suggests that the grotesque designs for spouts arose from those fancies.—But in the Appendix to the "*Historical Survey*," we are informed that the projecting figures and heads, supporting consoles, like corbels, are found in the remains of *Dioclesian's Baths* at *Rome*, and that the monsters on spouts and gutters are as old as the *Parthenon* at *Athens*.

"*Figure of our Saviour over one of the South Doors at Ely.*" P. 35, l. 24.]—The same design is sculptured over the curious door-way of the South Porch of *Malmesbury*, which is beautifully engraved in Mr. *Britton's* first volume of *Architectural Antiquities*, who says that many other parts of this Church have such an exact resemblance to *Ely Cathedral* as to indicate the same era.

"*Windows have since been altered.*" P. 35, last line.]—The most extraordinary instance of this

¹ "*Historical Survey*," p. 2.

² "*Munimenta*," vol. 2, p. 190.

³ *Ang. Norm. Antiq.* p. 102.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 97.

this kind is in the old Church at *Malmesbury*, where the *Saxon* arch remains between the top and the bottom of the wall; and the original *Saxon* arch, which crowned the two pillars at the bottom parts, has been cut away and converted into a pointed *Norman* arch, and a still later *Norman* arch is added in the upper part of the wall above.

“*Durham.*” *P. 36, l. 9.*]—The Nave of *Waltham* Abbey Church is so similar to that of *Durham* that Mr. *Burdon* supposes they are both of the same date, viz. 1093.

“*West Front of Lincoln.*” *P. 36, l. 12.*]—The Earl of *Burlington* pronounced this to be, by far the noblest structure in *England*; and *York*, to be, in no degree, comparable to it. He even preferred the West Front to any thing of the kind in *Europe*, and said “whoever had the conducting of it was well acquainted with the noblest buildings of old *Rome*, and had united some of their greatest beauties in that one work.”² Mr. *Essex* has left an account of the Church that was founded by *Remigius*, A. D. 1088, and covered in 1092, which is well worth attention;³ but the object of greatest interest here, to an investigator of ancient Architecture, is the Elastic Stone Balk, Beam, or Arch, which abuts on the two West Towers. Its dimensions, according to Mr. *Lumley*, are 28 feet, in breadth; 22 inches on the top, and 13 inches on the bottom; so much of each lower edge being chamfered off, as makes the difference. It is 6 inches and a half lower at the north than the south end, and rises 13 inches in the mean. Its upper surface is level; its under one slightly concave. The workmanship is by no means nice; the joints are filled or wedged with oyster shells, bits of slate, &c. It is composed of many large stones, every one of which acts as a key stone, and it is so sensibly elastic as to vibrate forcibly when leapt or trod upon.⁴

The Spires erected by Bishop *Aldeby*, the beginning of the 14th century, upon the two Western Towers, were pulled down in 1808: and the building, “for ages the admiration of the surrounding country, for the loftiness of its steeples, is now reduced to a tower-topt Church of the naked fashion of early times.”⁵ When the same demolition was attempted in 1726, the inhabitants prevented it. Part of the Church at *Stow*, ten miles north-west of *Lincoln*, is much older than any in that city.⁶

“*York.*” *P. 36, l. 17.*]—That able champion for the superiority of Ancient *English* Architecture, the Rev. Dr. *Milner*, prefers the Portal of *York* to that of *Rheims*, and the Nave of *York* to that of *Amiens*,⁷ notwithstanding the extraordinary sculptural enrichments of those two justly celebrated *French* Churches. It is a fortunate circumstance that the original stone quarries, granted for the erection of *York* Cathedral, remain in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, and they are most laudably applied to the exclusive purpose of keeping up this noble building. The greatest attention is paid by the present worthy Dean *Markham*, to the soundness of every block which is employed in the repairs; and, under his auspices, the whole West Front, at this time, is nearly restored, with a scrupulous adherence to the original design. The same Reverend Gentleman also completed the repairs of the interior, which Dean *Fountain*, was employed upon, some years before his death. Few of our fine
Cathedrals

¹ Mr. *Buckler's* admirable S. W. View of the Cathedral gives a just idea of this magnificent Façade. ² *Gough's Camden*.
³ *Archæologia*, vol. 4. ⁴ *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. 3. ⁵ *History of Lincoln*, pag. 70. ⁶ See two Plates engraved by *Howlett* of this very curious structure. ⁷ *Ecclesiastical Architecture*, p. 135.

Cathedrals can vie with this, in splendour and preservation. And it has been equally happy in the Artists who have perpetuated its beauties ; among whom *Hollar*, *Halfpenny*, *Malton*, and *Buckler*, stand conspicuous.

" *Church of Salisbury.*" P. 36, l. 20.]—We have no contemporary Cathedral in this kingdom to vie with this, for the beauty of its pointed Architecture, the regularity of its design, and the uniformity of its parts. The erection of it was determined upon in 1217. The Canons bound themselves to pay one fourth of their incomes towards the work, for seven years, in 1218. In 1219, seven Preachers were sent into different Bishoprics to grant indulgences, and solicit alms ; among whom Mr. *R. de Hertford* was appointed to the Bishopric of *Ely*.—The foundation was laid A. D. 1220. Divine service was first performed in the finished part 1225. An indulgence of forty days was granted in 1244 for the completion of the building, and yet Bishop *Bingham*, who died in 1246, left a debt incurred on that account of 1700 marks. In 1258, the Church was finished and dedicated.¹ The sum expended to that time amounted to £26,666, 13s. 4d. sterling.²

" *Richard Poore.*" P. 36, l. 10 from the bottom.]—*Herbert* and *Richard Pauper* or *Poor*—both filled the See of *Salisbury*. The former was the sixth and last Bishop of *Sarum*, consecrated A. D. 1194. His intention of beginning the new Cathedral at *Salisbury* was frustrated by King *John's* seizing upon the revenues of the Church. He died *May*, 1217 ; and was succeeded by his brother *Richard*, who was first Dean of *Sarum*—consecrated Bishop of *Chichester*, A. D. 1215—removed the See to *Salisbury*, and was translated from thence to *Durham*, A. D. 1228. *Godwin* says of this Prelate—"He was a man of rare learning, in those times, and of notable integrity, for his life and conversation." He died *April* 12, A. D. 1237. His effigies from his monument and his episcopal seal, which greatly resemble each other, are engraved for Mr. *Dodsworth's* History of *Salisbury Cathedral*,³ who supposes his body was brought from *Durham* and interred here.

" *Called (though I think improperly) Gothic.*" P. 36, l. 8 from the bottom.]—The application of the term *Gothic* to Ecclesiastical Architecture, has been vindicated since the death of the *Ely* Historian, by the Author of "*Principles of Design in Architecture*," who says, "The *Goths* and other barbarians, who overwhelmed the *Roman Empire*, had no architects, their works were only of demolition ; when need of restoration, or of new erection arose, they employed the conquered people. They loved ornament, however, as is common with barbarians, to excess, heedless of elegance ; under their patronage, the old forms were mostly followed, but the old proportions neglected ; the old decorations no hands remained capable to execute ; new and capricious ornaments were mixed with awkward imitations of the old ; and profusely, and with little judgment applied. Such is the Architecture, which, in the southern parts of Europe, acquired the title of *Gothic*, which it still retains, and with just propriety, having been that of the *Gothic Conquerors* of those countries." The

¹ For these particulars we are indebted to Mr. *Dodsworth's* Historical Account—in which he has thrown new light upon the See, as well as upon the Structure ; has supplied the chasm between the foundation of the new Church and the Reformation, and has left us nothing to require respecting the History of this fine Cathedral. The numerous Prints with which the work is illustrated, as well as the typographical execution, claim a high tribute of admiration and praise.

² Mr. *Britton*,

³ Pag. 212, pl. 3.

The Rev. Mr. *Kerrich*, in his admirable Essay upon *Gothic* Architecture, defines *Gothic* to be the light style of Architecture in use all over *Europe* during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries; and says, it was so called by *Cesare Cesariani*, in his Commentary on *Vitruvius*; adding, that it was the custom, upon the revival of Antique Architecture, and Classical Learning, to give the name of *Gothic*, by way of reproach, to every thing connected with the Arts. Dr. *Milner* has very properly observed that a confusion of language prevails on the subject of *Gothic Architecture*. The Rev. *Thomas Warton* praises the *pointed* style, under the name of *Gothic*, and denies that "*Salisbury Cathedral* is absolutely *Gothic*."—Mr. *Bentham* has asserted that it is entirely in the *Gothic* style. The Rev. *James Dallaway*, although he acknowledges the impropriety of the term *Gothic Architecture*, applies it to the *pointed* style. And the Rev. *C. D. Whittington* "terms it so in his very title page," and has criticised in his "Survey," upon the application of the term *English Architecture*, in the account of *Durham Cathedral*, published by the Society of Antiquaries. Dr. *Milner* prefers the term *pointed style*; and defends the term *English Architecture*, observing, that as we call the antiquities *Roman* which are found at *Bath*, because they were erected during the *Roman* dynasty in *Britain*, although they are of the *Corinthian* order, so we call those *Saxon* which were erected during the Heptarchy, not that the *Saxons* invented the manner of building them. In like manner we may call that *English Architecture* which began to prevail when the nation became properly denominated *English*.¹

"Used as a term of reproach." P. 36, last line.]—Mr. *Evelyn* characterised the pointed Architecture as "fantastical and licentious. Congestions of heavy, dark, melancholy, monkish piles, without any just proportion, use, or beauty." And Sir *Christopher Wren* calls them "mountains of stone; vast gigantic buildings, but not worthy the name of Architecture."—The inventors of them he describes "as setting up slender and mis-shapen pillars, or rather bundles of staves and other incongruous props, to support ponderous arched roofs without entablature."²

How different the opinion of the *Ely* Historian! who bears testimony to the uniformity, symmetry, and regular proportion of the pointed style. And of the *Winchester* Historian, who, in his treatise, before mentioned, observes, "that the members and proportions of this order can be as distinctly pointed out, and as accurately, as those of the five *Grecian* orders." To these remarks, in just vindication of the style in question, we will add that of Sir *William Chambers*, who, in his able work on Civil Architecture, says: "We are indebted to those called *Gothic* Architects for the first considerable improvements in construction. There is a lightness in their works, an art and boldness of execution, to which the ancients never arrived, and which the moderns comprehend and imitate with difficulty."

"Really Roman Architecture." P. 37, l. 7.]—Mr. *Bentham* is not singular in this idea. Many who have written, since his time, upon Ancient Architecture, have advanced the same opinion. Among others Mr. *Carter*, than whom no one has more closely investigated the subject, says that, the *Saxon* order rose on the ruins of the *Roman* Architecture. That it displays some of the broadest marks of that style, and, prevailed among us, long after the Conquest.³ Sir *Richard Colte Hoare* says, that the *Saxons* took their order from the *Roman* models

¹ "Ecclesiastical Architecture of England."

² "Parentalia."

³ Ancient Architecture.

models found in our island, but that they changed the proportions and character of them by the introduction of new ornaments and embellishments, and produced a sort of *Roman Architecture* in disguise.¹ The general mode of building before the Conquest, with round pillars, rude capitals, and bases, and circular arches, is called *strictly Roman* by the *Winchester* Historian, who says it was first taught and practised by *Roman Artists*.

“Where first taken notice of.” *P. 37, l. 24.*]—Forms, very similar to a pointed arch, will be found in plate 31 of *Stewart’s Ruins of Balbec*. Plate 20, *Denon’s Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt*. Over the Entry of the Galleries of the Pyramids of *Cheops*. In *Chinese* buildings. In *Revely’s Justinian’s Aqueduct, &c.* Mr. *Essex* says the pointed style first appeared in *Britain* towards the end of *Henry II.* who died A. D. 1189. Doctor *Milner’s* “Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of *England* during the middle ages,” has been written professedly “with the view of establishing the origin, of tracing the progress and order, and of marking the decline of the pointed Architecture; to prove that the whole style, with all its members and embellishments, grew out of the simple pointed arch, between the latter end of the twelfth and early part of the fourteenth century.” Although, as that learned writer has elegantly observed, “there is no record extant, to inform us who first broke the Architectural semicircle of former ages into the aspiring arch of the pointed style; who devised to split the ponderous pillars of the established orders, into the light cluster of our Cathedral columns, or who began to ramify the plain mullions of our windows, and the ribs of our vaults, into the rich tracery of our bays and groins.” The same author has reviewed the opinions of Bishop *Lowth*, Mr. *Grose*, the Rev. Mr. *Whittington*, Mr. *Murphy*, Bishop *Warburton*, Mr. *Smirke*, jun. and Sir *James Hall*, upon the origin of the pointed style, from all of whom he differs. His own opinion appears, in substance, to be this, that the *Saxon* and *Norman* style was succeeded by a perfectly new one, before the middle of the twelfth century. In which the pointed arch, cluster columns, aspiring cornish or pediment, crocketed pinnacles, and lofty spire were essentials. It was probably discovered by *English Normans*, improved by the *Normans, English* and *French*, and perfected, chiefly, by the *English*.

The opinions of the above Gentlemen, and of some others, who have written on the subject, presented in the following condensed form, may furnish some amusement to our readers. Mr. *Essex* (vol. 16), and Mr. *Saunders* (vol. 17, “*Archæologia*,”) say it was generated from the prior practice of vaulting. Sir *Christopher Wren* and Dr. *Akenside* make it of *Saracenic* origin, and to be introduced here by the Crusaders. Mr. *Gray* condemns this idea. Mr. *Swinburn* and Mr. *Wilkins* contend that the *Saracenic* never occurs in this country.—Mr. *Shaw*, in his *Travels*, ascribes it to the *Moors of Spain*. Bishop *Warburton* to Avenues of Trees. Governor *Pownal* derives it from the *Teutonic* manner of building. Sir *James Hall*, from a fabric sustained by an assemblage of poles, bent towards each other.—Mr. *Smirke* (“*Archæologia*,” vol. 15,) from the ornamental pinnacles and decorations found in *Italian* buildings of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Sir *R. C. Hoare* and Mr. *Carter* trace it from interlaced arches. Mr. *Kerrich* thinks it possible that this form might be taken from a figure formed by two equal circles cutting each other in their centres; which was very frequently used to circumscribe the figure of our Saviour, over the doors of *Saxon* and *Norman*

¹ *Baldwin’s Itinerary.*

Norman Churches, as at *Ely*, Episcopal and Conventual Seals, &c. His excellent observations on *Gothic* buildings, will be found in the 16th volume of "*Archæologia*," and we will conclude this subject with his sentiments upon these various theories, which, he says, may all be defended. "Such conjectures are neither absurd nor trifling, however frivolous the disputes may be which gave rise to them; only let us keep in mind that they are but conjectures, not discoveries; it is only when they pretend to certainty that they are objectionable."

The selection of examples made by Sir R. C. Hoare (in his Essay, vol. 2 of *Baldwin's Itinerary*) to prove the rise and progress of the pointed arch, from the principality of *Wales*, with his additions, will greatly assist those who wish to ascertain the distinguishing marks of each style, and on what geometrical principles each arch is formed; and who may not be in possession of that fund of information which Mr. Carter has given us under the title of "*The Ancient Architecture of England*."

"*At York, under the Choir, &c.*" P. 38, l. 1.]—Mr. Halfpenny observes that, on a minute attention, it will appear, this crypt was executed at the time the choir was built, and for the purpose of both elevating the altar, making it more dry, and also that the voice might be more audible. It is evident, that it was built of materials used in a former building.—Mr. Halfpenny supposes them to be the remains of the choir built by Archbishop Roger. Some of the bases to the pillars, are inverted capitals, and one stands upon a base of *Roman* workmanship, too large for the shaft.¹ Mr. Gray pronounces this building to be truly *Saxon*, only that the arches are pointed, though very obtusely.² There is a well in it, and near to that a lavatory.

"*The new mode of building.*" P. 38, l. 12.]—The admirers of the pointed style of Architecture will reap much pleasure and information from the perusal of Mr. Murphy's account of the Church of *Batalha*, in *Portugal*, illustrated with finely-drawn elevations, sections, and details. Many of his ideas apply most happily to this part of Mr. Bentham's remarks. He particularly observes, that the pointed style was carried to a high pitch of perfection in *England*, in less time, than history records of any other species of Architecture; and he has termed it the *modern Norman*, esteeming the above Church, erected the latter end of the fourteenth century,³ to be the most perfect specimen now remaining. As a pleasing variety from the contemporary buildings of *Winchester Cathedral*, and *Saint Stephen's Chapel, Westminster*, Doctor Milner agrees with Mr. Murphy, respecting *Batalha*: but observes that, in point of beauty and sublimity, the two before mentioned buildings far exceed the Church of *Batalha*.

"*New*

¹ "*Vetusta Fragmenta*," where he has given very fine representations of this Crypt—the ancient Cloisters of *St. Leonard's* and *St. Peter's Hospital*, rebuilt by King *Stephen*—and many other fine remains of Ancient Architecture in *York*; some of which are now demolished. ² *Mason's Life of Gray*. ³ Mr. Murphy, in his account of this Church, says that *David Hackett*, an Irishman, was the Architect: but in his *Travels in Portugal*, pag. 44, he says, the records inform us, that *Stephen Stephenson*, a native of *England*, was the Architect. Dr. Milner has adopted the former idea. It is certain, that the pointed style flourished in *England* at that time; and the Founder's Consort, *Philippa*, was the eldest daughter of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, son of *Edward the Third*. It may be worth remarking, that the breadth of many of these fine edifices in this Country and on the Continent is the same, viz. *Batalha* 72 ft. 4 inc. *Ely* 72 ft. 9 inc. *Alcabadá* 72 ft. *Westminster* 72 ft. 8 inc.

"*New Buildings carrying on about the same time.*" P. 39, l. 1.]—Every Saxon Cathedral was replaced by a new one on a grander scale, and in a nobler style, and the following were carrying forward at the same time; by *Mauritius* in *London*, *Lanfranc* at *Canterbury*, *Thomas* at *York*, *Walkelin* at *Winchester*, *Gundulph* at *Rochester*, *Remigius* at *Lincoln*, *William* at *Durham*, *Wolstan* at *Worcester*, *Robert* at *Hereford*, *Herbert* at *Norwich*, *Anselm* at *Chester*, and *Roger* at *Sarum*.¹

"*Painted and Stained Glass.*" P. 39, l. 12 from the bottom.—Mr. *Warton* informs us, from *Muratori*, that the first notice of windows of a Church made of coloured glass, occurs in *Chronicles* quoted by that writer. In 802, a Pope built a Church at *Rome*, and "*fenestras ex vitro diversis coloribus conclusit atque decoravit.*" And in 856, he mentions similar windows; but these were a kind of mosaic in glass. *Figures in Glass*, or what is now called painting in glass, is a very different work. That art, Mr. *Warton* believes, was brought from *Constantinople* to *Rome*, before the tenth century. Mr. *Dallaway* assures us, it was known on the Continent, so far back as the sixth century.

Monsieur *Le Noir*, the meritorious founder and superintendant of the Museum of French Monuments at *Paris*, has appended to his *Catalogue Raisonné* of that extraordinary collection, an Historical Treatise on Painted Glass. In this ingenious little essay, after shewing that the art of making glass was one which was to be dated from very high antiquity, he cites the authority of *Pliny*, in precise terms, for attributing to the Ancients the talent of staining glass with divers colours, and of imitating precious stones.

"Nevertheless (proceeds M. *Le Noir*) the use of glass windows is considerably posterior to the invention of glass; and for a long time the buildings of our ancestors admitted the light of day only by means of openings in the walls, which, to guard against the injuries of the atmosphere, were fenced with wooden shutters, and afterwards with frames of canvas, paper, &c. The impossibility of ascertaining, at sight, the degree of antiquity to be attached to plain glass, arises from this circumstance: that the difference between plain glass some centuries old, and the same kind only of some years standing, is not perceptible to the eye. Painted windows, on the other hand, are much more easily distinguished, either by their delineations of costume, the *Gothic* legends inscribed on them, or the subjects which they represent. But in general the higher we attempt to carry the history of *Gothic* glass windows, the more plainly we perceive it to be of very limited extent. Castles, Palaces, and Churches, are the chief memorials that remain to us of that age. With respect to the latter description of buildings, I believe, that there existed an absolute necessity for thus filling the windows of them with stained glass; and that it was done not only with the view of impressing the objects of sacred worship afresh on the imagination, and of maintaining an appearance of mystery, but also for the purpose of screening the heat of the sun from people assembled, at broad day, in a place where they remained for a long time together.—*St. Jerome*, who lived towards the close of the fourth century, is the earliest writer, whose works contain any mention of glass windows. *Gregory of Tours*, who lived in the sixth century, speaking of a party of soldiers of the enemy, who had entered the Church of *Saint Julien de Brioude*, says, that having found the door shut, one of these soldiers broke the glazing of a window behind the altar, and entering that way, he proceeded to

¹ "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of *England*," p. 42.

to open the door for the rest. The Poet *Fortunat*, who lived about the end of the sixth century, in a poetical account which he gives at that time of the Cathedral Church of *Paris*, now *Notre Dame*, furnishes forth a magnificent description of its painted glass windows."

M. *Le Noir* then alludes to the passage in *Bede*, on the subject of *Benedict Biscop's* journey to *France*, in search of workmen to build his Abbey at *Weremouth*, and of glaziers to close in his church and convent windows with glass, "for at this epocha (he adds) glass manufactories were not known in *Great Britain*." He next proceeds to describe different specimens of the most ancient painted glass (extant in *France* in 1801) of which the time when they were done was well ascertained. Foremost in this chronological list are noticed those of St. *Denis*, which Abbot *Suger* caused to be placed in the windows of that church about 1150.—"We have no means (says he) of knowing who were the artists employed by *Suger* on those works. It is only by traditional report that we are acquainted in *France* with the talents of *Cimabué*, the first known painter on glass. He lived a century later than the artists to whom I have just referred." Next follow the windows of the *Temple Church*, at *Paris*, designed and executed by *Albert Durer*, founder of the *German* school; and those in the Chapel at *Vincennes*, painted by *Jean Cousin*. The whole assemblage, however, unhappily for the elucidation of history, consists of mere wrecks. Indeed, the mutilations committed on all the monuments of the arts in *France*, by the anarchists of revolution, appear to have been, if possible, more barbarous and extensive than those occasioned by the spirit of religious fanaticism in this country.

The authorities adduced by M. *Le Noir*, relative to the chronology of the art in question, are of importance to us here, inasmuch as they serve to prove that the windows of churches in *France*, had not only plain but also coloured glass in them so early as the sixth century. And as, little more than a century after, those enterprising and skilful restorers of Architecture in this country, *Wilfrid* and *Benedict*, are found strenuously engaged in introducing *French* improvements into their buildings, and amongst the rest that of glass windows, it seems very reasonable to infer that our *Anglo Saxon* ancestors were not behind hand in adopting the still more appropriate and impressive ornament of painted glass. When it is considered too, what an increasing intercourse subsisted between the *English* and the *Normans*, from the age to which we have just been alluding down to the very period of the Conquest, there would appear to be still less foundation for the opinion, respectable as is the writer by whom it is entertained, which refers the first use of painted and stained glass in our churches to so late an epocha as the reign of *Henry the Third*. The practice of painting figures on glass, however, appears not to have been common, in *England*, before the fourteenth century.

There was a manufactory of stained as well as painted glass at *Rouen*, in *Normandy*, and the fabric rolls of *Exeter* Cathedral mention that considerable quantities of it were brought from thence to that city, in the time of *Edward III*.¹

Whilst on the subject of Painted Glass, we trust it will not be deemed unacceptable if we lay before our readers some observations of the same zealous and indefatigable *French* Antiquary above quoted, relative to the practice of the art itself. "If we wished (says he) at this time of day, to make stained glass after the ancient mode, it is an object of very easy attainment. The substances used for the purpose are precisely the same as those required in enamel painting,

¹ *Ducarel's Anglo-Norman Antiquities.*

painting, with this exception, however, that the tints must be stronger; and, in the shady parts, it is always necessary to paint the glass on both sides, particularly for the beards, hair, and deep coloured draperies. To execute the painting of large works on glass, the following method is to be pursued:—In the first place, the general design is traced out on cartoons (thick paper) united together, of the same dimensions as the intended picture.—Afterwards the cartoons are divided into as many parts as there are to be pieces of glass, and to them is given precisely the same form. Each piece of paper has a number written upon it, and a corresponding number is put on each piece of glass. The piece of plain glass, if it is for the flesh (*carnation*), or coloured, if it is for the drapery, is applied to that part of the drawing which it is meant to represent: then the outlines and shadows are traced with a pencil just as they are seen through the glass. The whole being finished, it is put into the oven, in order that the fire, by making the pieces red hot, may melt the colours, and render them proof against the least change, by any operation whatever.

“The materials commonly used for colouring large panes of glass, and which are thrown into their crucibles before they are taken thereout, are all derived from the metallic kingdom:—Cobalt serves for the blue. The different shades of red, brown, and chesnut brown, are made of lime of iron (*chaux de fer*), according to the different gradations of colour.—The red brown is also made of lime of copper (*chaux de cuivre*), obtained when the braziers, in the course of some of their works, plunge the bars of red hot copper into water. The green is also obtained from copper, dissolved in vegetable acids, and dissolved in other acids, but precipitated by fixed alkali. Purple coloured glass is made with lime of gold (*chaux d'or*): one grain of gold colours strongly 400 panes of glass. Lime of silver (*chaux d'argent*), gives the yellow, which is also made with lime of lead (*chaux de plomb*), united with antimony. Violet is obtained from a mineral substance, called manganese. Glass thus prepared, receives from the artist, the design drawn on the cartoon, the shadows, and half tints; and the whole is again passed through the fire.” *Le Noir* concludes this account, with observing, that M. *Le Dru*, an eminent *French* Chemist, had produced the most satisfactory results from this practice.

“*One of the earliest Spires.*” P. 40, l. 4.]—The representation of a tower, with a spire upon it, occurs in a manuscript paraphrase, on the book of *Genesis*, by *Cædmon*, mentioned pag. 13 of these Notes, which seems to carry the introduction of spires further back than some writers suppose. The spire of *Old St. Paul's*, we are told by *Stow*, was 520 feet high; that is 39 feet higher than the great Pyramid. The spire of *Salisbury* is only 400 feet high, and *Strasburgh* spire is 450 feet. Many spires were constructed so slightly, that one would suppose, Mr. *Murphy* observes, they could not sustain their own weight. *Salisbury*, for instance, is but seven inches thick; that of *Batalha*, in *Portugal*, the same, nearly independent of the embossed work, though almost one fourth of its superficies is perforated. To prevent the bad effects of iron cramps, dove-tail wedges of pine-wood, key the stones together. Such were used by the *Greeks* and *Romans*, and have been found in good preservation, according to *Wincklemann*, after the space of 2000 years.*

“*Transition from one Style to another.*” P. 40, l. 10.]—Among the changes from round to

* *Murphy's "Batalha."*

to pointed arch vaulting, and new columns substituted for the old piers, very curious ones will be found at *Winchester*, *Gloucester*, *St. Alban's*, and *Rumsey*. The three first piers on each side the nave of *Rochester Cathedral*, at the east end. Such also is the case at *Peterborough*, where a similar change was attempted, on the pier under the south east angle of the tower; but the bad effects, which are visible at this day, put an end to the proceeding. The piers of the old west church of *Stirling*, are a curious specimen of this kind, and the intermediate stages of alteration. Mr. *Carter* has given a number of those architectural intermixtures, which he very aptly denominates "a struggle betwixt the circular and pointed styles."¹

"*The Windows were now greatly enlarged.*" P. 40, l. 23.]—The east window of *Gloucester Cathedral* is esteemed one of the largest in *England*. The glass occupies a space of 78 feet 19 inches, by 35 feet 6 inches. It cost, in the time of *Edward the Third*, (when stained glass was most excellent) at two shillings a square foot, 139*l.* 18*s.*

The great east window at *York*, which occupies nearly the breadth and height of the choir, from the line of the glass, is in width 30 feet 9 inches, in height, from the sole to the capitals, 46 feet; and from thence to the point of the arch, 30 feet 9 inches. It contains 144 compartments or passages from Scripture, now almost incomprehensible.² *John Thornton*, of *Coventry*, glazed it, in three years; he was paid four shillings a week, and one hundred shillings sterling every of the three years. Also ten pounds more upon his executing the whole properly.³

"*Appearance of Embroidery.*" P. 41, l. 10.]—We cannot point out a more beautiful specimen of this delicate sculpture, than the compartment over the organ screen at *Windsor*, which Mr. *Mackenzie* has faithfully depicted;⁴ but the reader will find a great variety of forms and ingenious devices of this kind, highly finished, underneath the canopies of the niches, even the smallest, in Bishop *West's* and *Alcock's* Chapels.

"*Chapel of King Henry VII.*" P. 41, l. 14.]—Dr. *Sayers* has placed this building at the head of the æra from 1460 to about 1530, under the character of *florid Norman*, and he pronounces it to be "the most perfect specimen of the Architecture of that period." Dr. *Milner* has selected this Chapel as the most complete example of his "third order of the pointed style." It is curious to observe with what precision *Holinshed* has recorded the foundation of this building:—"In the eighteenth year," says he, "of the reign of *Henry the VIIth.* (1502), the twentieth daie of Januarie, a quarter of an houre afore three of the clocke, at afternoon, of the same daie, the first stone of our Ladie Chapell, within the Monasterie of *Westminster* was laid." He also enumerates the chief persons who officiated upon the occasion, gives the inscription which was upon the stone, and adds, "the charges (as some report upon credible information as they saie), amounted to fourteen thousand pounds."

Henry the Seventh's Chapel, *King's College Chapel*, and the *Royal Chapel at Windsor*, it has been observed, are conformable to the style of the respective ages when they were erected; and display a gradual advancement, in lightness and profusion of ornament.—
But

¹ "Ancient Architecture," plates 36 and 37.

² *Halfpenny.*

³ *Drake.*

⁴ Vol. III. Architectural Antiquities.

But *Roslyn* Chapel comprises the solidity of the *Norman*, with the minute decorations of the last species of the *Tudor* age: and Mr. *Gandy*, who was the first to bring this extraordinary structure forward, in an Architectural manner, says it is a combination of *Egyptian*, *Grecian*, *Roman*, and *Saracenic* styles, and that arches are found here, in all their possible forms and principles. The foundation was laid A. D. 1446.¹

Respecting the *pendant capitals*, which abound in these Chapels, Dr. *Milner* has justly remarked, they contribute, with the superabundant knots, armorial bearings, badges, and various other ornaments, to draw down the low arches nearer to the eye; and give them an appearance of heaviness, very remote from the due effect of the pointed arch, which we find in the chaste grandeur of *York Minster*, or the unadorned majesty of *Salisbury*.²

“*The Chapel founded by King Henry VI. in his College, at Cambridge.*” P. 41, l. 17.]—The late Earl of *Orford*, to whose judgment and taste the world paid great deference, pronounced “this structure alone sufficient to ennoble any age.” Mr. *Warton*, no less looked up to by the admirers of ancient Architecture, has observed that, in the style of this Chapel, “strength is united with ornament, and substance with elegance.” The master-mason of King *James* the First, upon a serious inspection of it, found more elegant and more finished stone-work, than in *Henry* the Seventh’s Chapel at *Westminster*. Dr. *Henry*’s observation that “there is a certain perfection in art to which human genius may aspire, with success, but beyond which it degenerates,” is here exemplified. The elegant and pure examples of the eastern part, and the overloaded ornaments of the western, with the wooden screen of this Chapel, are adduced as proofs that the good taste which guided the Architect a century before, departed in the time of *Henry* the Eighth; and the *Winchester* Historian has also observed that the Architects of that period “displayed more art and professional science than their predecessors, but it was at the expence of the characteristical excellence of the style itself, which they built in, and of the awful and devout impression which this style was invented to excite.”³

Mr. *Warton* assigns the date of 1441, to this fine building. Dr. *Sayers* pronounces it to be the most perfect specimen of the *ornamented Norman* of the æra from 1300 to about 1460.⁴ Dr. *Milner* gives it as a specimen of the Architectural style from the middle of the fifteenth century, to the middle of the sixteenth; and as an instance of the undue depression of the pointed arch.⁵

“*Were not altogether the most justifiable.*” P. 42, l. 13.]—Without entering into the merits or demerits of the suppression of the religious houses in this country, and the embezzlement and alienation of the funds appropriated, by our pious ancestors, for their support, it may be observed, that, in excuse for what King *Henry* did, he might plead the examples which several Pontiffs, from Pope *Gregory* to his time, had set him.

¹ Architectural Antiquities, vol. III. ² Ecclesiastical Architecture, p. 115. ³ See Mr. *Mackenzie*’s fine views, details, and plans of all these superb Edifices, in the “Architectural Antiquities.” And the two beautiful interiors of *Henry* the Seventh’s Chapel, by Mr. *John Morton*, jun. published in 1810. ⁴ “Disquisitions,” p. 199. ⁵ Ecclesiastical Architecture, p. 112.

NOTES TO THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

"Derived their Titles." P. 47, l. 9.

IN addition to what Mr. *Bentham* has said upon the signification of the word *Ealdorman*, we find, in *Verstegan*,¹ that *Ealdor* is properly *Elder* or *Senior*, yet an *Ealdorman*, which we now call an *Alderman*, was, among our ancestors, the same as *Tribunus Plebis* with the *Romans*, i. e. Governor of the Common People, and protector of their rights.

"The Reverend Father St. *Ceadda*." P. 50, l. 9 from the bottom.]—*Ceada* or *Chad*, the brother of *Cedd*, Bishop of *London*, was educated under St. *Aidan*, in the Monastery of *Lindisfarne*. He assisted his brother, in settling the Monastery of *Lestingay*, or *Lastingham*, near *Whitby*,² the government of which Bishop *Cedd* gave up to him, when he was made Bishop of *London*. He was ordained Bishop of *Winchester*, in 666, and was the first who fixed the *Mercian* See at *Lichfield*. He only governed that Diocese two years and a half, and died in the great pestilence, March 2, 673. He was buried in the Church of St. *Mary*, in *Lichfield*, and afterwards was removed to that of St. *Peter*. Thence his remains were translated into the Great Church.³

"Erected in his life time." P. 51, l. 8.]—Crosses were erected for various purposes; to determine the boundaries of property, especially of religious houses, such as the Cross of St. *Guthlac*, near *Brotherhouse*, between *Spalding* and *Croyland*, erected, Mr. *Lethieullier* says, about A. D. 730;⁴ but Mr. *Gough* informs us, it was one of the restored stones set up by *Thurketyl*, who died A. D. 975, in his 68th year. This has given rise to much curious and learned controversy.⁵ Other Crosses were raised to deprecate the judgments of the Almighty, through the prayers of the devout; of this number is the Cross of *Otto*, or *Ote de Tilli*, Steward to the Earl of *Conisborough*, who lived in the time of King *Stephen* and *Henry II*. This curious remain stands at the south entrance into *Doncaster*, in *Yorkshire*; it was removed a furlong more south 1792, and placed in the present situation, which is called *Hopcross Hill*, the remnant of a *Roman* causeway, which may be traced to near *Gainsborough*.⁶ It twice escaped the attempts of the Earl of *Manchester*'s fanatical army to destroy it, in 1644; was repaired by the Mayor of *Doncaster* in 1678; and, according to a print of it, published by the Society of Antiquaries, retains much of the original form, which consists of a large circular column, surrounded with four smaller, surmounted with as many iron crosses, upon long shanks; the whole shaft is composed of sixteen tiers of stone. Its circumference, the print informs us, is eleven feet seven inches, and its height eighteen feet. It is there represented standing on five round steps, and an hexagonal base, which are now reduced to four steps, and a round base. About a yard and a half above the steps is the following inscription, round the column, in *Norman French*:—

✠ ICEST : EST : LA : CRUCE : OTE : D : TILLI : A : KI : ALME : DEV : EN . FAICE : MERCI : AM :

This is the Cross of *Ote de Tilli*, on whose soul God have mercy. Amen. Of

¹ Pag. 326. See also *Hume's England*. App. I. Institutions of the *Saxons*. ² See Note, p. 20. ³ *Butler's Lives of the Saints*, vol. 3, p. 11. ⁴ In his correspondence with Bp. *Lyttleton*. Sepulchral Monuments, p. ccxxxiii. ⁵ *Hist. of Croyland*. Archæologia. Gents. Mag. 1760. ⁶ *Gough's "Camde."* vol. 3, p. 271.

Of those erected on the places where the bodies of deceased persons rested, on the way to interment, none were so magnificent and beautiful as the fifteen which *Edward* the First caused to be built, when the body of his Queen *Eleanor* was conveyed from *Hereby*, near *Lincoln*, to *Westminster*, in 1290. Out of these, time and religious phrenzy have only spared one at *Northampton*, another at *Geddington*, and a third at *Waltham*. They were all designed by *Peter Cavalini*, a *Roman* sculptor, who was the architect of *Edward* the Confessor's shrine.¹

"*The purity of the Roman Capitals.*" P. 51, l. 14.]—Mr. *Wanley* says, the *Roman* letters came generally into use after the arrival of *St. Austin*. The learned *Dr. Pegge* and *Mr. Astle* agree that the *Saxons*, could not write, when they first came into *England*, but used the *British* alphabet borrowed from the *Romans*². The writing which prevailed from A. D. 596 to the middle of the eleventh century, is generally termed *Saxon*, and may be divided into five kinds.³ We are indebted to King *Alfred* for bringing back our alphabet to a nearer compliance with the *Roman* letters. The Inscription on *Ovin's Cross*, as well as *Guthlac's* consists of *Roman* and *Saxon* letters mixed. The letters peculiar to the *Saxons* are ð d, f f, Ʒ g, and i undotted, p r, r s, t t, th, or þ p y.

From the *Norman Conquest* to the beginning of the fourteenth century, monuments and tombs were inscribed with characters very similar to the *Saxon*, denominated *Longobardic*; and, from that period, till about the end of the sixteenth century, the *Gothic* letters prevailed. The single lines, of the *m n i r u* of these, being so very similar, and frequently joined together, render inscriptions, in this character, the most confusing.

The *Old English* began to take place, in *England*, about the middle of the fourteenth century. Great uniformity, flourished capitals, and numerous abbreviations, are the chief characteristics of these inscriptions. The *Roman* letters came into use again, about the commencement of the seventeenth century.⁴

"*There are, in all, eight pieces of sculpture.*" P. 52, l. 17.]—*Dr. Milner*, in describing these, expresses his "astonishment at observing so many and such material differences" between *Mr. Bentham's* plates and *Mr. Carter's*, in his "*Ancient Sculpture and Painting.*"

Mr. Bentham's plates were engraved from drawings by *Dr. Stukeley*, who, upon presenting them to our historian, writes, "they are not so well taken as I wished, by reason of the distance from them." If, to that disadvantage, we add the Doctor's inability, as a draftsman, to do justice to the originals, and we make allowances for the moderate powers of the engraver, who was the only artist that *Mr. Bentham* could procure, the wonder will be how they were made so correct. The publishers of the second edition have benefitted by the Doctor's criticisms, and made such corrections in the plates as they would admit of, after they had seen his observations.

But, the Doctor is equally surprized, that the *Ely* historian does not give any particular explanation of these curious "basso relievos," and adds, "probably our author never saw the ancient legends." The fact is, he has taken as much from *Bede* and the *Liber Eliensis*, which

¹ Vol. 3 "*Vetusta.*" Architectural Antiquities. Disquisitions, p. 205.

² Sepulchral Monuments, p. ccxlii.

³ *Astle*, p. 98.

⁴ *Sayers's*

which, he observes, "contains a good deal of the marvelous,"¹ relating to *Etheldreda*, as he thought the generality of his readers would approve of, who will find the subjects in these plates sufficiently explained,² in the course of his History; and "*Butler's Lives of the Saints*" will supply the remainder.

"*In honour of the holy Queen.*" P. 53, l. 13.]—A lease of *Barton Farm* was granted by Bishop *Redman* to *Edward Ourwren*, of *Bluntisham*, in the county of *Kent*, Gentleman, for the term of forty years, at the reserved rent of £13 6s. 8d. Dated at *Downham*, August 14, 20th of *Henry VII.* Among other things, it is therein covenanted, "that it shall not be lefull to no man, bot onely to the said Bysshoppe and to his successours, to take awaye the water, nor no partye thereof, comyng from Sent *Awdre's Well*, without licence of the said *Edward*, or his assignes, at no manner of season of the yere, &c."³

"*Bishop Wilfrid.*" P. 53, l. 17.]—In consequence of the censure of the Church, which this Bishop incurred, by his opposition to the ordinances of the councils of *Hartford*, and *Hatfield*, he retired, and converted the *Saxons* of *Sussex* and the *Isle of Wight*, and, together with *Biscop*, was the restorer and introducer of *Roman* masonry in this island.

Hume, in his remarks on the *Anglo-Saxon* Governments, immediately previous to the union of all the kingdoms of the *Heptarchy* in one great State, under the *English*, alludes to the encroachment made, at this time, on the independence of the *English Churches* in the following terms: "*Wilfrid*, Bishop of *Lindisfarne*, the sole prelate of the *Northumbrian* kingdom, increased the subjection (of the people to a foreign jurisdiction) in the eight century, by making his appeal to *Rome* against the discussion of an *English Synod*, which, had abridged his diocese, by the erection of some new bishoprics. *Agatho*, the Pope, readily embraced the precedent of an appeal to his Court, and *Wilfrid*, though the haughtiest and most luxurious prelate of his age, having obtained, with the people, the character of sanctity, was then able to lay the foundation of the Papal pretensions. The great topic by which *Wilfrid* confounded the imagination of men, was that *St. Peter*, to whose custody the keys of heaven were intrusted, would certainly refuse admittance to every one who should be wanting in respect to his successor."

Wilfrid died at *Oundle*, A. D. 709, in the 76th year of his age, and was buried in the Monastery of *Rippon*, which he built. His remains were removed to *Canterbury*, A. D. 959.⁴

"*There were others founded for both Sexes.*" P. 55, l. 7.]—The *Saxon Monasteries* were *Cænobia*, mixed assemblies, where clergy and laity, men and women, married or under vows of celibacy, had the liberty of residing. The women had distinct apartments, and were under the government of a Superior or Abbess. It was much the same in the common houses of the *Greeks*, where the *γυναικεία* were anciently distinct parts of the edifice reserved for the women only. *St. Columba's* monastery was one of this kind. It was a great inducement to enter into such a society when the parties could leave them and marry at any time, even in the days of *Justinian*; and, whatever they might be afterwards, these communities were originally the abodes of peace, piety, and science. "The

¹ See vol. I. of this History, p. 52.

² See Mr. *Bentham's* Preface, p. 1.

³ *Bentham's* Notitia.

⁴ *Butler*.

"*The only Schools for Education.*" P. 55, l. 17.]—It has been observed by *Herault*, that, had not the Monks bestowed the pains of copying books, the learning of the Ancients had been lost for ever. The science, which began to dawn in the writings of *Venerable Bede*, in the midst of darkness and ferocity, and the tranquillity, which *England* enjoyed, about A. D. 730, are attributed to the encouragement given to these societies.

"*Exempt from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop.*" P. 55, l. 3 from the bottom.]—*Spelman* informs us, that Monasteries were not exempt from civil power, and that Pope *Boniface*, in 740, complained to Archbishop *Cuthbert*, that the religious were obliged to perform servile work, in assisting to build castles.¹ To which Mr. *King* has added, that they were not, originally, subject to Papal power, or to any particular See; that they were long governed by such lay patron or patroness only as had, in either instances, themselves founded such societies; and they were afterwards governed by the successive regular descendants of such noble families.² This system, was changed, by a decree of the Council of *Cloveshoos*, in 803.³

"*Buried in a wooden Coffin.*" P. 58, l. 8 from the bottom.]—Long after the Conversion, the bodies of the common people, in this Island, were buried in cloth only; and Dr. *Pegge* derives the use of stone coffins, in this country, from the *Saxons*. Such were used only for persons of great note, until the time of *Henry III.* but, after that period, they became general; and, in the reign of *Henry V.* and *VI.* they were made to the shape of the head, neck, and shoulders. *Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, was interred in such a one, so late as 1513. Wooden chests, or tombs came into use, soon after the Conquest. Sometimes the effigy of the person interred was carved upon the lid. Two of that kind are at *Little Baddow*, in *Essex*, placed in niches in the wall. The Barons *Roslin* were buried of old in their armour, without any coffin: and the Grandfather of *Roslin*, in the time of *James the VII.* was the first who was buried otherwise. Burying in lead was adopted, about the time of *Edward 1st*, and was confined to persons of high rank.⁴

"*Eminent for her Piety.*" P. 58, l. 5 from the bottom.]—*Venerable Bede*, having first invoked the Trinity, thus begins a panegyric hymn on the miraculous virginity of St. *Etheldreda*.

"Let *Virgil* sing of wars, I celebrate the gifts of peace. My verses are of chastity, not of the adulteress *Helen*. I will chaunt heavenly blessings, not the battles of miserable *Troy*."

This mention of *Pagan* fictions is esteemed, by Mr. *Warton*, a rare instance, because the graces of composition were not the object of the writers at that time; and elegance found no place amidst their severer pursuits of philosophy and theology, as the following description of *Etheldreda's* Marriage will show:

"That zeer *Egfridus*, king *Oswy* is sone, spoused seint *Etheldreda*, that was to forehoond ywedded to oerl *Todbertus*. They hue were twyes yspoused and bisiliche ywowed to
cossis

¹ "Concilia," tom. 1, p. 237.
chral Monuments, *Strutt*. *Sayers*.

² "Munimenta," v. 4, p. 29.

³ "Concilia," tom. 1, p. 324.

⁴ *Gough's Sepul-*

cossis and clippinges and fleschlich lykyng; yut hue lefte clene mayde, and was departed fro *Egfridus*, and wente ī to the Abbay of *Elig*, and was ymaad Abbesse there, and dude manye fayre miracles and grete.

“Also that zeer deyde *Oswy*, king of *Northhūberlond*. His sone *Egfridus* was kyng after hym fiftene zeer: these hadde ywedded *Etheldreda*, that hadde ybe *Tondbertus* his wif, prynce of ye south girewies. Whan *Egfridus* hadde yheed he to wif twelf zeer, and migte have no leve of here for to ligge by here, for preyers, nother for giftes; thane hue hudde leve of the kyng, and was maad mynchon o yeer at *Colud*,¹ under a *Ebba*, king *Egfridus* is aūte. And, after that, hue was ymaad Abbesse at *Hely*. There hue eet but ones a day, and usede neuere lynnene clothes. After ye nigt colacion, hue wook anoon to ye day. Hue deyde, after that hue hadde ybe Abbesse sevene zeer, and lay hool and soūd sixtene zeer.”

“*St. Cuthbert*.” P. 59, l. 16.]—He was born about the year 600, and educated in the Abbey of *Ilgii*, in *Scotland*. At the solicitation of King *Egfrid*, he went into *Northumberland*, to convert the *Saxons* in that district. At length he founded a Monastery in *Lindisfarne*, (or Holy Island) where he settled. That see was afterwards translated to *Durham*. *St. Cuthbert* died March 20, A. D. 687.²

“*Marble Coffin*.” P. 60, last line but one.]—Dr. *Caius* (who, *Fuller* tells us, “was no great enemy to the *Romish* religion”) has made the following observations upon this “*Marble Sarcophagus*,” which, it is said, was so miraculously discovered at *Grantacaester*, and in which the uncorrupted body of *St. Etheldreda* was deposited:—

“Although the blindness of that age bred admiration therein, yet, when the tombe was pluckt down, in the reign of *Henry* the Eighth, it was found made of common stone, and not of marble, as *Bede* reporteth.”⁴

Mr. *Murphy*, in his interesting travels through *Portugal*, has given a print of an *Ossuarium*, or *Sarcophagus*, from the Bishop of *Beja*’s monument. It is of an oval form, three feet long by one foot wide, and the same depth as width. The bones found in it appeared as heavy as the same quantity of *Carrara* marble, and, he thinks it not unreasonable to suppose, the stone, of which it was formed, was of a petrifying quality. *Theophrastus* mentions stones which converted, whatever was put into vessels made of them, into stone. It was called *Lapis Assius*. The *Greeks* used it much, and, from them, we borrow the name *σαρκο φαγος*, a devourer of flesh. *Mutianus*, from whom *Pliny* copied his account, tells us, that, “it converted into stone, the shoes of persons buried in it, and also the utensils which it was customary to bury with the body.” It appears, therefore, that it only consumed the flesh, all other substances it petrified. This kind of stone was dug up near *Assos*, a city in *Lycia*, whence it took its name. *Boethius* informs us, that in that country, and in some parts of the East, there were stones, which, if tied to the bodies of living persons, would consume their flesh.

Quick

¹ *Coldingham*. ² From a M. S. copy (belonging to the Editor) of *Ralph Higden*’s “*Polichronicon*,” translated by *Trevisa*. *Higden* was a *Benedictine* Monk of *Chester*, who died, according to *Fuller*, A. D. 1363; but *Nicholson*, in his *Historical Library*, says 1377. *John Trevisa* was sometime Vicar of *Berkley*, in *Gloucestershire*, Canon of *Westbury*, *Wilts*, a great traveller; he translated the Old and New Testament, at the command of *Thomas Lord Berkley*, &c. &c.—*Warton*’s *English Poetry*, p. 344—MSS. Digb. 233, Bibl. Bodl. ³ *Butler*’s *Lives of the Saints*. ⁴ *Fuller*’s *Church History*.

Quick lime, we know, will do it very rapidly. Those who wish to be farther informed upon this subject, are referred to Sir *John Hill's* Translation of *Theophrastus's* History of Stones.

The earth of the *Campo Santo*, at *Pisa*, a cemetery, the dimensions of the ark, being 550 palms long, and 160 broad, is said to have the power of pulverizing bodies, deposited in it, in the space of twenty-four hours.

"As if she had been asleep." P. 61, l. 16.]—Mr. *Gough* has given us various accounts of bodies found in this state, particularly that of Queen *Catherine Parre*; the face and features of which appeared in the most perfect preservation, especially the eyes, in 1782, after being interred 234 years. But the state of Lady *Kelsyth*, and her infant son, who were interred in 1717, at *Kelsyth*, near *Glasgow*, and discovered in 1796, must not be passed over. Dr. *Garnett*, in his "Tour through the Highlands," informs us, that their bodies were found as perfect as the hour they were interred; the features and limbs were as full, the shrouds were as clean and fresh, and the colours of the ribbons as bright, as the day they were lodged in the coffin; which seemed to have been filled with an odoriferous liquid, nearly the colour and appearance of brandy. The bodies had assumed the same tinge, or a copper hue. The pillow on which the head rested, as well as the body, it was supposed, contained a collection of strong scented herbs—balm, sage, and mint were distinguishable, and the odour of turpentine was most prevalent. For several weeks, the bodies underwent no visible change; and, for many years after, they retained the elasticity of the living body, not undergoing the smallest decomposition.

In 1793, when the remains of the kings, queens, and other celebrated personages, deposited in the Royal Abbey of St. *Denis*, were, by order of the *French* National Convention, dug up, for the purpose of appropriating their *leaden coffins* to the *public service*, the corpse of *Turenne* (killed by a cannon ball at *Saltzbach*, 1675) was found in such a state of preservation, as not to be in the least deformed, nor were the features of his countenance at all altered. Deprived of none of its freshness, and bearing a perfect resemblance to the portraits and medallions of that great General, this body was in the dry mummy state, of the colour of bright bistre. On the same occasion, the body of *Henry* the Great, who died in 1610, appeared in the same perfect preservation. The skull had been sawn through, and contained in place of the brain, which had been extracted, a quantity of tow, soaked in an aromatic liquor, which diffused so powerful an odour, that it was impossible to bear it. On opening the coffin of *Louis XV.* who died in 1774, the body of that Prince, closely enveloped in swaddling clothes and fillets, was discovered quite whole, fresh, and well preserved; the skin was white, the nose of a violet colour, and the buttocks red, like those of an infant newly born, floating in a liquor, composed of dissolved sea salt, with a preparation of which it had (to use the expression) been *cured*, not having been embalmed according to the usual method.¹

We dispute not, therefore, the veracity of *Venerable Bede*, and those writers who have described our Foundress, and St. *Cuthbert*, of *Durham*, as pious and exemplary characters, neither do we doubt the uncorrupted appearance of their bodies, so long after their interment.

¹ Notes Historiques sur les exhumations faites dans l'Abbaye de St. *Denis*, par *Le Noir*.

ment. But, the instances, which we have quoted, are equally authentic, and, as those personages were not particularly remarkable for the sanctity of their lives, we may infer that the seemingly supernatural appearances of the former, no less than of the latter, were the effect of the embalming art, and of no miraculous intervention.

“*Wonderful Things.*” P. 61, l. 7 from the bottom.—The seventh century was a most important age, for marvelous occurrences, connected with Church history. In other words, Superstition displayed her powers of religious perversion, in the most absurd but successful devices. It is (truth to say) no easy matter to read the accounts of visions, miracles, invention of relics, and new fangled and often impious doctrines, then so gravely promulgated, by the priest, and as seriously believed by the people—it is no easy matter, we say, to read such stories, and, at the same time, continue to associate with them in our minds, as an antecedent fact, the memorable conversion of the *Anglo-Saxons to Christianity!*

“*By force, carried it off.*” P. 63, l. 4.]—As the superstitious rage for relics increased, these disgraceful quarrels, and conflicts, for the possession of the bodies of reputed Saints, became more frequent. In 758, *Cuthbert*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, dying, bequeathed his body to be buried in his own Cathedral; but the Monks of *St. Augustine's* Monastery, where all the Primate's predecessors had been interred, went in procession for their expected property, and being disappointed of it, gave way to the bitterest anger against their departed Diocesan. *Bregwin*, successor to *Cuthbert*, practised a similar trick upon them, by ordering his body to be put into the grave, the moment after his death. The Abbot of *St. Augustine's* attempted to seize the body, at the head of an armed force; and actually appealed to the Pope, on the subject. “This mighty bustle (observes *Henry*) about the lifeless bodies of these prelates, may appear, to us, ridiculous; but the monks of *St. Augustine's* knew very well what they were about, and how much it redounded to the reputation and interest of their society to be in possession of the remains of those primates, in an age when relics were the most valuable treasures.”

“*This place of retirement and seeming security.*” P. 63, l. 24.]—The three islands of *Ely*, *Thanet*, and *Sheppy*, which were chosen for the purposes of solitude and contemplation, because of their supposed security, through their insular situation, became the means of exposing them the more to the horrid plunder and devastation of the *Danes*.

“*The Danish Invasion.*” P. 63, l. 9 from the bottom.]—“By the frequent and extravagant grants of lands bestowed on cathedrals, monasteries, and other churches, from the beginning of the tenth to the middle of the eleventh century, we have good reason to believe (says *Henry*) that, at the death of *Edward* the Confessor, more than one third of all the lands of *England* were in the possession of the clergy, exempted from taxes, and for the most part, even from military services. When we reflect on these circumstances, we cannot be very much surprised that the people of *England*, in this period, were so cruelly insulted by the *Danes*, and, at the end of it, so easily conquered by the *Normans*.”

“*The Abbess and all the Nuns there were murdered.*” P. 65, l. 16.]—*Stowe* says, that
Anno

Anno 870, Saint *Ebbe*, Abbess of *Coldingham*, six miles north from *Berwick*, cut off her nose and upper lip, and persuaded all her sisters to do the like, that they, being odible to the *Danes*, might the better keep their virginity, in despite whereof the *Danes* burned the Abbey and the Nuns therein.

The author of "*Mirror for Magistrates*" tells us "*how the Lady Ebbe dyd flea her nose and upper-lippe away, to save her virginite.*" The Abbess is supposed to be telling her own sad story, from which the following stanzas are taken :

"And for because the face's form doth moue
With beautie's beams and comly countenance,
The minde of man to lust and lawlesse loue,
I have deuizde my honour to aduance,
With face deformde to trye my hard mischance :
For these my handes from this my face shall rippe,
Euen with this knife, my nose and ouer-lippe.

"They which will flye reprochfull infamy,
To do the like will them beseeme the best,
Yov shal preserue yovr vowde virginite
Therbye, and liue perhappes with quiet rest :
My daughters deare, geue eare unto my hest."
Wherewith, with rasors sharpe, I first, then they,
Eche one her nose, and lippe did flea away.

Whilste thus we liu'd deformde to outwarde showe,
Yet vessels garnisht gaye before God's sight,
The *Danes* did us inuade, who straught did knowe
Our feate, them to defeate of their delight,
For which they wrackt on vs their wicked spight :
With fiery flames they burnt our Nunnery,
And vs therein : O wretched crueltie !¹

"*In which the body of Felix, first Bishop, &c.*" P. 69, l. 1.]—In "*Butler's Lives of the Saints*," we are told that Bishop *Felix* was a *Burgundian* Priest; invited by King *Segebert* to convert the inhabitants of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*. For which purpose he was ordained by Archbishop *Honorius*. That he established schools at *Felixstow*, and fixed his See at *Dunwich*, in *Suffolk*, which he governed 17 years, and, dying in 646, was buried there, and not at *Soham*, as the "*Liber Eliensis*" informs us.

On the east side of the street at *Soham*, opposite the Church, there are vestiges of buildings; and several remains of human bodies were dug up there, a few years ago. It is therefore supposed that the Bishop's Palace and the Cathedral Church stood on that scite.²

"*Six hundred Hides of Land.*" P. 69, l. 7 from the bottom.]—A hide of land is defined by Mr. *H. P. Wyndham*, in his translation of *Wilescire*, from *Domesday Book*, to be an uncertain portion of land, worth, annually, 20s. of *Norman* money, and therefore varying in extent according to the quality.

"*King Edgar.*" P. 71, l. 1.]—Although *Edgar* is represented as a man of loose character, and

¹ Edition by *Haslewood*, 1815, vol. 1, p. 446.

² *Lyson's "Mag. Britannia,"* vol. 2, part i. p. 253.

and the merits ascribed to him by Monkish writers, are said, by some, to be the consequences of his having built more monasteries and religious houses, than any of his predecessors, yet, in justice to his memory, as the restorer of the ruined church of *Ely*, we will venture to give the substance of what *John Speed* and Sir *Winston Churchill* write of this monarch. Allowing for the corruption of the times, and his youth and inexperience, he is considered wise, valiant, and just. He began his reign in the year 959, before his brother *Edwin's* was ended, being scarcely seven years old. Under the influence of Bishop *Dunstan*, he was not unworthily reputed the most, not to say, the first absolute Monarch of the whole Isle; so that the following petty Princes, his neighbours, (who styled themselves kings) rowed his barge over the river *Dee*: viz. the Kings of *Scots*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, *Man*, and the *Isles*, and the three Kings of *Wales*. He was the first King who made the ocean the bulwark of his dominion, by providing a large fleet of ships, which secured universal peace to his government, through the whole of his reign. Hence, he was surnamed the Peaceable; to perpetuate the remembrance of which, he added to his arms, *four Martlets*, birds which delight about water, chiefly in clear and still seasons. He was the twelfth Monarch of all *England*, from *Egbert*, under whom the *Saxon Heptarchy* was, in 827, united into one kingdom. His law against excessive drinking; the tribute he imposed on the *Welch* Princes for the destruction of wolves, which were a great annoyance to the country; his annual circuit through the kingdom, to administer justice, and examine into the conduct of his great men, especially the Judges, whom, if occasion required it, he most severely punished; are so well known, as to require only to be mentioned. He died in the year 975, being only thirty-six years old, and was buried at *Glastonbury*, after a reign of sixteen years, and three months. In the "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities," there is an engraving of King *Edgar*, copied by Mr. *Strutt*, from a curious and ancient illumination, found in a book of grants, given by King *Edgar* himself to *Winchester Cathedral*. It is dated 966. This King has been confounded with *Edgar Atheling*, or *Edgar Clito*, who died A. D. 1120.

Dr. *Sayers* has given us the Life of the last mentioned personage, "whose character, pretensions, and disappointments (as the learned writer, in his "Disquisitions," justly remarks), have excited much interest in the *English* nation."

"To remove the Seculars." P. 71, l. 11 from the bottom.]—The introduction of Monks, in preference to the secular Priests, was, in several instances, most violently opposed, especially at *Gloucester*, where, notwithstanding the charges of avarice and luxury, brought by *Dunstan*, against the latter, *Wolfere*, a nobleman, slew seven Monks; for which, the Pope compelled him to maintain seven Monks, for ever, in that Monastery. In *Trevisa's* Translation of *Higden's* "Polichronicon," the former event is thus accounted for: "He (*Edgar*) was the firste that dude Monkes instede of clerkes, for clerkes flige the travayle of the queer, and spendide the catel of holy cherche, in other place, at here own wille, and dude Vickers in here stude."

"And several new ones erected." P. 71, l. 4 from the bottom.]—*Abingdon*, *Glastonbury*, *Bury*, *Thorney*, *Ramsay*, *Worcester*, and *Winchester*, are particularly mentioned by *Higden*, who says, that *Edgar* erected more than forty Abbies.

"*Dunstan*."

"*Dunstan.*" P. 71, l. 20.]—This extraordinary character, nearly related to King *Athelstan*, was born A. D. 924, and educated at *Glastonbury*, of which King *Edmund* made him Abbot, and appointed him his Prime Minister. He was banished by *Edwy*, and recalled by *Edgar*, who placed him successively in the Sees of *Worcester*, *London*, and *Canterbury*; the last of which he filled twenty-seven years. He was one of the greatest scholars of his age; a proficient in alchymy, painting, sculpture, music, the art of refining and forging metals; and, although we must admit with caution, what the Benedictines have said of him, whose interests he most strenuously promoted, it is generally allowed, that he was a man of correct and upright conduct. He died A. D. 988.

From the following miraculous account of his harp, it is supposed that he was the inventor of the instrument known by the name of the *Æolian harp*:

St. *Dunstan's* harp, fast by the wall,
Upon a pin, did hang-a;
The harp itself, with ty and all,
Untouch'd by hand, did twang-a.

"*Oswald.*" P. 71, l. 25.]—This Bishop, of *Danish* extraction, was nearly related to Archbishop *Odo*. Formerly, he was a Secular Canon, and Dean of *Winchester*, which he resigned, about A. D. 962, and became a Benedictine Monk. He was advanced to the See of *Worcester*, by *Dunstan*, with whom, as well as with King *Edgar*, he was a great favourite. He converted the College of *Winchester* into a Monastery; and is esteemed the founder of *Westbury*, in *Gloucestershire*, A. D. 971. He was advanced to the See of *York*, with which he held the Bishopric of *Worcester*, where he chiefly resided, till the time of his death, in the year 992, after having sat thirty-two years in the See of *Worcester*, and nearly twenty in that of *York*, of which he was the nineteenth Archbishop. He was a great encourager of learning, and a meek and exemplary man.¹

"*The Benedictine Rule.*" P. 72, l. 3.]—The Monks were allowed seven or eight hours sleep, at two intervals of the night, and an hour and a half, for two meals, during the day; the remainder of the twenty-four hours was employed in devotion, the instruction of youth, and the cultivation of the earth.

"*Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester.*" P. 72, l. 25.]—He was a native of that city, and of noble birth. Bishop *Dunstan* made him Dean of his Monks, and consecrated him to that See. The *Danes* had made such havoc of the religious houses in this kingdom, that the only Monks, then left, were at *Abingdon*, over which *Ethelwold* presided, and at *Glastonbury*. The reasons assigned for the establishment of them, and the expulsion of the Clergy, are the disorder and ignorance which reigned among the latter, and the establishment of the studies of literature and religion.² *Winchester* and *Worcester*, the same learned writer tells us, were the only Cathedral Churches the Monks were introduced into, in the reign of King *Edgar*.³ *Ethelwold* bought and restored *Thorney*; assisted in the re-building of *Peterborough*, and died August 1, A. D. 984.

"The

¹ *Drake's York Green's Worcester.* His Life, by *Eadmer*, in *Angl. Sac.* Errors and Defects in *Burnet's History*, p. 12.

² "*Butler's Lives.*"

³ *Henry Warton's*

"*The secular advantages.*" P. 73, l. 4 from the bottom.]—Abbot *Brithnoth's* skill and attention in improving and enlarging the gardens and orchards of his Monastery are highly praised, as indeed such useful works deserve to be. "He laid out very extensive gardens and orchards, which he filled with a great variety of shrubs, and fruit trees. In a few years, the trees which he planted and ingrafted, appeared at a distance like a wood, loaded with the most excellent fruits in great abundance, and added much to the commodiousness and beauty of that place.¹

"*Bodies of Saints.*" P. 76, l. 13.]—The Images of Saints and Martyrs led the way to Idolatry, which, at length, the Christian Religion became as famous for as the Pagan; the personification of our Saviour followed, and that of the Almighty completed the abomination; but the first attempts were merely symbolical, the former in the form of a Lamb. The earliest representation of our LORD JESUS, in human form, that we know of, was in the year 707. Images of God himself, were ordered at a Synod in the time of Pope *Stephen III.* "It is lawful," said they, "to set up Statues, &c. and shall it not then be lawful to set up the Image of God?"² *Eusebius* gives us an account of the first setting up of Images by Christians, and relates that even in his time, there remained an image of brass, of a Woman kneeling in a supplicating posture; and another of a Man standing, comely arrayed in a short vesture, and stretching forth his hand towards her, which was always reported to be the image of *Jesus*. He also tells us that he had seen pictures of the Apostles graven in colours, after the same manner as men of old, of a heathenish custom, were wont to honour such as they counted Saviours.³ The adoration of Sacred Images, we are informed, by *Holinshed*, vol. 1, p. 189, or at least the use of them in *England*, was established about the year 712. The Historian of *Winchester* fixes a somewhat earlier period. He says that *Gregory the Great* was the avowed patron of Images, and mentions, in support of his opinion, *Ina's* gift to *Glastonbury*, of silver images of the Virgin, and twelve Apostles. That gift, the author of "*Disquisitions*" supposes to be the consequence of the decree issued by Pope *Constantine*⁴, who lived from the year 690 to 725.

In King *Alfred's* Code of Laws, the second commandment was ordered to be omitted, and after the ninth, an injunction not to make Gods of gold and silver. King *Offa* also opposed the worship of images.⁵

Archbishop *Arundel* ordained, in 1408, that "the Images of Saints ought to be worshipped, with bendings of the knee, bowings of the body, incensings, kissings, offerings, lighting of candles, and with pilgrimages."⁶

The invention or discovery of the Cross, by *Helena*, the mother of *Constantine*, about A. D. 326, and the enclosing a moiety of it in a silver shrine, and placing it in her new Church of the *Sepulchre*; and her son's enclosing the other part within his own Image, set up on a large porphyry column, at *Constantinople*, so related by *Eusebius*, appear to have given rise and encouragement to the worshipping of relics. *Spelman* informs us, that *Egwin*, Bishop of *Worcester*, first introduced the worshipping Images of the Virgin *Mary*, about the year 700, which, though opposed, gained its full ascendancy, about A. D. 1000.

Those

¹ Hist. Eliens. apud. Gale, l. 2, c. 2.
History of Great Britain, vol. iii. p. 251.

² Brady, v. 1.

³ King's Monum. vol. 4, p. 38.

⁴ P. 191.

⁵ Henry's

⁶ Lindewood's Constit. Provin. lib. 5.

Those who wish to be more informed on the subject of Saints, Relics, and Image worship, may consult Sir *Isaac Newton* on the Prophecies, and Dr. *Jortin's* Remarks on Ecclesiastical History. When Monasteries were ambitious to possess the bones of some distinguished modern Ecclesiastic, besides the Relics of Saints, they bore so high a price, that in A. D. 1021, an arm of St. *Augustin*, Bishop of *Hippo*, was purchased by *Agelnoth*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for 6000 pounds weight of silver, and 60 pounds weight of gold.¹

"*St. Withburga's Well.*" P. 76, Note.]—At the west end of the Church, at *East Dereham*, in *Norfolk*, are the remains of an ancient Baptistery, supplied with a spring of beautifully clear water, from under a double arch, which Mr. *Carter* has engraved, and placed at the head of his first class of genuine Specimens of *Saxon* Architecture. Over this spring, there was formerly a small Chapel, dedicated to St. *Withburga*, which was taken down, in 1565, and in 1752, the Baptistery was arched over, and converted into a cold bath. There is also another spring, at a little distance from the Church-yard, called St. *Withburga's* Well.²

The present Church is built in the Cathedral form, having side ailes, two transepts, and a tower, between the nave and the chancel, which is ancient. The door way, on the south side of the Church, is well worth notice, as it seems to be a part of the original building; and, in the chancel rest the ashes of the immortal Author of "*The Task*,"

"Whose honest honours to the heart belong :

"His virtues form'd the magic of his song."³

"*Limits of the Isle of Ely.*" P. 79, l. 2.]—The boundaries of the Isle of *Ely*, are thus described in *Sprott's* Chronicle, published by *Hearne*: "At *Erhithbrigge* begins one entrance into the Island, which extends as far as *Sotton Grove*, and so at *Mephale*, and so at *Wychombrigge*, and so at *Ely Donnhom*, and so at *Littleport*, and so at the town of *Ely*, and so at *Haveryngmere*, and so at *Stratham Lode*, and so at *Andlong Wesche*, on the south side of the island, and so at *Alderhethebrigge*, and so at *Erhithbrigge*. These are the entrances into the island, one at *Littleport*, another at *Stonteneyebritte*, the third at *Alderhethebrigge*, the fourth at *Erhithbrigge*."

"*Elfrida, Queen Dowager.*" P. 79, l. 3 from the bottom.]—This murderess endeavoured to atone for her crimes, by building Monasteries, and performing penances, but she was held in universal detestation, and her ferocious spirit gave way to despair. Her days were passed in sullen remorse, her nights in the most tremendous horror.

"*St. Wendreda.*" P. 81, l. 18.]—Of this personage, no account is given in "*Butler's* Lives of the Saints."

"*By his Chirograph.*" P. 81, l. 30.]—Either the zeal of the donor, or the caution of the Monks, may be supposed to have suggested the mode of conferring these grants of property upon

¹ Dr. *Jortin's* Remarks on Ecclesiastical History. ² *Blomefield*: Since whose death, the baptistery was inclosed with glazed doors, "by voluntary subscription, for public benefit," as the inscription sets forth, and which calls it "the Ruins of a Tomb which contained the Remains of *Withburga*." ³ The concluding lines of his Epitaph.

upon religious houses, by a specification, in the hand writing of the donor, at a time, when very few, even of the higher classes, were capable of signing their names.

“*Enjoins him the following penance.*” P. 82, l. 13.]—The penances enjoined by *Edgar's* Canons were the prohibition of arms; the cutting of their hair, and paring of their nails; forbidding the use of the warm bath, or soft beds; flesh, and strong liquors; tarrying two nights in one place; sending the offenders long pilgrimages, and obliging them to build and endow Churches, and to fast several years. The last might be redeemed for thirty shillings; or a seven years' fast might be put an end to in three days, if 850 servants, or dependants, would fast three days, for a great man, upon bread, water, and vegetables.¹ Yet *Edgar's* Ecclesiastical Laws, considering the time, were politic and necessary.²

“*Adorned with precious Stones.*” P. 83, l. 5.]—During the Heptarchy, the art of working in all sorts of metal, was well understood; and, although we do not possess a sufficient collection of the works of the artists, of that period, to form a complete judgment of the perfection they arrived at, yet the authentic accounts which we have of ornaments for the altars of Churches, Shrines, and Coffers, drinking cups, plates, and dishes, and ornaments for their persons, made of gold and silver, many of those articles ornamented with precious stones, leave no doubt that the ancient *Saxons* were well acquainted with the jeweller's and the lapidary's art; and, in the time of the Monarchy, that knowledge was greatly improved when the Clergy, themselves, were obliged to learn some mechanic art; among that number, *St. Dunstan* stands first; and, under the encouragement of King *Alfred* the Great, the works of the *Anglo-Saxon* goldsmiths were highly esteemed, both at home and abroad.³

“*Death of Duke Brithnoth.*” P. 83, l. 21.]—Mr. *Warton* mentions an ode in praise of *Brithnoth*, Duke of *Northumberland*, (General to *Offa*,) a fragment in *Danish Saxon*, in the style of *Cædmon*, and refers to it, Cotton. MSS. Otho, A. 12, Membran, 4to. III. *Brithnoth* died 991.

“*Their Ships.*” P. 83, last line.]—The ancient MSS. furnish us with the form of *Saxon* ships. Their heads and sterns are very erect, and rise high out of the water, ornamented with some uncouth head of an animal, rudely cut. They had but one mast, to which a large sail was fastened, useful only when the vessel went before the wind. The pilot steered the vessel, by a large oar, with a broad flat end, passing by the side of the stern. In the time of *Cnut*, we are told, the ships were much more elegant and striking. The incredible number of 3600 or 4000 sail of ships, which *Edgar* is said to have had at sea, is supposed to have been an error, or monkish misstatement. But, in the year 1008, a fleet of 800 sail is recorded in the *Saxon Chronicle*.⁴

“*Inclined to parsimony, and over frugal.*” P. 84, l. 8.]—This is not the general character of the *Saxons*; who were remarkable for their hospitality, and bountiful disposition.—
Their

¹ *Spelman* Concil. tom. 1, p. 443—478.

² Mr. *Strutt* has given them in his *Chronicle of England*, vol. 2, p. 148.

³ *Strutt's* Chron. vol. 2, p. 230.

⁴ *Ibid.* vol. 2, p. 224, 5, and 6.

Their Clergy were commanded by the Canons to make ample provision for the needy, and to persuade others to do the like.¹

“*Thirty Mancs of Gold.*” P. 84, l. 5 from the bottom.]—The mancus, and several other sorts of money, mentioned in the *Saxon Records*, have given rise to controversies among the learned, respecting such being real coins, or part of their nominal money. The penny of silver, and the stica of brass, however, are the only real coins which are generally allowed at this day, and the only ones which we have to show. But the following Table of such as are mentioned, with their weights, and sterling value, from Mr. *Strutt's Chronicle*, may be useful:—

	Weight Troy. Grains.	Sterling value.		Weight Troy. Grains.	Sterling value.
Pound - - - -	5400	— 2 16 3	Lesser Shilling -	90	— 0 0 11½
Mark - - - -	3600	— 1 17 9	Thirma - - - -	67½	— 0 0 8½
Mancus of Gold -	56	— 0 7 0¼	Penny and Scuta	22½	— 0 0 2¼
Mancus of Silver	675	— 0 7 0¼	Halfpling - - -	11¼	— 0 0 1¼
Ora - - - -	450	— 0 4 8¼	Feorthling - - -	5½	— 0 0 0¼
Great Shilling -	112½	— 0 1 2	Stica - - - -	—	— 0 0 0½

“*A Pair of finely wrought Gloves.*” P. 84, last line.]—Mr. *Strutt* observes, that this article of dress was not known in *England*, before the close of the tenth century; that they were confined to persons of the most exalted situations; and that five pairs of gloves made a considerable part of the duty paid to King *Æthelred* the Second, by a society of *German* merchants.

“*Military skill and invincible courage.*” P. 85, l. 5.]—The courage of the *Saxons*, which was esteemed, by them, the noblest attribute of mankind, before the Conversion, was greatly diminished, by the infatuation which induced many of their Chiefs to quit the world, and retire into religious houses. *Bede* foresaw the fatal consequences of this, and inveighed against it.

“*Wedge like form.*” P. 85, l. 11.]—The outward form of which was like the *Greek Δ*, pointing towards the enemy. In the front, their chosen youth were placed, and the cavalry on each wing. The infantry and cavalry advanced, with equal pace, supporting each other.²

“*A Curtain worked.*” P. 86, l. 4.]—Needle work, weaving, and embroidery were the chief accomplishments and employments of the *Saxon* ladies. *Witlaf*, or *Wiglaf*, King of *Mercia*, presented to the Abbey of *Croyland*, his gold and purple veil, worn at his coronation, to be made into a cope for the Priest, upon which the destruction of *Troy* was embroidered. *St. Dunstan* drew a design, which a lady worked upon a sacerdotal robe. The Curtain here mentioned, exhibited the great actions of Duke *Brithnoth*, and, by being deposited in the Monastery, was intended to perpetuate his valour, and other excellent qualities. Similar to this, was the famous Tapestry of *Bayeux*, containing the Embassy of *Harold* the Second to *William*, Duke of *Normandy*, which concludes with the death of the former,

¹ *Johnson's Canons.*

² *Strutt's Chronicle*, vol. 2, p. 327.

former, at the battle of *Hastings*. It was the work of *Matilda*, wife of the Duke, assisted by her ladies, many of whom were *English*.

“*Educated in the Monastic Professions, in their Abbey.*” P. 86, l. 28.]—The learning of the Saxons was greatly advanced by Archbishop *Theodore*, who, with *Adrian*, set up a number of schools, in *Kent*, which were much resorted to. The scholars were instructed in poetry, astronomy, and arithmetic, as well as in Divinity. Nor was the study of physic, logic, and rhetoric, neglected. *Bede* has recorded, that *Theodore* “held it dangerous to let blood on the fourth day of the moon, because, both the light of the moon, and the tides are upon the increase.”

“*Athelstan, Bishop of Elmham.*” P. 87, l. 4.]—*Bisus*, the fourth Bishop of the *East Angles*, after their conversion by *Felix*, divided his Diocese, about A. D. 673, into two. One remained at *Dunwich*, in *Suffolk*; and the other he fixed at *North Elmham*, in *Norfolk*.—Their jurisdiction extending over the counties in which they were situated. *Wildred*, *Wibred*, or *Wyred*, united the Sees, about the year 870, and resided at *Elmham*. *Athelstan*, *Edelstane*, or *Elston*, was the fifth Bishop, after the union—*Afgar*, or *Algar*, the Sixth; and *Alwin*, *Alfwine*, *Ailwin*, *Elfwin*, *Helfwin*, or *Ealdwin*, the Seventh. The two last-mentioned Bishops, were Monks of *Ely*. Mr. *Blomefield* says, *Ailfric*, surnamed the Little, the third of that name, was the ninth Bishop of *Elmham*, and Prior of *Ely*. But Mr. *Bentham*, not having noticed him as such, although he has mentioned him as Bishop of *Elmham*,¹ it seems to be an error of the *Norfolk* historian.

From *Elmham*, the See was removed to *Thetford*, by Bishop *Herfast*, or *Arfast*, the fourteenth Bishop, A. D. 1075; and *Herbert Losinga*, translated it to *Norwich* in 1094.

Elmham is supposed to have been the seat of a *Flamen*, in the time of the *Romans*. In *Broom Close*, about half a mile from the town, nearly 200 urns have been found, and coins of *Vespasian*, *Domitian*, *Faustina*, *Lucilla*, and *Constantius*. *Pandolf* retired to this place, after he had excommunicated King *John*, and interdicted the kingdom. Bishop *Spencer* rebuilt and embattled the manor house. Upon the exchange of lands between *Henry* the VIII. and Bishop *Nix*, it was vested in that king, Feb. 4, A. D. 1536.²

“*Such as were sent to the Abbey to receive their Education.*” P. 87, l. 25.]—The Saxon Clergy, at this time, appear to have availed themselves of the superstition which overspread the country, by persuading the opulent to become Monks, or to make their children such, and by inducing the belief, that interment near the relics of some famous Saint, would secure future happiness; and by these means, they obtained large possessions for the erection and support of churches and religious houses.

“*Edward, surnamed the Martyr.*” P. 88, l. 13.]—This King was only twelve years old, when he was crowned, by *Dunstan*, A. D. 975, by whose contrivance he was advanced to the throne in opposition to *Ethelred*. Disputes ran high, betwixt the Monks and Secular Priests, in the early part of his reign. He was murdered A. D. 978. From the accounts which, even his enemies, have given of him, his temper and disposition, his piety and other virtues, were such

¹ See p. 91, l. 10 from the bottom.

² *Blomefield*, vol. ix. p. 486, last edition.

such as promised happiness and advantage to his subjects, by whom he was greatly lamented. —The murder of this Monarch struck the whole nation with horror and dismay. Hard drinking was then the prevailing vice; and the posture of lifting the cup to the head, being so favourable to the stroke of treachery, we are told, by *William of Malmesbury*, that each man required the protection of his neighbour, before he would venture, in company, to lift the *Wassail cup* to his lips; hence arose the familiar expression of *pledging*, still in use, when we ask for the cup from another person, or invite them to drink.

“*King Ethelred died.*” P. 88, l. 11 *from the bottom.*]—The murder of *Edward* rendered the throne of *Ethelred* a bed of thorns, notwithstanding he was innocent of that foul deed, which alienated the greater part of his subjects from him, and caused many civil discords in the kingdom. Archbishop *Dunstan* refused to crown him, at first; but being disappointed in placing *Edgeth*, the daughter of *Edgar*, upon the throne, he complied, in the year 979; *Ethelred* then being turned twelve years of age. The Monks have represented him as dissolute and lascivious, a promoter of discord, and of an indolent disposition. But, by other writers, he is said to have paid great regard to justice, and to have established many excellent laws: it is added, that his person was tall and graceful; his visage handsome; his disposition cheerful; and his manner perfectly free and affable. The affliction of his mind accelerated his death, which happened April 3d, A. D. 1016, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and the thirty-seventh of his reign. He was buried in St. *Paul's*.¹

“*Came thither to pray for the Success of the King's Army.*” P. 88, last line.]—*Tacitus* informs us, that the Priests attended the *Saxon Army*, to correct offenders, and to pray for success. And, after their Conversion, they were employed for the same *pious* purpose; but they were not permitted to administer military correction.²

“*Elphege, the Martyr.*” P. 89, l. 15.]—*Elphege* was consecrated Bishop of *Winchester*, by St. *Dunstan*, upon the death of St. *Ethelwold*, A. D. 984. He was of a good family, well educated, and, when young, became a Monk at *Derehurst*, in *Gloucestershire*. He founded a Monastery at *Bath*, and gave rise to the Cathedral there. He is highly spoken of, by the writers of his time, as a pious, charitable, and devout man. When the *Danes* ravaged *Canterbury*, in 1006, to which *Elphege* had removed, although he had rendered them many good services, the hope of ransom induced them to confine the Bishop closely, and afterwards demanding 3000 marks of gold of him, which he was unable to pay, he was martyred by them.³

“*To receive his Pall.*” P. 90, l. 7.]—The Pallium or Pall, was a narrow piece of white woollen cloth, thrown over the shoulders; and to it were attached two strips of the same material, one of which hung on the breast, and the other behind. On each of these was a red cross, and several crosses of the same colour were marked on the part round the shoulders. It was made of the wool of consecrated lambs, deposited on the high altar, and afterwards placed, for a night, in the tomb containing the supposed bodies of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. It was originally a rich robe of state, which the Patriarchs were allowed to wear

¹ *Speed's Chronicle.*² *Ibid.* 267.³ *Milner's Winchester.* Osborn in vita Will. Malmesb.

wear by the Emperors. The Pope assumed the right of conferring this pledge of obedience to the Holy See; and it soon became absolutely necessary to obtain it, before the Archbishop could exercise the power, or even take upon him the name and title of his office. It was granted, only, upon earnest petition—and worn only upon solemn occasions. The Pontiff reserved, to himself, the privilege of wearing it at all times. We are not told what fees were paid for this badge of authority; but an Archbishop of *Mentz* was obliged to pay 27,000 florins for it. It could not be lent or transferred to another, but was buried with the Archbishop.¹

“*On the death of Leofwin.*” P. 90, l. 12.]—*Leofwin* was Abbot three years; he, as well as his successor, were consecrated by *Alwyn*, Bishop of *Elmham*, in compliance with the command of King *Canute*, and with the unanimous petition of the Convent.²

“*Archbishop Wolstan.*” P. 90, l. 7 from the bottom.]—*Wolstan* held the Bishoprick of *Worcester*, with *York*, in commendam, as his predecessors, *Oswald* and *Adulf*, had done. But, upon his death, those Sees were divided. *Alfric Puttoe*, Provost of *Winchester*, was advanced to *York*; and *Leoffices*, or *Leoforth*, Abbot of *Thorney*, to the See of *Worcester*.

Wolstan does not seem to have been so great a favourite with the Monkish writers, who have named him reproachfully “*the Reprobate*,” as his successor, *Wolstan II.* surnamed “*the Saint* :” whose life and miracles have been handed down to us by *Malmesbury*; but no certain reason has been assigned for this ignominious epithet. Any charge, brought against him, of injustice, for granting the church lands to his favourites, upon military service, may, with equal propriety, be applied to his predecessors, *Oswald* and *Adulf*.

“*To remove the Secular Clergy.*” P. 92, l. 1.]—Anno Domini mxx. tempore *Canuti* Regis, *Alwynus*, Episcopus *Elmamensis*, sed prius, Monachus *Eliensis*, præcepto ipsius Regis in *Betrycheswyde*, (i. e. in *Bury*,) primo Monachorum, catervam induxit, quosdam de *Ely*, quosdam de *Holme*, ibi collocans, anno *Elsini* Abbatis *Eliensis*, secundi, xxxviii. &c.³

“*By King Canute.*” P. 92, l. 22.]—Till the reign of this Monarch, Paganism was so prevalent, that a law was issued, forbidding the worship of the Sun, Moon, Stars, Rivers, Fountains, Hills, and Trees, after the example of Canons ordained in King *Edgar*’s time, wherein the Clergy were commanded to bring off their people from the same dreadful practice.⁴

“*Let out many Estates to Tenants.*” P. 94, l. 4.]—Necessity made husbandmen of the Saxons, after they had driven the Britons from their possessions. For the neglect of agriculture produced famine, and all its horrid consequences. In the year 1043, a quarter of wheat was sold for sixty Saxon pennies, equal in weight, to about fifteen or sixteen of our shillings, and, in value, to seven or eight pounds of our present money.

The exorbitant prices of the necessaries of life, and the scarcity of money, were such, in the reign of King *Edgar*, that an acre of the best land, at or near *Ely*, upon the average, was

¹ *Battely’s Canterbury*, part ii. p. 56.

² *Anglia Sacra*.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Spelman’s Concilia*, tom. I, p. 482.

was valued at only sixteen *Saxon* pennies, equal to four or five shillings sterling; a sheep at one *Saxon* shilling, and a good horse ten of the same shillings.¹ In the reign of *Ethelstan*, a good ram was worth four-pence;² and the laws of *Ethelred*, who reigned from 979 to 1016, ordain the following prices to be paid for the animals, if destroyed:—

	Saxon Shillings.		Sterling Money.		Saxon Money.		Sterling Money.
A Horse - - -	30	—	£1 15 2	A Cow - - -	24 Pence	—	£0 5 6
Mare or Colt - -	20	—	1 3 5	Swine - - -	8 Do.	—	0 1 10½
Wild Boar - - -	12	—	0 14 1	Sheep - - -	1 Shilling	—	0 1 2
Ox - - - - -	6	—	0 7 1½	Goat - - - -	2 Pence	—	0 0 5½

Although the *Saxons* applied themselves to agriculture, grazing, breeding of cattle, and growing of wool, after their Conversion to Christianity; yet, *Stowe* says, that, in the time of the *Anglo-Saxons*, they were rather graziers than ploughmen, and that three parts of the kingdom were set apart for cattle.

“*Feltwell two weeks.*” *P. 94, l. 13.*—To these may be added (from the *Anglia Sacra*) “*Meldeburne, two weeks,*” and as some of the names, in that work, differ in the spelling from those given by Mr. *Bentham*, we shall insert them here. *Shelforth, Litolbyry, Trippelawe, Hauchestone, Newton, Meldeburne, Toftes, Dittone, Hornyngesey, Stewchewerch, Bottlesham, Catenho, Swafham, Spaldewyke, Somersham, Colne, Hertest, Brenchestone, or Drynkestone, Batelesdene, Berkyng, Nedyng, Wederyngsete, Brecham, and Derham, Northwolde, and Feltwell.*

“*To keep the Feast.*” *P. 94, l. 20.*—The *Anglo Saxons* kept their markets on a Sunday, to give the people an opportunity of assembling to perform their religious duties, and to purchase the necessaries of life. The prejudicial effects of this mixture of religious and secular affairs, soon produced a law, forfeiting all goods exposed to sale on that day, and appointing Saturday for the purpose.

The yearly fairs originated in religious motives. They were held near some Cathedral, Church, or Monastery, on the anniversary of the Saint to whom such Churches were dedicated. The origin and abolition of the wakes, which were kept on the eve of such anniversary, are thus given from a MS. Legend of *St. John Baptist*, in “*Dugdale’s Warwickshire.*”

“In the beginning of holi churche, it was so that the pepull cam to the Chirche with candellys brennyng, and wold wake, and coome with light toward the Chirche, in their devotions, and aftir they fell to lecherie and songs, daunces, harpining, piping, and also to glotony and sinne, and so turned the holinesse to cursydness; wherefore holy faders ordained the pepull to leve that waking, and to fast the evyn.” Sir William adds, the custom of waking was abolished some time about the end of the *Saxon Monarchy*.

Mr. *Strutt* says, the Abbot of *Ely*, in King *John’s* reign, preached much against the prophanation of the Sabbath, by the keeping of fairs on Sundays; but that custom was not abolished, before the reign of *Henry the Sixth*.³

There must be a mistake respecting the preacher, for, the last Abbot of *Ely* was *Richard*, who died in 1107, whereas King *John* reigned from 1199 to 1216.

“*Singing*

¹ *Gale’s Hist. of Ely Cathedral.*

² *Leges Æthelstani.*

³ “*Horda,*” p. 93.

"*Singing their Canonical Hours.*" P. 94, l. 16 from the bottom.]—The nineteenth of *Elfric's Homilies*, or Canons, appointed the tide songs, that were to be sung as follows :

The Ught Song, or Matins, early in the morning.

Prime Song, at seven o'clock.

Undern Song, at nine o'clock.

Mid-day Song, at twelve o'clock.

None Song, at three o'clock.

Night Song, at nine o'clock at night.

In some Cathedrals and larger Monasteries, the singing continued day and night, by a constant succession of priests. Their private devotions consisted chiefly in singing a number of Psalms.¹

"*Which Ancient Fragment.*" P. 94, l. 11 from the bottom.]—Dr. *Sayers*, in his *Observations upon Saxon Literature*, has remarked, that great advantages have been derived to the history and antiquities of our nation, from the study of *Saxon* manuscripts, and strongly recommends the translation of the best unedited ones, which remain in many of our most celebrated libraries. His observations on this subject; his translation of the fragment of *Cædmon*;² the chapter from the *Chronicon Saxonicum*,³ giving a minute account of the foundation Charters of the Monastery at *Peterborough*; and his illustration of the *Saxon* months, will be found in the "*Disquisitions*," to which frequent reference is made in the course of these Notes.

"*Monachorum harmoniam, &c.*" P. 94, last line.]—Mr. *Strutt* says,⁴ "this verse, with the rest of the Song, was afterwards sung in the Churches, in commemoration of this extraordinary fact." And he gives the following translation of this verse :

Cheerful sang the Monks of *Ely*,
When *Canute*, the King, was passing by;
Row to the shore, Knights, said the King,
And let us hear those Churchmen sing.

In the same volume, pl. xxviii. Mr. *Strutt* has given a very curious delineation of King *Canute*, and his Queen *Algyfe*, copied from a valuable *Saxon* MSS. Register of *Hyde Abbey*, written in the time of that King.

"*Canute.*" P. 96, l. 1]—The enterprising and ambitious spirit, the resolution and perseverance of this monarch, triumphed over every difficulty which opposed him. For temperance and justice, he had no equal, in his day. The rebuke which he gave to his courtiers, when the tide of the sea disobeyed his commands, will speak for his humility. He gained the throne of this kingdom, by force, and endeavoured to atone for the blood which he had spilt, by acts of beneficence and piety. He reigned upwards of eighteen years.⁵—*Emma*, his second wife, was the widow of King *Etheldred*. The custom of hanging the armour or robes of great men over tombs or near altars, it is supposed, took its rise in the circumstance of *Canute's* placing his crown on the image of our Saviour, after the above reprimand.⁶

"Used

¹ Muratori Dissert. tom. 7.

² From *Hickes' Thesaurus*, vol. 1, p. 87.

³ *Gibson's Edition*, p. 41, an. 675.

⁴ "*Horda*," vol. 1. p. 83.

⁵ *Speed's Chron.*

⁶ "*Horda*."

"Used in the cruellest manner." P. 96, l. 16 from the bottom.]—Godwin's treatment of *Alfred*, and his maiming and scalping 600 of his Guards, are proofs that the Doctrine of Christianity had made little progress in humanizing and softening the minds of the *Danes*, at this time; we are told they were strangers to tenderness and humanity, and that the most atrocious cruelties were practised by them, as sports and pastimes.' Indeed both the *Danes* and *Normans* were dreadful enemies to the professors of the Christian Religion, during the ninth and tenth centuries; and, in consequence of their barbarities, this addition was made to the prayers of the Church:—"A Normannorum furore libera nos Domine."

"The reign of King Harold" P. 97, l. 13.]—The triumph of a bloody policy, in the cruel murder of the *English Prince Alfred*, was indeed, as Mr. *Hume* observes, "the only memorable action performed, during a reign of four years, by this Prince, who gave so bad a specimen of his character, and whose bodily accomplishments alone are known to us, by his appellation of *Harefoot*, which he acquired from his agility in running and walking."

"Hardicanute." P. 97, l. 13.]—Gluttony and intemperance prevailed among the nobility of *England*, through this King's short reign of two years; and those vices were promoted by his example: for he was fond of feasting, and his table was spread four times a day with the greatest dainties. He was of open temper, and generous, but indolent and neglectful of state affairs. He was the last Prince of the *Danish* race, and died A. D. 1042.

"Abbot Leofsin." P. 97, l. 23.]—Among the donations of this Abbot to the Church of *Ely*, the "*Anglia Sacra*" mentions a handsome *Albe*, *Amice*, *Stole*, and *Manipulus*, parts of the dresses worn by the Priests, in our Churches, before the Reformation. As the mention of these, and many others, as well as of Books, and Utensils, for sacred purposes, frequently occurs in the course of this History, the origin and use of which are not generally understood, the following abridgement, from the Rev. *J. Lewis's* account² of them, may be useful:—

BOOKS.—A LEGEND; Lessons to be read at Mattins, collected from the Scriptures, Sermons of the Fathers, and Lives of the Saints.—The FESTIVAL, composed out of "*Legenda Aurea*," and "*Legenda nova Angliæ*.—ANTIPHONA, containing Anthems, &c. relating to the chanting of the canonical hours.—A GRADALE or GRAIL; relating to the singing of a solemn Mass, the Communion, &c.—A PSALTER, SAWTER, or Psalm-book.—A TROPERY, or book of sequences, to swear upon.—An ORDINAL; the manner of saying and solemnizing Divine Service.—A MISSAL, or Mass-book.—A MANNUAL; directions for the ministration of the Sacraments.—A BREVIARY; originally an abridgment of the Offices; but now a large book divided into four parts for the seasons of the year; it was also called a *Portuass*, *Portuis*, and *Portiforium*.—The PRYMER of *Salisbury use*, with many prayers.—A CHARTULARY; containing the Charters and Evidences of Religious Houses; called also a *Leiger-book*, and *Coucher*, or general Register.—A MARTYROLOGY, or Journal of the Letters of Fraternity, which had been granted.—ROSARIES and LADY PSALTERS, containing 150 *Ave Maries* and 15 *Pater Nosters*.

VESTMENTS.

¹ Northern Antiquities.² "Collectanea Curiosa," vol. 2, p. 165.

VESTMENTS.—The COPE, of rich tissue, or of purple or crimson velvet, for holy days.¹ A CHASUBLE, or shorter cope, in imitation of the robe put upon our Saviour.—A DALMATIC, with sleeves, reaching to the feet.—A TUNIC, shorter than the last, worn by the Sub-Deacon.—COPE *for the Choir*, worn out of mass time. To this belonged; 1st, the *Amict*, worn on the head, to signify the rag with which CHRIST was blinded; 2d, the *Surcingle*, in imitation of the whip wherewith he was beaten by *Pilate*; and 3d, the *Maniple*, a slip of linen, embroidered with crosses, to figure the rope with which he was bound, when he was before *Annas*.—A STOLE, or fringed broad piece of linen, in imitation of the cord which our Saviour was bound with, when he was beaten with rods.—AN ALBE or AUBE; made like a Surpless, with the addition of square flaps, before and behind, to signify the four nails.—The SURPLESS, with sleeves hanging down almost to the border of it, a crucifix embroidered on the back, and laced round the neck and sleeves.—A ROCKET or *Surpless*, without sleeves, worn also by the clerk.

All these Vestments, were ordered to be provided, at the expence of the parish, by Archbishop *Arundel*, A. D. 1305.

CHURCH UTENSILS or ORNAMENTS.—PALLS, for the Altar, of white, red, green, violet, or black silk or velvet.—A FRONTAL, to hang under the tapers.—A VAYLE, for the Altar in Lent.—A PYX, or Casket, to put the sacred wafer in.—A PATIN, to lay it upon.—A CORPORAS, to cover it.—The CHALICE, or Cup, for the wine.—CRUETS, for the water and wine.—A CHRISMATORE, to hold the holy ointment.—A CENSER, for incense, with a *Ship* and *Spoon*.—A PAX, or *Osculatory*; the Image of CHRIST on the Cross, to be kissed after the service.—A MONSTRANTE, of silver, which, by its name, should be for show.

“*Osmund came over.*” P. 99, l. 11.]—The Bishop of *Salisbury*, of that name, a Norman Baron, Earl of *Dorset*, and Lord Chancellor, 1076, 7, & 8, the Compiler of the “*Ordinale secundum usum Sarum*,” who died in 1099, and was canonized in 1457,² has been confounded with our *Osmund*, who died about A. D. 1067. The reader will find a curious account of the canonization of the former, in *Archæologia*, vol. 9, p. 39-44.

“*Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury.*” P. 100, l. 19.]—The *Anglia Sacra* mentions this Prelate’s donation of a rich cope, of exquisite workmanship, and inestimable value, to the Church of *Ely*. It was considered the most costly of any in the kingdom. *William the Conqueror* removed this valuable present, and placed it among the treasures at *Winchester*.

These vestments were also called *Aurifrisia*. We may judge of their splendour, from the Abbots of the *Cistercian* Order being commanded, by the Pope, to send the best of them they could collect to adorn his quire: “For,” said the Pontiff, “*England* is our garden of pleasure and delight. Truly it hath inestimable treasures, and where much is, much may be taken.”³ They were transmitted to him, A. D. 1246.

Edward the Peaceable.” P. 100, l. 8 from the bottom.]—The character of this Prince may be given in a few words, if, in summing it up, we steer a mid course betwixt his enthusiastic admirers

¹ A Cope of green velvet, with figures in gold on the edge, &c. still remains at *Ely*; and one, in a very decayed state, is fixed up behind the altar at *Peterborough*. ² *Dodsworth’s Salisbury*, p. 17. ³ *Matt. Paris*.

admirers, and those writers who have intemperately discanted upon his weaknesses. His exterior piety and holiness obtained him the appellation of Saint. He was a timorous, well designing man, without any of those qualities which constitute a *great* monarch.

When, however, his name is mentioned, it ought always to be told, that we are indebted to this King, for forming the basis of our highly and justly prized common law.

Ingulphus has left us this anecdote of *Edgitha*, Consort to the *Confessor*: "I have often seen her, while I was yet a boy, when my father was at the King's Palace, and, as I came from school, when I have met her, she would examine me in my learning; and, from grammar, she would proceed to logic, concluding with me in the most subtile argument. Then, causing one of her attendant maids to present me with three or four pieces of money, I was dismissed, being sent to the larder, where I was sure to get some eatables."¹

"*Harold was killed.*" P. 101, l. 7.]—This monarch, the seventh of the Heptarchy, and the second of the name, slain at the battle of *Hastings*, was buried in the Monastery of the Holy Cross, at *Waltham*, founded by him. He was tall and graceful. As to his character, authors are divided, but impartial writers think he was too heavily accused; and that many of the vices, laid to his charge, belong rather to his family. *William of Malmesbury* seems to have forgotten, that he was much less culpable in that respect, than the man who possessed himself of his throne, when he informs us, "his greatest fault was his unbounded ambition."

"*William was crowned King, at Westminster, by Aldred.*" P. 101, l. 8.]—The Conqueror requested *Stigand* to place the Crown upon his head, which he refused, as, we are told, by *Hemingford* and others, because he considered him as a murderer and an usurper. This, it may be imagined, was not forgotten by the King. The Archbishop was suspended, and being deprived, by a Council at *Winchester*, died in prison there.

Dart says, of this Prelate, that "he lost his see, for not being a bigot to the Court of Rome; his liberty, for not being a traitor to his country; and his reputation, for not being a Monk."

The title of Conqueror was not applied to our first *Norman* King, according to Sir *Roger Owen*, till some time after, by *Edward III.* to avoid an inconvenience in his title; for there were three *Edwards*, before the Conquest; the *Confessor* being called *Edward III.* and the third *Edward*, afterward. Therefore, to avoid mistake, he caused himself to be writ *Edwardus post Conquest.*

"*He exercised the most tyrannical cruelties.*" P. 101, l. 13.]—This conduct of *William*, is the more reprehensible, as being in direct breach of his Coronation Oath, which the *English* exacted from him, in consequence of the horrid barbarities, and insupportable tyranny, they had groaned under, during the period that the *Danes* had possession of this country. A people whom all historians agree in characterising as savage, lascivious, gluttonous, great drinkers, and regardless of their oath. They were detested by the *English*, and their expulsion was celebrated by a festival, called *hœtîde*, a term of scorn and derision.²

Malmesbury tells us, that during the reign of the *Confessor*, the *English* had adopted the speech and manners of *Frenchmen* and *Normans*; and that the clergy and laity were sunk into

¹ Abb. Croyland.

² Speed's Chron.

into ignorance, indolence, and every kind of vice.¹ This lamentable state of the people will serve, in a great measure, to account for the extraordinary circumstance of their entire submission to the Duke of *Normandy*, immediately after the fall of *Harold*. The many subsequent insurrections of the *English*, to break whose turbulent spirit *William* was induced to exercise so despotic a sway, may also, perhaps, be ascribed to the same cause, viz. national degeneracy, which, though it may prepare an easy triumph to the warlike invader, is nevertheless very far from proving the securest basis on which to establish the permanent power of a Conqueror.

“*Edgar Etheling*.” P. 101, l. 22]—The reader will find the interesting events of this Prince's life, collected from various passages in history, and admirably arranged in “*Dr. Sayers's Disquisitions*,” (second edition, 1808, p. 271) who thus concludes the life of this extraordinary personage. “The character of *Edgar* cannot, perhaps, be very accurately collected from the scanty materials of his biography; it seems not, however, to have been distinguished either by very striking excellencies, or very glaring defects; the prepossessing title which he once obtained of the “*Darling of England*,” appears rather to have been conferred on him from a natural partiality to his race, than as a just tribute to his own desert; rather from an expectation of what he might be, than from any thing that he actually was. His courage was, undoubtedly, more prominent than his intellect; but although he might not be eminent, he certainly was not deficient in understanding. The purity of his honour, although otherwise apparently unsullied, must be confessed to have been in some degree stained by his appearing in arms more than once against *William*, to whom he had taken, though doubtless with reluctance, an oath of allegiance; from the warm attachment which *Edgar* discovered to *Robert*, as well as from several traits recorded in this narrative, we may not unreasonably conclude, that in his disposition and sentiments he bore much resemblance to that liberal and affectionate, but careless, impetuous, and capricious Prince; and on the whole, it is not very easy to determine, whether the clemency of three successive Kings, to whom *Edgar* was indebted for his life, arose most from the respect, the compassion, or the contempt with which they viewed him.”

This Prince died in *Scotland*, at a very advanced period of life,² in the year 1120.³

“*Declared for the King*.” P. 103, l. 8 from the bottom.]—Mr. *Lysons*, in his *Britannia*, says, “all our ancient historians seem to comprise the whole of these transactions, from the retreat of the *English* Nobility into the Island, to the Conqueror's final success, within the year 1071.⁴ The ancient Monastic History of *Ely*, preserved among the *Cotton MSS.* and a Register of the Abbey of *Peterborough*, both agree that it was in the seventh year of their holding the Island against the King, that he at length succeeded in gaining possession of it;” that is in the year 1074.

“*Augmented to 1000*.” P. 104, l. 14.]—After the King, by the advice of *Walter*, Bishop of *Hereford*, and others of his counsellors, had commanded all the wealth and treasures of the

¹ Hist. de Gest. Reg. Ang. lib. 3, p. 51.

² The *Spelman MSS.* in the possession of *John Patteson*, Esq. *Norwich*.

³ *Bryant's Genealogical Table*.

⁴ Vol. ii. part 1. p. 6.

the Church to be seized upon, and divided among his soldiers. The monks, dreading the consequences, appeared before the King and his council at *Warwick*, and offering him a thousand marks, humbly entreated him to accept them, and to restore them to their liberty, and to the repossession of their property. To raise this sum, the monks were obliged to dispose of a great part of their plate, which consisted of crosses, altars, shrines, chalices, patens, cups, gold and silver dishes, &c. an image of the Virgin *Mary*, sitting with her son upon a throne of gold, of very fine workmanship, and given to the Church by Abbot *Elsin*, besides images of the holy Virgins, of silver and gold, richly sculptured.¹

“*Is still visible.*” P. 104, notes, line 2.]—Mr. *Hicks*, at the end of vol. 1 of his *Treasaurus*, mentions a shield that was found at *Sutton*, in the Isle of *Ely*, A. D. 1694, which is conjectured to have belonged to some person who opposed *William the Conqueror*, when he invaded the Isle of *Ely*.

“*Normans in their room.*” P. 105, l. 4.]—*William* suffered scarcely one *Englishman* to hold any station of honour,² and to secure his power, every one to whom he gave tenures, was obliged to swear fealty to him; by which, all possessors of land were compelled to serve him in his wars, with horse and arms, to the value of their fees, or else to forfeit their estates.³ These tenants were divided into *Knights*, or *Milites*, and *Liberi*, or *Freemen*.—The tenants in military service were authorized to choose Juries, and to serve upon Juries themselves; they were Lords in their own Courts and Jurisdictions, as well as in the County and Hundred Court, to judge with equity, and execute justice, in the language, and after the *Norman* fashion. The Monks and Priests conducted the trials, and were the pleaders in those Courts.⁴

The Conqueror next enquired very strictly, what every person held in demesne lands, in ploughed fields, meadows, feeding woods, fishings, mills, commons, and rents; what men, and in what condition, knights, husbandmen, and bondmen, and workmen, were in every borough, town, manor, vill, or hamlet; what castle they had, and to whom they belonged; and what rents and services every person paid and performed. The answers to these enquiries constitute *Domesday Book*.⁵

Such tenures were, at the first, to be taken away at the will of the Lord,⁶ they were afterwards granted for a year, and then for life, and at length they became successive to the son;⁷ if more than one, the Lord sometimes divided the fee equally between them, in the manner of *Gavelkind*, till it became hereditary, and it passed to the daughters also, under the same conditions of fidelity and service, &c. Infants and women, not being fit for military service, their estates were in ward to the Lord, who provided for the service till the infant was made fit for it, or the women were married to a husband, by whom she might perform the service required. Hence the custom of the Lords having the wardship of the heir under age, at the death of his ancestor.⁸ Thus the Nobility, having the whole power under the King, kept the lower class of people in subjection, and the King could not impose any tax or subsidy without their consent, or their Representatives in Parliament.⁹ Those
great

¹ *Anglia Sacra.* ² *Selden Tit. Hon.* ³ *Leges Guliel. I.* ⁴ *Hollings.* ⁵ *Strutt's Horda.* ⁶ *Chauncy.* ⁷ *Spehn.*
Gloss. ⁸ *Brad. Gloss.* Hist. *Hartf.*

great persons who held immediately under the King *in capite*, were called *Barons*, or *Magnates*.¹ He that held under some *mesne* Lord, by knights service, was called a *Vivator*.²

"He died the latter end of the year 1072." P. 105, l. 16.]—In a MS. titled *Hist. Elien.* in the Cotton Library, (Claudius A. VIII.) Abbot *Thurstan's* death is said to have happened A. D. 1076.

"A Monk of Jumiege." P. 105, l. 15 from the bottom.]—*Monachum Gemesciensem*, or *Gemeticensem*; in *Anglia Sacra*.

"The new Abbot." P. 105, l. 9 from the bottom.]—As soon as *Theodwin* had accepted the Abbacy, he greatly enriched the Church, and gave to it several valuable ornaments, among which were, a beautiful snow-white *Albe*, and a silver and gold altar table, of excellent workmanship, in the centre of which was a throne, with the image of our Lord in gold, and figures all round, of silver richly gilt, and the whole encircled by a rich border of precious stones. At this period, the Church of *Ely* was considered one of the richest in the kingdom, and so it continued, till it was plundered of all its treasures by *Nigellus*.³

"Lanfranc." P. 105, l. 5 from the bottom.]—This Prelate was a native of *Pavia*, in *Italy*, the son of a lawyer, and originally of the profession himself. He afterwards went to *France*, became Professor of Theology at *Avranches*, defended the doctrine of corporal presence against *Berangarius* of *Angers*, and was consecrated Metropolitan of all *England*, in 1070, upon the deposition of *Stigand*. *William* the Conqueror, who placed him in that high situation, had the utmost confidence in his abilities, and appointed him sole Justiciary of all *England*, whenever he went to the Continent; but *Dart* informs us that he could not persuade the King to own the Papal authority. He died in 1089.

"William de Belfou." P. 106, l. 1.]—It appears most probable, that this was *William de Belfagus*, or *Galsagus*, Bishop of *Thetford*.

"Odo, Bishop of Bayeux." P. 106, l. 4 from the bottom.]—No portraits of this Bishop and Earl of *Kent* are known of, except the representation of him upon his broad seal, impressions of which are very rare; it may, therefore, be worth noticing, that *Ducarel* has given us an accurate copy of the latter, plate vii. "*Norman Antiquities*," where he is represented as an Earl, on a war horse, in armour, with a sword in his hand; and on the reverse, as a Bishop pronouncing the benediction.

"Great and powerful men." P. 108, l. 5.]—In the time of this Abbot, (says the "*Anglia Sacra*,") *William*, Earl *Warren*, died a miserable death, on account of certain towns which he unlawfully withheld from the Monks of *Ely*.

"Confined to his bed." P. 111, last line.]—The immediate dependants on the Abbot, and some of his confidential friends, availing themselves of his infirmity and weakness, committed

¹ Strutt.² Selden Tit. Hon.³ Anglia Sacra.

committed very great enormities; one of them whom the Abbot had brought with him, perceiving him incapable of resistance, seized upon some land, belonging to the Church, and occupied it as his own. Many others stole different things, which they afterwards pretended had been given them by the Abbot. These proceedings coming at length to the Abbot's knowledge, he summoned the Judges of the kingdom, to assist him in protecting and preserving the property of the Church; they corrected many of the abuses in the Treasury, and appointed the following yearly allowance to be made to the Monks, viz. "Seventy pounds to be annually given to them, towards the purchase of vestments; for their kitchen sixty pounds, and two hundred fat hogs; all the cheese and butter, except what belongs to the prior; every week, six measures (treys) of corn, and ten of malt; the present Church, with the burial ground belonging to the city; and every thing collected at the feast of St. Botolph; and if there should be a scarcity of wine, it shall be delivered only on a Sunday, but the common allowance of mead, &c. shall be regularly distributed.'

In an old Register of the Monastery at *Ely*, cap. 10, it is mentioned, that, during the time *Simeon* was Abbot, there was among the Monks, one named *Gocelin*, a very learned man, who translated the History of the Lives and Miracles of the Saints into *English*, and also the History of St. *Etheldred*, which begins *Christo Regi sit Gloria*. His death is thus recorded in the Obituary of St. *Augustine's* Monastery, at *Canterbury*: "*Idibus Maii obiit Gozelinus, Monachus et Sacerdos.*"²

"*Avarice and prodigality.*" P. 112, l. 11.]—According to the accounts of *Robert of Gloucester, Rufus*, in point of prodigality, was not worse than his father, who was crowned three times a year, and, at each time, made such expensive feasts, as impoverished the kingdom.³

"*Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury.*" P. 113, l. 2 from the bottom.]—He was born at *Augusta*, now *Aouste*, in *Piedmont*, and became Abbot of *Bee*; and, accompanying one of the Earls of *Chester* into this country, was advanced to the Primacy in 1093, after the King had kept the See vacant three years. He, as well as his predecessor, *Lanfranc*, had the spirit to oppose the Pope in several instances, particularly by compelling the Legate *Guido* to leave this country, whose residence here he considered as an usurpation. He died A. D. 1109.

The account of this Archbishop's promotion is related by *Eadmer*, a Monk of *Canterbury*, in the *Historia Novorum*, a very ancient historical composition of the *Norman* school. Dr. *Sayers* has translated this curious literary *Morceau*,⁴ which is well worthy of the readers perusal. *Eadmer* wrote the history of his own times, from the *Norman* Conquest to the twenty-second year of *Henry Ist.*

"*Station and character.*" P. 114, l. 3 from the bottom.]—The Abbot of St. *Alban's* usually sat alone at dinner, in the Great Hall, at a table by himself, elevated on fifteen steps. As the Monks ascended with the dishes, they stopped on a landing place, at every fifth step, and sung a short hymn. If a nobleman, or an ambassador, was his guest, he was seated near one of the ends of his table, not by the Abbot.⁵ "Gerard."

¹ Ang. Sac. vol. 1, p. 612. ² Ibid. ³ *Hearne*, p. 376. ⁴ "Disquisitions," p. 263. ⁵ *Antiq. Repert.* vol. 3, p. 61.

“*Gerard, Archbishop of York.*” P. 116, l. 3.]—The twenty-sixth of that See. He was nephew to *Walkling*, Bishop of *Winchester*, Chancellor to *William* the 1st and 2d, and advanced to *York*, from *Hereford*. He refused obedience to *Canterbury*, but submitted at the command of the Pope. His death was sudden, and at *Southwell*, 1108.¹

“*The three remaining bodies.*” P. 117, l. 12 from the bottom.]—After the body of St. *Etheldreda* had been reinterred, they opened the graves of St. *Sexburga*, and St. *Ermenilda*, which *Ethelwold* had caused to be cased in lead. They found the bodies quite decayed; the bones of *Sexburga* were wrapped in silk, and the dust laid in a separate cloth of fine linen. These had been placed, by *Ethelwold*, in two wooden shrines, and the whole enclosed in a stone monument. The remains of *Ermenilda* were in an open grave, beneath the pavement, without any covering. The body of St. *Withburga*, with the vestments, &c. were found quite perfect, and if we may credit the Monkish historian, to whom we are indebted for this extract, they were undecayed, and *her body appeared as fair as if she had been but just dead!* The wooden chest in which the bodies had been brought to *Ely*, was found, though nearly decayed by age; this was taken up, and re-interred.²

“*Thomas I. Archbishop of York.*” P. 119, l. 4.]—Being Chaplain to the Conqueror, a Norman by birth, very rich, and greatly instrumental in promoting *William's* enterprize against *England*, that Monarch placed him in the chair of *York*, although he was only a Canon of *Bayeux*. He resisted the claim of obedience, and accompanied the Metropolitan to *Rome*, for the decision of the Pope, who referred them to the King, and he gave it in favour of *Canterbury*, in the year 1070. This excellent Prelate died A. D. 1100.³

“*Robert, then Bishop of Lincoln.*” P. 120, l. 9.]—*Robert Bloet*, who was Chaplain to the Conqueror, and, afterwards, Chancellor to *Rufus*. He succeeded *Remigius* in 1092, and consecrated, finished, and enriched his Cathedral. He also added twenty-one Prebendaries to the same number which his predecessor established; and, upon his death, was succeeded by *Alexander*, in 1123.

“*Richard, Bishop of London.*” P. 123, l. 24.]—This was *Richard Beam*, or *Beamor*, sometimes called *Bearvis*, the successor of *Mauritius*. He greatly augmented the buildings of St. *Paul's*, at his own expence, and founded the Monastery of St. *Osyth*, in *Essex*. After holding the See nineteen years, he died A. D. 1127.⁴

“*Herbert, Bishop of Norwich.*” P. 123, l. 25.]—*Herbert Losinga* or *Losing*, Prior of the Monastery of *Fescamp*, in *Normandy*, and a great favourite of *William Rufus*, who brought him to *England*, made him his Chamberlain, and kept him in his Court. *Wever* tells us that he gave £1900 for the See of *Norwich*, for which, *Bale* says, he was named “*the kyn-delyng match of Simony.*” He also gave £1000 for the Abbacy of *Winchester*, for his Father. As a penance for these crimes, he built certain Churches and Monasteries. The See was removed by him from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, and he laid the foundation of his Cathedral there,

¹ Drake.² Anglia Sacra.³ Drake.⁴ Stowe's Chron.

there, A. D. 1096. Having perfected his Palace and the Monastery, in 1101, he placed sixty Monks in the latter, instead of Canons. He died *July 22, 1119.*¹

“*Thomas Elect of York.*” P. 123, l. 11 *from the bottom.*]—This Prelate was nephew to the former *Thomas*, son to *Sampson*, Bishop of *Worcester*, brother to *Richard*, Bishop of *Bayeux*, and Chaplain to *Henry I.* From the Provostship of *Beverley*, he succeeded *Mauritius* in the See of *London*; and, from thence, was translated to *York*. He, also, refused obedience to the See of *Canterbury*, as has been shown, and the anathema issued against him by *Anselm*, and recorded by *Eadmer*, may be seen in “*Drake’s York*,” from which these particulars are taken. His death happened Anno 1114.

“*Laurentius.*” P. 125, l. 19.]—This successor of *Augustin* in the See of *Canterbury*, and one of his fellow labourers, in the conversion of the *English*, was not so successful in *Scotland*, where, the *Saxon Chronicle* informs us, the inhabitants refused to hold communication with any one who differed from them in religious opinions. This Prelate died in 619.

“*Several members it consisted of.*” P. 126, l. 6.]—In 1380, there were only fifty-four Monks in the Monastery at *Gloucester*; for the government of which there were three Priors, two Cellarers, two Almoners, three Sacrists, two Precentors, and, altogether, two hundred officers and servants.²

“*To take a general view of the Convent.*” P. 126, l. 5.]—The following particulars, given by Dr. *Sayers*, respecting the plan, and arrangement of the different parts of a Monastery, in this country, for several centuries, may be an useful appendage to the account Mr. *Bentham* has given of the principal Officers of a Convent:—

The whole formed a quadrangle—the Conventual Church standing on the north or south side—the vestry, record-room, school-room, &c. extending from the south transept—the gate of entrance was opposite the Church, in general, with a locutory and keeping-room on one side of it, and the refectory on the other—the kitchens, bake-house, work-shops, and cellarer’s apartments, sometimes with crypts or cellars under them, occupied the west side. Strangers slept over the kitchen and offices; but the dormitory for the Monks was a building by itself, or over the lower rooms, and mostly to the west—the chapter-house, scriptorium, infirmary, library, guests’-hall, almonry, and prison, were not always included in the Monastery, and their situation varied much. The quadrangle was bounded internally by cloisters. The close, in which these buildings were situated, was walled round; and was entered by a large ornamented gate. The Abbot’s lodge, and Chapel, were at some little distance to the south-east.

The same writer, referring to the authority of *Mosheim*, further observes, that Monachism was first instituted in *Egypt*, about A. D. 305; in *Rome*, about 340; and *St. Martin of Tours*, soon after that, brought it into *France*. That, according to *Malmesbury*, *St. Patrick*, after converting the *Irish*, in 433, formed a Monastery at *Glastonbury*, of which he was Abbot. *Capgrave* and *Hospinian* make *Pelagius* the introducer of Monachism into *Britain*, who flourished

¹ *Blomefield.*

² *Storer’s Graphic Description of Cathedrals.*

flourished about the year 400. The *Nunnery at Folkstone*, founded by King *Eadbald*, A. D. 630, was the *earliest* in *England*.

“*Their Refection or Meals.*” P. 126, l. 11.]—Every Monk was separately seated, and served with his pittance, or portion of diet. On fish days they were allowed four soles, or two plaice, or eight herrings, or eight whittings, or two mackerel, or ten eggs, for their refection. They were enjoined silence, at meals, and obliged to listen to the Septimary, who was appointed, by the week, to read to them, from the Scriptures, during the time.¹

“*One common Dormitory.*” P. 126, l. 12.]—This general chamber for the Monks and Novices was also called the Dortor. Their beds consisted of a mat, hard pillow, and a blanket, or coverlid; but they were allowed to lie in their clothes, that they might be ready to arise and attend their devotions at all hours. Each slept in a separate chamber, or cell, which was close wainscotted, and had a window and desk to hold their books. No one was permitted to enter another’s cell. No woman was permitted, on any account, to enter the Dormitory; neither was any stranger permitted to see it, but with especial leave, and a lamp was kept burning in it all night. Here also perpetual silence was preserved, that each might employ himself in prayer or meditation. For the observance of these injunctions, the Sub-Prior, whose duty it was to superintend the Dormitory, and whose chamber was over or adjoining to it, made frequent and unexpected visits, calling at the door of each cell, to see that no one was absent. The same officer sat with them at meals, and said grace; saw that all the doors of the cellars, frater-house, and the cloisters were properly secured, after five o’clock, and kept the keys of them till five the next morning.²

“*Wax Candles and Tapers.*” P. 126, l. 2 from the bottom.]—The following is a translation of a curious ancient assize, regulating the weights and measures of tapers and candles used at *Canterbury*.³

TAPERS.—The Pascal Taper (representing *Christ*, the Chief of the Church, the Pillar of light, &c.) ought to contain 300 pounds of wax. The taper at the fonts 10 pounds. The Taper *super tractum* 1 pound. The tapers in the seven branches 50 pounds, the centre one 8 pounds. The processional ones on the Purification, 3 pounds each. That on the altar the same day, 1 pound. Those used daily in processions and masses, 2 pounds each.

	Length.	No. in Pound.
CANDLES, used for reading the lessons in the Choir, called Jubæ	10 Nails	16
— at Masses and Vigils	11	28
For the general service of the Church, called Ridereo	10	36
For Processions and Vigils of the dead, called Buettæ	8	80
For the use of the Infirmary	11	24
For the Prior’s chamber, in Winter	13	18

“*Granges and Manors near Ely.*” P. 127, l. 20.]—The Farm of *Tudbutsey*, formerly called *Tydbersey*, in the parish of *Holy Trinity*—*Schepey* or *Shippey*, formerly *Shepey*, in the same parish—*Brame*, now *Braham*, in the parish of *St. Mary*—*Norney* or *Northney Dairy*,

¹ *Battely’s Canterbury.*

² *Rites of Durham.*

³ *Battely—Supt. No. xix.*

Dairy, and *Quaney Dairy*, all belong now to the Dean and Chapter; and the last is held of them on lease by the Son of the *Ely* Historian, the present Vicar of *West Bradenham*. *Stuntney Manor* is the joint property of *Francis Bagge*, Esq. Chief Bailiff of the Isle, and his wife. *Thorney Manor*, in the parish of the *Holy Trinity*, is now freehold; and *Keton Manor*, in the same parish, belongs to the Dean and Chapter.¹

“*Also the Vineyard.*” P. 127, l. 3 from the bottom.]—Of the cultivation of vines, and the making of wines, in this country, we have very early accounts. *Camden* says, that *Probus*, the Roman Emperor, first gave the *Britons* permission to plant and cultivate vines, not only for their pleasure, but also for their use and profit: they had also wines of their own making, as had the *Saxons* in after times. Dr. *Pegge* says, that vineyards were first introduced here in the year 280.² *Bede* and *Malmesbury* inform us, that *Gloucestershire* was famous for its vineyards, and *Stow* adds, that vines were grown, and wines were made, at *Windsor Park*, as well as in other parts of *England*. He also tells us, from an old MS. roll in the Exchequer of Honour, at the Gatehouse of the Castle, “that in the time of *Richard the Second*, great plenty of vines grew in the little parke, part of the wine was spent in the King’s house, and some part sold to his profit; the tithes whereof were paid to the Abbot of *Waltham*, then Parson both of Old and New *Windsore*.”

Some Monasteries and Abbies had remarkable vineyards (which consisted of several acres, surrounded with walls that are yet entire), viz. *Rochester*, *St. Edmund’s Bury*, *Gloucester*, *Peterborough*, *Denby Abbey*, in *Derbyshire*; and most of the original vineyards mentioned, are found to have belonged to Abbies. In the time of *Henry III.*, a *Dolium*, or cask of the best wine, sold for 40s. and sometimes even for 20s. Bishop *Hamon* presented some of the wine and grapes, of his own growth at *Halling*, to *Edward II.* when at *Bockinfold*; and in some old leases of the Bishoprick, considerable quantities of blackberries are mentioned as delivered to the Bishop of *Rochester*, by his tenants, for the purpose of colouring the wine growing in his vineyard.³

It has been most learnedly contested, between the Rev. Dr. *Pegge*, and the Hon. *Daines Barrington*, “whether *England* could have any number of vineyards, as a common article of cultivation.” The first has adopted all the above, with many other particulars, in support of his opinion, that “*England* formerly produced wine from grapes.” While the latter Gentleman supposes, that much of our home made wines, mentioned in the old Chronicles, were made from currants, and asserts, that vines will not succeed in this country at the present day. In short, he observes, that “the controversy depends upon the signification of the word *Vinea*, as well as its derivatives,” which relates to other trees as well as vines, and is sometimes applied, even in wine countries, to a garden or orchard: and, he shews, that *Sir Henry Spelman*, *Sir Robt. Atkyns*, *Mr. Agard*, and even *Rapin* was of that opinion.⁴

“*Hawkston and Wicham.*” P. 128, l. 3.]—The former of these is about five miles south of *Cambridge*. The Dean and Chapter are Patrons of the Vicarage, and impropriators of the Great Tythes.⁵ They are also Patrons of the Vicarage of *Wicham*, about three miles west of *Ely*; but the Great Tythes are in Lay hands.⁶ “Given

¹ *Lyson’s Cambridgeshire*, p. 191.

² *Archæologia*, vol. i, p. 231.

³ *History and Antiquities of Rochester*, p. 118.

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. iii. ⁵ *Lyson’s Cambridgeshire*, p. 210. ⁶ *Ibid.* p. 292.

"*Given daily to the poor.*" P. 128, l. 8.]—The custom of relieving the poor, at religious houses, before the Reformation, *Ducarel* informs us, was in his time kept up at *Lambeth Palace*, where thirty poor persons are relieved by alms, called a *dole*, three times a week. Each receiving upwards of 2 lbs. of beef, a pitcher of broth, a half-quartern loaf, and two-pence in money. Thirty others are relieved with broth and broken victuals.

"*Rectory of Foxton.*" P. 128, l. 14.]—This village is about eight miles south of *Cambridge*. The Church, which appears to have been built about 1456, belongs to the Dean and Chapter; the Rectory is leased by them, and the Bishop presents to the Vicarage.¹

"*Scriptorium.*" P. 128, l. 20.]—Some part of the Cloister was often assigned for this purpose. The first annals of *Saxon* history were compiled in these *Scriptoria*. *Benedict Biscop* went five times to *Rome*, to purchase copies of books, (*Boethius*, &c. &c.) They were deposited in various Monasteries, and books from thence, by *Augustin* and *Theodore*, were in the Library at *Canterbury*. *Aldhelm's* letter, describing his studies there, by the help of such books, is a most curious fragment. The manner of writing music, before the invention of the present notes, and some of the old copies of books, may be seen in the Library at *Worcester Cathedral*, and other Collegiate Churches. Till the eleventh century musical notes were expressed only by letters of the alphabet, and till the fourteenth century, they were designated simply by large lozenge-shaped black dots, or points placed on different lines, and then first named *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, (*si* was added afterwards) without any distinction as to length of time. In the library at *Worcester* is *St. Matthew's Gospel*, set to music with this kind of notes. The *Scriptoria*, in many Cathedrals, as well as *Gloucester*, had long ranges of seats, one beyond another, for the copyists, so that a person standing at one end, the note or word being given out by him, it was copied out by all.²

It is greatly to be feared, that the art of obliterating the ink of ancient manuscripts, which was well understood formerly, was the means of depriving us of many very valuable works, of both *Greek* and *Latin* authors; for it is well known that the Monks erased many such works, to substitute legendary histories.

"*Sick and infirm.*" P. 129, l. 1.]—Especial care was taken of the sick Monks. The use of the baths, and of flesh was permitted them, and an officer to serve them.² When a Monk was taken seriously ill, he was conveyed, with all the furniture of his chamber in the Dormitory, to another in the infirmary, where he might have fire and attendance, no fire being allowed in the Dormitory. When he was pronounced irrecoverable, the Prior's chaplain attended him till his death. The barber of the house then uncovered him, put on his feet socks and boots, and wrapped him in his cowl and habit; he was then carried to the dead man's chamber, and remained there till night. The Chaplain locked the door of the chamber where he died, and carried the key to the Prior. That night he was again removed to a Chapel adjoining, to remain till eight o'clock in the morning. Two Monks, friends of, or allied to the deceased, were appointed to remain all night kneeling at the feet of the corpse, mourning for him; and the children of the Almshouse, kneeling in stalls, on each side, read the Psalms of *David*, till eight o'clock in the morning. Then the body was carried to the Chapter-house, where the dirge

¹ *Lyson's Cambridgeshire*, p. 196

² *Munimenta Antiqua*.

dirge and devotions were performed by the Prior and whole Convent, no one besides being permitted to attend. A chalice of wax was laid upon the breast of the corpse, and interred with it, in the centrygarth; his blue bed being held over him during the funeral, which was the barber's perquisite for his attendance, and for making the grave. The same ceremony precisely was observed at the death of a Prior.¹

"*Rectory of West Wrattling.*" P. 129, l. 6.]—The appropriation of this Church, which is about nine miles west of *Cambridge*, Mr. *Lysons* ascribes, originally, to Bishop *Longchamp*, and quotes *Wharton* for his authority. Mr. *Bentham* does not say upon what authority he makes *Nigellus* the appropriator of it, for the uses of the Infirmary.²

"*Hervey.*" P. 130, l. 1.]—In addition to the notices, respecting this Prelate, which Mr. *Bentham* has given, must be mentioned, the Causey, or Road, which he made through the fens from *Ely* to *Soham*; a work of no inconsiderable labour and expence at that time, and of the greatest importance, as opening a communication between the inhabitants of the surrounding country and the city, which, before, was accessible only by water.³

"*The King's Castle of Norwich.*" P. 131, l. 15.]—Mr. *Wilkins* has suggested it as probable, that upon the *Romans* deserting *Castor*, three miles north of *Norwich*, the fine commanding situation, upon which this Castle stands, attracted the attention of the *British*, and, after them, of the *Saxons*; and accordingly, this strong-hold, we find, was in the possession of *Anna*, the father of *Etheldreda*, in the year 642. Its connection, therefore, with the History of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of *Ely*, will render the following particulars respecting it interesting to our readers, and especially to such of them as make the Antiquities and Topography of this Country their study.

It was frequently in the possession of the *Danes*; and *Alfred*, whose royal seat it also was, improved it with brick and stone buildings, and gave it to his godson, *Goodrum*, King of the *Danes*, upon his conversion to Christianity, about 878. But when the kingdom of the *East Angles* again became subject to the *Saxon Kings*, the castle was possessed by them, and continued a royal residence till the time of *Edward the Martyr*. The town and castle were destroyed by *Swane*, in 1004, and remained in that deplorable state till 1017, when *Canute* conferred the government of *Norwich*, upon *Turkell*. In 1077, *William the Conqueror* made *Roger Bigod* Constable of the Castle; which family retained the office till the fifth of that name surrendered it to King *Edward III.* in 1225. It was granted to them again A. D. 1293, at which time the Sheriff of the County kept criminals in it, and that power was confirmed in the 14th of *Edward III.* But, it appears, from the record called *Testa de Nevil*, that *felons* were imprisoned here, so early as the time of *Henry I.*

The keep and the bridge are all that remain of this fortification. The extent of the former, from east to west, is 96 feet, 3 inches; from north to south, 92 feet, 10 inches. The height to the top of the merlons of the battlements, 69 feet, 6 inches. The height of the basement floor, about 24 feet. The principal entrance to this building was on the east side, and called *Bigod's tower*. We are sorry to add, that it is mutilated, and entirely hid from the sight, by the addition to the County Gaol, erected about 1793. The accurate pencil of Mr.

Wilkins,

¹ Rites of *Durham*.

² *Lysons*, 293.

³ *Leland's Collectanea*, vol. ii. p. 248.

Wilkins, has, however, rescued this fine specimen of early *Norman* workmanship from oblivion; and with the help of his views, plans, and details, those who are not able to visit this interesting pile, may form a correct idea of every part of it. The bridge, by which the keep is approached, is pronounced by Mr. *King* to be the most perfect *Saxon* arch now extant. It is a *Cima* of 40 feet, 3 inches, in diameter, and the largest arch, of *Saxon* workmanship, in the kingdom. The fee of the liberty of this Castle was granted by the Crown to the county of *Norfolk*, in 1805. The reader will find great information respecting this and similar remains of antiquity, in Mr. *King's* Account of Ancient Castles, and Mr. *Wilkins's* Essay, in *Archæologia*, vol. xii.

“*Sutton, Wichford, Wentworth.*” P. 134, l. 5.]—*Sutton*, formerly written *Suttune*, is five miles west of *Ely*. The Church is a beautiful pile, erected about A. D. 1370. Here is a charity-school, supported by the Dean and Chapter, to whom the great tythes belong, as well as the patronage of the Vicarage, which is consolidated with the Rectory of *Mepal*.¹

Wichford or *Witchford*, about three miles south-west of *Ely*, was the birth-place of Abbot *Thurstan*. The great tithes, and the advowson of the Vicarage, belong to the Dean and Chapter.²

Wentworth, formerly *Wenteworthe*, is four miles west of the city. Here the Monks had concealed very considerable treasures, with which they intended to purchase plate, &c. for the Church. The Conqueror, however, discovered and seized upon them; but, upon the remonstrances of *Theodwin*, whom he had fetched from *Normandy*, to succeed Abbot *Thurstan*, and, upon his refusal to accept the Abbacy, unless they were restored, the King returned them. The Dean and Chapter are patrons of this Rectory, and all the three above Manors are vested in that body,³ being part of the original endowments of the Monastery obtained in the time of *Brithnoth*.

“*My Manor of Barton.*” P. 134, l. 9.]—This Manor now belongs to the Bishop, together with the farm, which extends into the parishes of Holy Trinity and St. *Mary*. After the Civil Wars this farm was sold to *Richard Cromwell*, for £1289 19s. 8d.⁴

“*Hawkeston, Newton, Meldeburn, Meldreth, Swaffham.*” P. 134, l. 21.]—*Hawkeston* is about five miles south of *Cambridge*, on the *Royston* road. *Newton*, which is united to it, is seven miles north of *Royston*. *Meldeburn*, or *Melbourn*, is three miles north of *Royston*. The Manors, Rectories, and Patronage of the above Vicarages, belong to the Dean and Chapter. *Melreth*, or *Meldreth*, about nine miles south of *Cambridge*. The Manor, which belonged to the Prior, is supposed to be united to the Manor of *Berry*, in *Melburn*, and is now vested in the Dean and Chapter. The Bishop is patron of the Vicarage.⁵ *Swaffham Prior*, four miles west of *Newmarket*, contains the two parishes of St. *Mary* and St. *Cyric*. The Manor of *Swaffham Prior*, as well as the four preceding ones, became the property of the Monastery, through the bounty of *Brithnoth*, and continues in the Church of *Ely*. The benefices were united in 1667, and the presentation is alternate, in the Bishop and the Dean and Chapter. The impropriation is vested in the latter,⁶ and was granted, with *Swaffham Bulbeck*,

¹ *Lysons*, p. 260. ² *Ibid.* p. 293. ³ *Ibid.* p. 275. ⁴ *Ibid.* p. 191. ⁵ *Ibid.* p. 210. ⁶ *Ibid.* p. 262.

Bulbeck, and some others, by Queen *Elizabeth*, in exchange for what she took away from the Church.¹ Mr. *Lysons* says, that “*Henry VIII.* gave the Priory estate of *Swaffham Bulbeck* to the Bishop of *Ely*, in exchange for other lands, and that the impropriate Rectory and Advowson of the Vicarage are annexed to this estate.”²

“*In Suffolk, &c.*” P. 134, l. 21.]—Of the possessions here mentioned, one Manor with the Advowson of the Vicarage of *Winston*; the Manor and Advowson of *Melton*; and the Manor and Advowson of *Lakenheath*, now belong to the Dean and Chapter. The Manor and Advowson of *Bergham*, or *Barham*, were granted to *John Southwell*, Esq. by *Henry VIII.* 1546. The Advowson of *Sudburn* is in the Crown.³

“*Roger, Bishop of Salisbury.*” P. 137, l. 7.]—This Prelate was a most remarkable instance of the instability of power, and of the caprice of fortune. His birth and parentage are unknown; but, without the advantages of learning, he was amply endowed with great natural talents. Among the honours conferred upon him by *Henry the First*, he was advanced to the above See, A. D. 1102; appointed Treasurer and Justiciary of *England*, or Deputy for the King; who, at that time, used to administer justice in person; an office which continued till the erection of the Courts of King’s Bench and Common Pleas. This Prelate has been called by historians the great builder of Castles and Churches. His character, early established for liberality, magnanimity, fidelity, diligence, prudence, and integrity, was sullied, in the latter part of his life, by prevarication, meanness, and selfish ambition. King *Stephen’s* ingratitude and persecutions, and his own remorse for having ungratefully joined in raising that Monarch to the throne, hastened the death of this Bishop in Dec. 1139.⁴

“*William Corboil.*” P. 137, l. 9.]—Archbishop *Corboil*, or *Corboyl*, was Prior of *Chiche*, and elected to the See of *Canterbury*, A. D. 1123. He accepted a legantine commission, and encouraged the usurpation of King *Stephen*. He was too easily prevailed upon to forget the dignity of his station, and the obligation of his oaths;⁵ in consequence, it is said, he died of a broken heart, in the fifteenth year of his Pontificate, A. D. 1127.

“*Furniture of his Chapel.*” P. 139, l. 23.]—Besides his garments and horses, they carried away his best Albe, a rich gold Pall which *Ethelwold* gave to the Church, two other Albes and a Pall; two Stoles, an Albe, two Tunics, two Dalmatics, and two Copes, and a large gilt silver Censer, with silver chains, all given by Abbot *Alfwine*; a green Mitre, with a worked border, richly gilt, the gift of the Lady *Alfwara*; two massy silver vessels, a cloth of gold with relics, and many other valuable articles.⁶

“*Out of the Church Treasury.*” P. 139 l. 9 from the bottom.]—He took from the treasury, among other things, a large golden Chalice, two silver Basons, two silver Candlesticks, and two hundred and thirty-six marks from the shrine of St. *Etheldreda*.⁷

¹ See History, p. 194. ² Page 261. ³ Kirby’s *Suffolk*. ⁴ By comparing the figure upon the seal of Bishop *Joseline*, with the monumental effigies in *Salisbury Cathedral*, Mr. *Dodsworth* has proved that the monumental figure, which has hitherto been supposed to represent Bishop *Roger*, is Bishop *Joseline*: and, thus, the embarrassment of Mr. *Gough*, is cleared up, respecting “*De Ducibus, de nobilibus primordia duxit*,” part of the inscription upon the edge of the slab.—“*History of Salisbury Cathedral*,” p. 190. ⁵ *Henry’s Hist.* ⁶ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. i. p. 622. ⁷ *Ibid.*

"Sum of 200 marks." P. 140, l. 18 from the bottom.]—The Bishop's sureties for the repayment of this sum, and to whom he confirmed the Manor of *Hadstock*, were, *William*, the Archdeacon, in sixty marks; *Gocelin de Ely* forty marks; *Ernulph*, the Physician, ten marks; *Peter*, the Clerk, ten marks; *Alexander*, the Clerk, twenty marks; *Gilbert*, the Chaplain, ten marks; *Hubert*, the Clerk, five marks; and *William de Schelford* twenty marks.

To raise this money, the Bishop almost entirely stripped the shrine of *St. Etheldreda*, on which he had before laid great contributions, the silver he now took from it amounted in value to one hundred and twenty-four marks, besides which, and the silver and gold which he stripped from the table at the altar, valued at seventy marks, he took two silver images from the altars of the Virgin *Mary* and *St. John*, a large gold cross, used only on very solemn occasions, three small silver crosses, and a large silver cup.*

"Shrine of *St. Etheldreda*." P. 140, l. 16 from the bottom.]—Mr. *Bentham* has given a representation of this costly reliquary, plate XLVIII. figure 1, but no verbal description of it. The following, therefore, which he had discovered after the publication of his history, may be acceptable to the curious reader, as every trace of the original, and of all the other shrines, were entirely swept away.

"Near the east end of the Church is the shrine in which is inclosed the marble coffin, containing the body of the Holy Virgin *St. Etheldreda*, towards her proper altar, where she now remains entire and uncorrupted in her tomb, prepared for her, as we believe, by angelic hands, as *Bede*, the learned writer of the *English* history, informs us. The part of this shrine which faces the altar, is of silver, adorned with prominent figures, excellently gilt; round the glory (*circa majestatem*) are seven beryls and chrystals, two onyxes, and two *Alemandine* stones, and twenty-six pearls; on the crown of the glory are one amethyst, two cornelians, six pearls, and eight transparent stones; and on the four angles of the crown, four large chrystals; and in the circumference nine chrystals; and in the corner towards the south, is fixed an ornament of gold, with one topaz, three emeralds, and three sardines. In the crown of the upper image, are seven precious stones, and eleven pearls. There is also one pommel, which supports a crucifix of copper, well gilt, and adorned with twelve chrystals. The left side of the shrine is of silver, well gilt, adorned with sixteen figures in relief, fourscore and fourteen large chrystals, and with one hundred and forty-nine small chrystals and transparent stones. The east end of the shrine is also of silver, gilt in different parts, ornamented with images in relief, among which are two figures of lions, composed of chrystal, and set with thirty-two chrystals, three transparent stones, and eight emeralds, and seven middling nuts, (*modicis nuscis*) there is also one glory, which belongs to the frontal of the altar. In the south part are sixteen figures of silver, without gilding, and the under-moulding or border of silver gilt; in this compartment are twenty-six chrystals, and in this part is another round piece of copper, which also supports a crucifix of copper, well covered over with gold; and before the altar is a table of silver, gilt, and adorned with raised figures. This was made by the Abbot *Theodwyn*, of the money found at *Winteworth*, after the death of Abbot *Thurstan*, on which, round the glory, are two chalcedonies, and ten stones, between chrystals and beryls, and eight stones, and sixteen pearls are wanting, and round the

* *Anglia Sacra*.

the glory are four figures of angels of ivory ; and in the inmost silver border of this table are wanting twenty-eight stones. This table Bishop *Nigellus* afterwards broke, and also the Shrine of St. *Ethelreda*, at the instigation of those who were enemies to the peace and welfare of the Church, and took away all the gold and silver that was on them, and embezzled it.”¹

Rich and splendid as our Saint's Shrine may appear from this description, St. *Thomas's* Shrine, at *Canterbury*, far exceeded it, which, *Erasmus* tells us, when the cover was drawn up, appeared cased in gold, and sparkled with rare and precious jewells, of inestimable value, some of them as large as the egg of a goose. The Prior pointed them out with a wand, announcing their names, and value, and the donors of them. The chief of these were the gifts of monarchs. To this account, *Stowe* adds, that, upon a stone base, about five feet high, stood the wooden chest, within which was the iron one, enclosing the remains of the Archbishop. The wooden case was covered with plates of gold, damasked and embossed with wires of gold, garnished with broaches, images, angels, chains, precious stones, and orient pearls, which filled two chests, one of which, eight strong men could scarcely remove, when these valuables were seized upon by *Henry VIII.*

There were shrines or feretories of two kinds ; those which contained the whole body, and were carried in procession only on the anniversaries of the Saints, or on grand occasions ; and *feretra*, portable and made of wood, and covered with enamelled plates of metal, of various and small proportions, containing a single relic, or various ones.²

There is a curious representation, in *Battely's Canterbury*, of the altar of St. *Ethelbert*, behind which twelve others are ranged, round the walls of the presbytery or circular end of the Church, with the high altar of St. *Augustine* in the centre. Upon each of these, is a shrine inscribed with the name of some canonized person, to whom the altar is consecrated, and whose relics the shrine contained. It was copied from an ancient MS. in the Library of *Trinity Hall, Cambridge.*

“ *In the Year 1154.*” P. 140, l. 9 from the bottom.]—Under this date the following record appears, which was found in a copy of the History of this Church, belonging to the late Mr. *Masters*, the Historian of *Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, now in the Library of *Octavius Gilchrist, Esq.* by whom it was communicated :

Chesterton. Compositio. Oes Paroch : qui habent usu : Ignis in domo, tenentur ob vere unu : Denar : Vicar : de quo unus quadrans Collect : Dni Papæ debetur, alius quadrans Altari Sti. Petri in Ecclesia de Elye, alius quad. Cereo Paschali in dicta Ecclesia de Chesterton, et quartus circulo cereo pendente super Trabe : in Cancelllo cora : Sacramento Altaris, 1154 ; confirmed 1424. Bk. of Instrum : Reg : Off : pa : 49.

“ *Altar of the Holy Cross.*” P. 141, l. 16.]—*Nigellus*, notwithstanding his repeated demands upon the finances and ornaments of the Church, made several valuable presents to it, among which were an Albe, richly adorned with figures of birds and beasts, wonderfully embroidered with gold, an Amice, set with precious stones ; his own collar, a precious stone called Lama, and a Cope, called *Gloria Mundi*.³

“ *Geoffrey Ridel.*” P. 141, l. 17.]—When *Becket* was elected Archbishop of *Canterbury*, he

¹ *Bentham's MSS.*² *Sepulchral Monuments.*³ *Anglia Sacra.*

he conferred the Archdeaconry of that diocese upon *Ridel*, at the earnest request of *Henry II.* with whom he (*Ridel*) was a great favourite, and who subsequently became that Monarch's instrument, in the measures pursued against the haughty Primate. In 1169, the King sent *Ridel* as Ambassador to *France*, to solicit the *French* Court not to suffer *Becket* to reside in that kingdom, whither he had withdrawn himself out of *England*. He soon after was excommunicated by the Archbishop, who writing to the Chapter of *St. Paul's*, informs them, that upon the Feast of the Ascension, he would put under Ecclesiastical censure, *Geoffrey*, his Archdeacon. And in another letter, to the Bishop of *Hereford*, he says, he had publicly excommunicated his Archdeacon, *Geoffrey*, &c. and (with characteristic meekness of expression) calls him *Archdevil*, and a *Limb of Antichrist*.¹

"*Elections to different vacant Sees.*" P. 141, l. 7 from the bottom.]—There were at the time of *Ridel's* election, five Bishoprics vacant, and to which as many Archdeacons were nominated.²

Bishop *Ridel* gave to the Church, five rich Copes, of red silk, bound with gold lace, and adorned with golden flowers, one of the Copes having a circle of precious stones, set in silver; an Albe, starred with gold; a Mitre; and a noble Altar Cloth; he also redeemed many ornaments which had been forfeited by his predecessor; and granted and confirmed, by a charter, the sum of one hundred marks, to be annually paid to the Sacrist, from the treasury, to provide a wax taper, to be kept burning constantly before the high altar in the Church, for ever; and two marks, arising from lands in *Somersham* and *Stokkyngs*, towards finding provision for the Convent, and for an allowance of rye, and good beer, to be made on two days in the year.³

"*Richard, Prior of Dover.*" P. 141, l. 6 from the bottom.]—Who succeeded Archbishop *Becket*, after the See had been vacant above three years, and died A. D. 1184, has left us upon record, in his letters to the Bishops of *Ely*, *Winchester*, and *Norwich*, the state of the Clergy near the close of the 12th century. He writes, "If a Jew, or the meanest laic, be murdered, the murderer is presently hanged for it; but if a Priest, or any clergyman, of whatever rank, be murdered, the murderer is only excommunicated. By this means it comes to pass, that the stealing of a goat or a sheep, is punished in a heavier manner than the murder of a Priest; yet this, and what is still more insupportable, is but what we have deserved by our ambition, usurping an authority which no ways belonged to us; for by that accursed jurisdiction which we have so presumptuously assumed, we have provoked God and the King, and have opened a safe way to the laity to wreck their malice upon the Clergy. Thus, a very learned and worthy Priest was lately murdered in *Winchester*, by *William Frecher* and his wife, and they do not deny the fact; but the murderer is gone to *Rome*, and makes no doubt but, by prostituting his wife, who is a beautiful woman, he shall not only obtain absolution at the Court of *Rome*, but he will be well paid for his journey thither."⁴

At a Council, held by this Archbishop in 1175, it was commanded, that no one above the rank of a Sub-deacon should marry. That the sons of the Clergy should not succeed their fathers, in the same churches. That the clergy who wore long hair, should be cropped; and churchmen

¹ *Battely's Appendix to Somners, &c.* ² *Nichols's Royal Wills.* ³ *Anglia Sacra*, v. 1, p. 631.

⁴ *Innet's History of the English Church.*

churchmen were forbidden to frequent public houses, to bear civil offices, to take farms, to carry arms, &c. &c. This Prelate appears to have been of a mild temper, innocent life, and moderate principles. He sat in the See of *Canterbury* nearly eleven years.¹

"*Becket.*" P. 142, l. 17.]—He was the thirty-ninth Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the son of a merchant. He received the first rudiments of education in the Abbey of *Merton*, in *Surrey*, which he afterwards perfected at *Oxford*, *Paris*, and *Bologna*. By the advice of his predecessor and patron, *Theobald*, *Henry* made him preceptor to his son, and Chancellor of *England*; but his determined support of the Clergy, in direct opposition to the King, was the cause of his banishment, with all his family, for seven years; and although he was permitted to return to his See, at the end of that time, he ceased not to thwart the wishes of *Henry*, till the catastrophe of his death, which took place Dec. 29, 1170.²

The reader may form some idea of the estimation that either this Prelate, or the cause which he espoused, was held in, and also the state of religion in this country, at that time, by the following receipts, at the Cathedral of *Canterbury*:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
For one year, at the Bishop's Altar	832	13	3	At the Virgin's	63	5	6	At the Altar of the Deity	3	2	6
For another year, ditto	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-	Ditto	-	-	-
	954	6	3		4	1	8		0	0	0

While we admit the great abilities, undaunted courage, and invincible constancy in the execution of his designs, displayed by this Primate, we must not conceal the pernicious tendency of his schemes to subject his King and country to a foreign jurisdiction; his vanity, artfulness, obstinacy, and implacability, and his inexcusable ingratitude to his royal benefactor.

It is a curious fact, that canonization, by which this Prelate was rendered particularly famous, originated in *Pagan Rome*, in the deification of the Emperors.³ *Suibert* was the first Christian Saint, canonized by *Leo III.* in the ninth century.⁴

"*At the Abby of Pipewell.*" P. 143, l. 13.]—This Council was held for the purpose of leaving the affairs of the Church in a state of tranquillity, previous to the King's expedition to the Holy Land, by appointing *Geoffry de Lucy* to the See of *Winchester*, *Richard*, Archdeacon of *Ely*, to *Lincoln*, *William Longchamp* to *Ely*, *Hubert Fitz-Walter*, Dean of *York*, to *Salisbury*, and his brother *Geoffry* to *York*.

"*And inthroned.*" P. 143, l. 13.]—Of this ceremony, at which there were a great many Prelates, and others of the Nobility present, it has been said,

Prævisis aliis, *Elyensia* festa videre;
Est quasi prævisa nocte videre diem.⁵

"*Protector of the Realm.*" P. 143, l. 17.]—When *Longchamp* went to *York*, as Regent, to punish the citizens for their barbarous massacre of the *Jews*, he delivered the High Sheriff over

¹ *Henry's Hist. Great Brit.* ² Mr. Strutt has given us twenty-one passages from this Primate's life, upon seven plates, engraved in aqua tinto, in a Supplement to his "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities." The originals are in the *British Museum*, and belonged to Queen *Mary*, they appear to have been made at the commencement of the fourteenth century, and are extremely curious. ³ For the *Roman* ceremony of Deification see "Sepulchral Monuments," Introduction, p. xxii. ⁴ *Basnage, Histoire des Eglises reform.* ⁵ *Anglia Sacra*, v. 1, p. 632.

over to the custody of his brother, *Osbert de Longchamp*, and then began to repair the Castle in the south-east corner of the city, called, in old deeds relating to that city, *vetus ballium*, or *old baile*.¹

Hoveden says, that *Longchamp* was so enraged with the Clergy at *York*, for not receiving him with the honours due to an Apostolical Legate, with processions, &c. &c. that he laid the whole Church under an interdict, and kept it on till such time as the bells of the Cathedral were taken down to the ground, and the Canons, Vicars, and other Ecclesiastics came in a humble manner, and made submission at his feet.²

Longchamp's associate in the Regency was *Giraldus de Barri*, or, as he is more frequently called, *Giraldus Cambrensis*, the *Welch* Historian, of whose fidelity the King had so high an opinion, that, on his departure for the Holy Land, the entire government of *Wales* was entrusted to him.³

“*Constituted him Legate.*” *P. 143, l. 19.*]—In 1191, *Robert Fitzralph*, appointed to the See of *Worcester*, obtained a mandate from Pope *Clement*, that he might be consecrated by *Longchamp*, his Legate, at *Westminster*; but the Monks of *Canterbury* insisted on the performance of this solemnity in their Church, and he was accordingly consecrated there by the Legate, *May 5, 1191*.⁴

“*His vigorous proceedings against Geoffry.*” *P. 143, l. 9 from the bottom.*]—Writers differ, respecting the merits of this Prelate, and the conduct of the Chancellor and others towards him. One ascribes his imprisonment at *Dover* to a spirit of oppression, and a desire, on the part of the Chancellor, to retain the estates and revenues of the See of *York*, which he had seized upon, and accuses him of fraudulently obtaining a promise, from the Countess of *Boulogne*, that the Archbishop should not be suffered to quit *France*.⁵ Another ascribes the behaviour of King *John* towards him to the strenuous opposition which the Prelate made against his exactions on the people.⁶ A third informs us, that *Geoffry* ended his days with honour, after seven years' banishment for exerting himself in behalf of the liberties of the Church, and the execution of justice;⁷ whilst a fourth imputes the long and violent contests betwixt *Geoffry*, his brother the King, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Clergy of his own Cathedral, to the effects of *Geoffry's* clerical pride and passion. He adds, however, that Pope *Celestine* superseded him, on account of his opposition to the vexatious appeals to *Rome*, and his endeavours to prevent them; although the avowed reasons were the neglect of the duties of his sacred function, and spending his time in hawking and hunting.⁸

This Prelate died at *Grosmont*, in *Normandy*, 1212, after he had sat in the See of *York* more than twenty-one years. *Giraldus Cambrensis* has given his life at large in *Anglia Sacra*;⁹ and in *Bene't College Library, Cambridge*, there is a MS. in octavo, finely written, and illuminated, entitled “*De Vita et persecutiones Galfridi Eboracensis Episcopi.*”

“*His heart being brought to Ely.*” *P. 144, l. 14.*]—The custom of interring the heart, bowels, &c. of the deceased, in separate places, seems to be of remote origin. The bowels, tongue,

¹ *Drake's York.* ² *Ibid.* p. 97. ³ *Hoare's Giraldus.* ⁴ *Green's Worcester*, vol. 1, p. 284. ⁵ *Giraldus Cambrensis.*
⁶ *Pol. Virg.* ⁷ *M. Paris.* ⁸ *Henry's Hist. of Eng.* v. 3, p. 304. ⁹ *Drake.*

tongue, heart, eyes, and brains of *Henry I.* were buried together, at *Rouen*, separate from the body. And, in the Conventual Churches abroad, the walls are covered with sumptuous memorials of the several hearts, sent from different countries, and deposited under them.—Mr. *Gough* has collected upwards of eighty instances of this kind of interment; among which the following, on account of its loyalty, must not be passed over in silence:—*Arthur*, Lord *Capel*, beheaded in 1643, ordered his heart to be preserved, and kept at *Hadham*, till his royal master was buried with due honours, and then to be laid at his master's feet.¹

The bequeathing of his heart to his Cathedral, was no doubt intended by Bishop *Longchamp*, as a proof of his affection and partiality for the Church over which he had presided; and to which he had given, in his life time, a silk albe, and a cowl set with precious stones; three large carpets; ten palls and curtains; four copes; three pictures; a gold cross, with relics; a silver embroidered case for the pyx; oil of *St. Demetrius*, and of the *Holy Sepulchre*; two silver vessels and a chrystalline pyx; two ivory caskets, with a tooth of *St. Peter*; five large silver crosses, and two smaller ones used in processions; one large chalice, richly gilt; three small plain ones of silver; besides other treasures of immense value. He appropriated the Church of *Wrattyng* to the relief of the sick, and assigned ten marks to be annually paid towards maintaining the hospitality of the Church. He also commanded a large sheaf of corn to be paid every year from several of his manors for every acre of land, to find three large and handsome wax tapers, to be kept constantly and for ever burning in the Church, viz. two before the shrine of *St. Etheldreda*, and the third in the choir, before the altar of *St. Paul*; besides which he left provision for a certain quantity of corn, to be annually given to the poor, on the day of his anniversary.²

“*Was the effect of envy and popular misconstruction.*” P. 144, l. 19.]—A writer, since the time of Mr. *Bentham*, who has taken great pains to investigate the character of Bishop *Longchamp*, states, that the kingdom suffered greatly under his rapacity, while King *Richard* was in the Holy Land. He accuses him of a spirit of aggrandizement and inordinate ambition—speaks of his persecution of Archbishop *Geoffry*, and *Hugh*, Bishop of *Durham*—of his partial distribution of civil and ecclesiastical preferments—his ostentatious and kingly appearance in public, and of his expensive entertainments; and adds that, in consequence of a representation of these things being made to the King, certain Nobles were appointed as a commission, under whose direction the Chancellor was to act, but they, through fear of him, dare not disclose their commission.³

“*Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury.*” P. 144, l. 5 from the bottom.]—*Hubert Walter*, of *West Dereham*, in *Norfolk*. He was advanced to the Primacy from *Salisbury*, and filled the offices of Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice, with great ability and integrity. He was not sufficiently submissive to the Pope, nor friendly to the Monks, and for that reason, perhaps, *Giraldus Cambrensis* accuses him of a want of learning. He died in 1205.

“*Excommunication of King John.*” P. 144, l. 3 from the bottom.]—When *John*, awed by a tumultuous assembly of the Barons, promised them a confirmation of the liberties granted to

¹ Sepulchral Monuments, vol. iii. p. lxxii.—xc.

² Anglia Sacra, vol. 1, p. 633.

³ Henry's Hist. v. 3, p. 144, &c.

to their ancestors by *Henry I. Eustachius*, with the Archbishop of *York*, and the Earl of *Pembroke*, became sureties for the King's performance of his promise, and which by the King's endeavouring to elude, ended in the celebrated conference at *Runnimede*.¹

"*Putting the Realm under an Interdict.*" P. 144, l. 3 from the bottom.]—In vain did King *John* endeavour to prevent *Eustachius*, *William*, Bishop of *London*, and *Mauger*, Bishop of *Worcester*, from publishing the Interdict, by the most dreadful threats, the confiscation of their revenues, and the outlawry of their persons. In vain were the same measures adopted, against all the Clergy, throughout the kingdom; all was dismay and confusion. Still, however, the sentence of excommunication, against the King, was not openly divulged, through the fear of his indignation, till *Hubert de Burgh*, the brother of our Bishop, and Chief Justice of *England*, mentioned it, while he was sitting in the Court, at *Westminster*, and declared that he did not think it lawful to act any longer in the King's name, for which he was thrown into prison, where he died.²

"*The Patronage of the Abbey of Thorney.*" P. 145, l. 3.]—Whatever remuneration the Bishop of *Ely*, and the other Prelates, might receive, upon their return, it appears that they were dissatisfied with the neglect which *Nicholas*, the Legate, shewed towards the Papal party, and with his partial distribution of preferments amongst his own friends, and those of the King. Twenty-seven thousand pounds were distributed among the Archbishop and Monks of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *Hereford*, *Ely*, *London*, and *Bath*, but innumerable other sufferers, in this contest, never received the least reparation.³

"*Died at Reading.*" P. 145, l. 3.]—This Bishop appears to have been a learned, as well as a very religious man, and one whose counsel and advice had great weight in all ecclesiastical concerns, vide *Anglia Sacra*, vol 2, p. 518, where his opinion is given with regard to the establishment of Suffragan Bishops in *Wales*.

In a dispute between the Bishop of *St. David's* and the Archdeacon of *Brecknock*, *Eustachius* was appointed arbitrator, but he being beyond the Seas, with the King and the Archbishop of *York*, this controversy, (the nature and termination of which are inserted in the *Anglia Sacra*) remained for a long time undecided.

"*Plate and Ornaments.*" P. 145, l. 8.]—Among the ornaments given by this Bishop to the Church, were three mitres, a large golden chalice, and a golden case for the pyx, four silver cups, two silver basons, a silver censer (*turribulum*) and many valuable relics; he also discharged the Church of *Ely* from *Le Rome Acre*.⁴

"*Steuchworth and Melreth.*" P. 145, l. 9.]—The Manor of *Steuchworth* or *Stechworth* was originally given to the Convent at *Ely*, by *Oswy*, and granted by *Henry VIII.* at the Reformation, to Sir *Edward North*. Mr. *Eaton* is now the impropriator, and patron of the Vicarage. The village is about four miles south of *Newmarket*.⁵ For *Melreth*, see Note, page 66.

"Two

¹ *Henry's Great Britain*.
instead of *Hubert de Burgh*.

² *Ibid.* vol. 3, p. 213; who has by mistake said that *Geoffry*, the Archdeacon, was the Judge,
³ *M. Paris*.

⁴ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 634.

⁵ *Lysons*, p. 257.

"Two marks and a half for his Anniversary." *P* 145, *l.* 11.]—Anniversaries, donations, octaves, month's-mind, or annual return of the day on which the person died, originated in the *Roman Inferiæ*, or sacrifices to the infernal Gods. The tombs were decked with flowers, particularly roses and lillies, with fillets or bandeaux of wool. The primitive Christians reprobated, and afterwards adopted, these customs. The garland hung up in our village Churches, after the funeral of a young woman, and the enclosure round graves in the *Welch* Church-yards, is supposed to originate in the above Pagan rite. The custom of celebrating the funerals of eminent persons, after their interment, continued many years after the Reformation.¹

Anniversaries are also called *annales* or donations, for one or more years, to religious houses, or the poor, for the good of the soul of the deceased.² *Walter*, the Abbot of *Westminster*, assigned the manor of *Paddington*, in 1191, for the celebration of his anniversary, the overplus to be distributed to the poor. Manchets, cracknells, and wafers, with a gallon of wine, to be provided by the Almoner for each Friar. Three good pittances or doles, with good ale in abundance, at every table, and in the presence of the whole brotherhood. The Cellarer to find beer, as at all usual feasts or anniversaries, in the great tankard of twenty-five quarts. Also to provide most honourably, and in all abundance, bread, wine, beer, and two dishes for the guests that dine in the refectory, and to make ample provision for guests of higher rank, who sit at the upper table, under the bell. Cheese, that day, to be served to both. All comers to be found in meat, drink, hay, and provender of all sorts in abundance, from the hour when the memorial of the anniversary is read, to the end of the following day; and no one, either on foot or horseback, during that time, to be denied admittance at the gate. Extra allowance to be made also to the Nuns of *Kilburne*, of bread, wine, and provisions.³

Mynnyng or *Mynding Days*, *Thirtieth Day* or *Month's Mind*, *Year's Mind*, upon which days, obits, dirges, or some office or obsequies, were said for the souls of the deceased. Hence is derived the expression of having a month's mind, when a person has a longing desire for any thing. Besides the general prayers, a mass was daily said for the deceased, and all benefactors, at seven in the morning. They were prayed for daily by name, openly, in the Chapter House, with *placebo* and dirge solemnly sung, with ringing on the eve of the anniversary. Provision was made by the deceased, where their circumstances would permit it, that a number of lighted torches, of three pounds weight each, should be held by poor men, standing around the corpse and hearse, to whom were given bread and meat; which were also distributed among those who came to the parish Church. At *Richard de Gravesand's* funeral, who died Bishop of *London*, A. D. 1303, twelve hundred pounds weight and a half of waxen tapers were employed.⁴

The Historian *Fabian* ordered "four tapers of 3lb. evry pece to burne about his corps and herse: to be held by four poore men; who, if wedded, were to be paid 4*d.* each; if unmarried, 3*d.* each." He also ordered "cheese, competent brede, ale beffe and moton, and rost rybbys of beffe for all comers. Also 24 peces of beffe and moton, and 24 treen platers, and 24 treen sponys, should be provided, all which, with 24 pence of silver, should be given to 24 poor persons." If his month's mind fell in Lent, or on a fish day, salt-fish or stock-fish, unwatered and unsodden, was to be substituted for the meat. That

¹ Sepulchral Monuments, Introduction, p. xix.—clxix.

² Du Fresne.

³ Archæologia, vol. xv.

⁴ Dugdale.

That his "knyll be rongyn of the guyse of *London*. That 12 of the porest manys children, after masse, &c. is endid, shoud knel about his grave, and say for his soul, and all cristen soules, '*De Profundis*,' as many of them as can, and the residue to say a '*Pater Noster*' and '*Ave*' only; to that childe that beginneth '*De Profundis*,' and saith the preres 2d. to everyche of the other, 1d.¹

"*Robert of York*." P. 145, l. 14.]—During the time this Bishop held the See, a number of livings became vacant by the death of *Stephen de Ridel*, cousin to the late Bishop of that name; all which *Robert* kept to himself, as long as he retained the Bishopric.²

"*Abbot of Fountains*." P. 145, l. 5 from the bottom.]—*John de Fontibus* was nominated to this Bishopric, by *Pandulphus*, the Legate from *Rome*, and *Stephen Langton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by desire of the Pope.

On the death of *Fitzgerald*, Bishop of *St. David's*, the Monks elected *Giraldus de Barri*, who was his nephew, to succeed him; but the Archdeacon, conceiving the election too hastily made, would not consent to it. King *Henry*, irritated at his conduct, summoned a council, and submitting the case to the Bishops of *Ely* and *Worcester*, desired them to recommend a proper person; they unanimously proposed *Giraldus*; but the King remarking, that the election of so powerful a man might lessen the dignity of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Giraldus* himself being unwilling to assume the office, they appointed *Peter de Leis*, Prior of *Wenlock* Monastery, in *Shropshire*, who was consecrated accordingly.³

"*Several rich Vestments and Ornaments*." P. 146, l. 3.]—They consisted of a rich cope, two mitres, four albes, a silver crosier, and two silver basons.⁴

"*Was buried before the High Altar*." P. 146, l. 5.]—The Rev. *W. Cole*, in his *Memoranda*, says, he witnessed the following circumstance: When the choir was removed into the Presbytery, the stone coffin of this Bishop was discovered just under the pavement of the old choir. It was covered with a single slab; the skeleton was entire; the robes were not so much decayed as might be expected from the time they had been in the grave. An oaken crosier, or pastoral staff, gilt and painted, lay on his left hand, which was quite sound, and an earthen vessel was placed at his feet, which it is supposed contained his bowels, when he was embalmed. A man at *Cambridge* had a large ring, with a stone in it, which he took out of the coffin.

"*Who was consecrated*." P. 146, l. 6 from the bottom.]—This solemnity took place at *Canterbury*. He was elected Bishop, in compliance with an engagement which the Pope had made to seven of the Monks.⁵

Reynold Marshall sells to *Hugh*, Bishop of *Ely*, his fishery of *Bremested*, in the parish of *Feltwell*, which he held of him, for three marks and an half.⁶

Hugh, Bishop of *Ely*, was summoned, by the Pope's authority, to pay 2080 marks to certain merchants, or to suffer excommunication.⁷ "A generous

¹ *Fabian's Chron.* new edit. Pref. ² *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 634. ³ *Ibid.* vol. 2, p. 560. ⁴ *Ibid.* vol. 1, p. 635.
⁵ *Ibid.* ⁶ *Masters*. ⁷ *Vet. MS.* sine date, *Masters*.

"*A generous Benefactor.*" P. 147, l. 5.]—He gave, to the Monastery, the parish Church of *St. Mary*, and caused *William de Leytune*, who was then Sacrist, to be put in possession of it; he appropriated the Church of *Wyntworth* to the Cathedral, from whence ten marks were to be annually paid by the Sacrist towards the reparation of the bridge and roads at *Soham*, and the remainder to be paid for the support of the new Church.¹ The same writer says, that the expence of the Presbytery was £5400, 18s. 8d. a sum more than equal to £100,000 at the present day, allowing for the increased value of labour and materials.

"*Reliques of St. Alban.*" P. 148, l. 21.]—The *British* Proto-Martyr was born about A. D. 250, at *Verulam*, near *St. Alban's*. He was descended from a powerful Pagan family, and first became a Christian after his return from *Rome*. *Offa* built a Monastery to his honour in the year 793, and the Abbey Church, yet standing, was purchased at the Suppression, by an individual of the name of *Hamp*, for £400, and converted into a parish Church. His remains were discovered in the same, in 1257. This person is sometimes confounded with *St. Alban*, at *Burano*, near *Venice*, and with *St. Alban*, of *Mentz*, an *African* Bishop.

"*His Monument was a raised one of grey marble.*" P. 148, l. 22.]—Mr. *Gough* gives the following additional description of this monument, at the same time observing, the plate given by Mr. *Bentham*, is not a faithful representation of it.² "Of the figures on the right side, the King, holding in his right hand a ragged staff, in his left a globe, treading on a serpent, probably refers to *Henry III.* The Abbot, or rather the Bishop, holding in his right hand a rich flowered cross, in his left a Church, to *Northwold* himself when Abbot here;³ as also the figure of the Monk broken in the middle, but having under his back, at the bottom of his arch, a twisted cockatrice; the Bishop's right foot treads on a lion looking up, and his left on the breast of a dragon, whose head is defaced. The three figures on the left side represent *St. Etheldreda*, in three different characters; as Abbess, holding in her left hand a Church, in her right a crosier; as Queen, crowned, her left hand on her breast, her right holding up her robe; and as a Nun, her left hand holding up her robe, in her right a globe. I shall only add, that the pillars of the niche (which Mr. *Bentham* calls, I think improperly, a stall), are of richer and more *Grecian* work than usual, and that over the head of the King, at the right side, one sees a building, alluding to the magnificent Presbytery here, begun by this Prelate 1235, and finished two years before his death."⁴

"*His Effigies curiously carved.*" P. 148, l. 22.]—The custom of placing, upon tombs, the figures of those enclosed in them, carved in relief, is, according to *Le Noir*, in reference to *French* Monuments, to be assigned to no earlier date than the twelfth century; and the correctness of this assertion, he considers, to be the more strongly established by the agreement of all writers in stating, that "the riches of tombs, in the early period of the (*French*) monarchy, consisted of the treasure which they contained in their interior, whilst outwardly they presented an appearance of the greatest simplicity: a deception adopted to elude the rapacity of the violators of sepulture, who were then so numerous, that Kings were obliged to make special laws for their suppression."

Some altar tombs have been examined in this country, and were found to be quite solid.

One

¹ *Anglia Sacra*, v. 1, p. 635.

² *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. 1, p. 46.

³ i. e. *Edmundsbury*.

⁴ This Effigy is now correctly engraved by Mr. *Stothard*.

One of our oldest sepulchral effigies, whose history we can depend upon, is the figure of *Ailwin*, Alderman of all *England*, and the founder of *Ramsey Abbey*, in 969.¹ It is habited in a kind of mantle, buskins, and pileus, the right hand holds two keys and a rugged staff, the left lies on the breast; above the top of the *Gothic* arch, over the figure, is a representation of two angels carrying away his soul, as it rises from the tomb.²

The effigies, which are laid upon tombs, are formed of copper, brass, marble, alabaster, and wood; many of them are richly gilt, enamelled, coloured, and most expensively decorated; and these have been found to correspond exactly with the originals in the tombs. Indeed we know that, a mould being taken from the face of the deceased, a figure was formed and dressed to resemble the person as closely as possible; which, after being carried exposed in the funeral procession, and remaining on the bier for a time, served as a model for the sculptor to work from; and, of these figures, there are some remain in *Westminster Abbey*, under the appellation of the "ragged regiment."³ A similar figure will be found of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the print of her funeral procession, published by the Society of Antiquaries.⁴

Contemplating, therefore, these effigies as portraits of our eminent characters, and as illustrations of the history, manners, habits, and arts of various periods, they become extremely interesting; and our obligations are great to the late learned and indefatigable Author of "*Sepulchral Monuments*," who, at such immense expence and labour, has rescued so many of these valuable remains from oblivion, which were executed from the *Norman Conquest* to the reign of *Henry VIII.* It is greatly to be lamented, that this work can only be found in the libraries of the most opulent. But Mr. *C. A. Stothard*, jun. is now engraving and publishing, in numbers, the most interesting "*Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, executed by the sculptor*," within the above period. The accuracy and beauty of this volume with the accompanying details, and letter-press, will constitute it, when finished, one of the most splendid, useful, and interesting works of the present century.⁵

"*William de Kilkenny.*" P. 148, l. 8 from the bottom.]—He is called, in the *Anglia Sacra*, *Kirkenny*. In a charter granted by *Henry III.* Citizen of *York*, he is styled *Willelmus de Kylkenny Archid. Covent.* *Matthew Paris* says, he was appointed Chancellor to the King in 1240; and that he was elected to the Bishoprick of *Ely*, after the feast of *St. Edward*, in the same year, and was consecrated in 1255, at which time he resigned the Chancellorship.

Henry de Kilkenny, *Robert of Balsham*, and *Guy de Castle Bernard*, Executors of *William de Kilkenny*, Bishop of *Ely*, gave a receipt to *Hugh*, Bishop in 1258, for £110 sterling, in part of £1760 due to them.

William de Ponton and *Adam de Clerkiston*, Proctors for *Henry de Kilkenny*, £55 sterling, in part of £90, received of the Prior and Canons of *Ely*, due to him and the other Executors of *William Kilkenny*, 1275.⁶

"*Boniface.*" P. 148, l. 5 from the bottom.]—This Archbishop was uncle to Queen *Eleanor*, and

¹ See this History, vol. 1, p. 28, 89.

² Sepulchral Monuments, vol. 1, p. xcii.

³ Sir *Joseph Ayloff's* account of

the body of *Edward I.* Archæologia, vol. iii.

⁴ Vetusta Monumenta, vol. iii. in seven plates.

⁵ Eight numbers are

now out, containing 96 Prints; four more numbers will complete the work.

⁶ Masters, E Cart. Vet.

and son of the Duke of *Savoy*. He discharged the debts of his predecessors, amounting to 22,000 marks, with one year's rent of all the vacant livings in his diocese; and founded a College at *Maidstone*. Like his predecessor, *Walter*, he was no friend to the Monks, who tell us, that he was once in danger of his life, "for beating the Prior of *St. Bartholomew's*, at a pretended visitation." He died abroad in 1270.—See a further account of this Prelate, in *Ducarell's History of Lambeth Palace*, which he is said to have built.

"*Where we still see a Monument.*" P. 149, l. 8.]—This monument is quite plain, having only his figure, in purbeck marble, somewhat like the Bishops at *Sarum* and *Worcester*. On his breast is a lozenge; in the spandrils of the canopy angels hovering with censers,¹ which, in Mr. *Bentham's* print, are made fleurons. At his feet a bending canopy of five arches.²

"*By his Will.*" P. 149, l. 9.]—He bequeathed to the Cathedral a rich Cope, called *Theophile*, from its having the Legend of *Theophilus* embroidered upon it. He is also named among the benefactors to the University of *Cambridge*.³

"*Hugh de Balsham.*" P. 149, l. 13.]—*Fuller*, in his *History of the Worthies of England*, fixes the Nativity of this Bishop at *Balsham*, in *Cambridgeshire*, for the following curious reasons, viz.—First. It was fashionable for clergymen, in that age, to assume their surnames from the place of their nativity.—Secondly. *Balsham* is an eminent village in this county, whereof an ancient author⁴ taketh notice, naming thence the neighbouring ground, "*amæ-nissima Montana de Balsham.*"—Thirdly. There is no other village of that name throughout the dominions of *England*.—Fourthly. It is certain that *Hugh* was bred in this county, where he attained to be Sub-Prior, and afterwards Bishop of *Ely*.

In the Combination Room, at *Peterhouse*, is a portrait of this Bishop, inscribed *Hugo de Balsam, Decimus Episcopus Eliensis, Primus Fundator Collegii. Anno Dom. 1284.*

The arms of the See of *Ely*, impaling those of *St. Peter, Gules, Two Keys in Saltire, Or.*

Utere Divitiis, si te Fortuna beârit,
Hâc iter ad Cælum est, sic tibi dives eris.⁵

"*To wear Caps.*" P. 150, l. 13.]—The same permission was granted to the Monks of *Christ Church, Canterbury*. They were black caps, lined with fur, of the same colour, and ordered to be worn during divine service, from the feast of *St. Michael* to the feast of the Resurrection, as well to adorn their heads with costly and rich caps, as to defend them from the severity of the cold in winter.⁶

"*Hinton and Conington.*" P. 150, l. 22.]—*Johan. fil. John de Hynton* sells to *Hugh*, Bishop of *Ely*, and his successors, one acre of land, in *Hynton*, with the Advowson of the Church, paying yearly *unu. Clovu Cariofoly* at Easter, for six score marks. There is mention made of the Chapel of All Saints, in *Hynton*.⁷

Johes

¹ Mr. *Gough* observes, nothing is so common as these, or so often mistaken. In the windows of *Stapleford Church*, near *Hertford*, *Salmon* calls them *fishing-nets*. ² Sepulchral Monuments. ³ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 636. ⁴ *Henry of Huntingdon*. ⁵ *Blomefield's Collect. Cantab.* p. 159. ⁶ *Battely's Appendix*, p. 101. ⁷ *Masters*—E Cart. orig.

Johes de Berkhm releases to *Hugh*, Bishop of *Ely*, and his successors, in all his lands and tenements, with the Advowson of the Church of *Tyryngton*, the Cal. Oct. 1263. Test. R. de *Levton*, Prior *Elien*. P. de *Swaffham*, Sub-Prior, &c. *Thomas de Elsworth*, Arm. grants *Hugh*, Bishop of *Ely*, a messuage and croft, in *Cenyngton*, with the Advowson of the Church of *St. Mary*, there to pray for him and his heirs. 11 *Edw. I.* 1282.¹

“*Two Hostles, near St. Peter's Church.*” P. 150, l. 6 from the bottom.]—It appears that there was a College dedicated to *St. Peter*, prior to this establishment by the Bishop, the first positive mention of which occurs in a Royal Grant, given “*Custodi et Scholaribus Domus S. Petri*, 1274, 15 Maii.”²

Bishop *Balsham*, in his rules for the government of this College, A. D. 1280, enjoins some of his scholars to repair annually to *Oxford*, for improvement in the sciences, under the *Franciscan* readers; and *Wood* informs us, that, in the year 1298, *William de Brooke*, a *Benedictine* of *St. Peter's Abbey*, at *Gloucester*, was the first of that order who took the degree of D. D. at *Oxford*, was attended on the occasion by the Abbot and whole Convent of *Gloucester*, the Abbots of *Westminster*, *Reading*, *Abingdon*, *Evesham*, and *Malmesbury*, with an hundred noblemen and esquires, on horses, richly caparisoned, and these personages were entertained at a sumptuous feast, in the Refectory of *Gloucester College*.

“*In his Cathedral Church.*” P. 151, l. 11.]—His body only was buried there, his heart was interred near the Altar of *St. Martin*, in the Cathedral.³

“*Archdeacon of Coventry.*” P. 151, l. 16.]—It was contrary to his own wishes that he was elected Archdeacon of *Coventry*, and he would not receive the oath as such, before the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, at *Mileham (Michelham)*, June 16, 1283, as appears by an instrument in the Archives of the Cathedral at *Canterbury*, and still persisting in his refusal, *John de Inglethorp*, Dean of *St. Paul's*, was elected instead of him.⁴

“*Only Deacon.*” P. 151, l. 18.]—He was confirmed September 8, in the same year, at *Saltwode*, in *Kent*, and enthroned at *Ely*, December 24th following, by *Richard de Ferynges*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.⁵

“*Keeper of the Seal.*” P. 151, l. 20.]—He was High Chancellor of *England*, in 1272, and held that office two years. On the 6th of *January*, 1284, he was appointed Treasurer, and continued to hold that situation till his death.⁶

“*Whilst the King was abroad.*” P. 151, l. 10 from the bottom.]—The open venality and corruption of the Chief Justice, and other Judges; and even of the Sheriffs and Bailiffs, during the time that the King was absent from *England*; are such extraordinary instances of human depravity, in a civilized Country, that the names of the parties deserve to be held up to infamy. Upon an enquiry, by Parliament, instituted at the command of

¹ *Masters*—E. vet. Perg. Eccl. Eliens.
⁶ *Ibid.* p. 632.

² *Anglia Sacra*, vol. I. p. 637.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 352.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 638.

of the King, the following Officers of Justice were found guilty, and fined the respective sums :—

	Marks.
Sir <i>Ralph Hingham</i> , Chief Justice of the King's Bench ¹ - - -	3,000
Sir <i>John Loveton</i> or <i>Lovetot</i> , Justice of the Lower Bench - - -	6,000
Sir <i>Solomon Rochester</i> , Chief Justice of Assize - - -	4,000
Sir <i>Richard Boyland</i> - - - - -	2,000
Sir <i>Thomas Sodington</i> or <i>Sodintone</i> , Justice Itinerant - - -	2,000
Sir <i>Walter Hopton</i> - - - Ditto - - -	2,000
Sir <i>William Soham</i> - - - - -	3,000
<i>Robert Lithbury</i> or <i>Littlebury</i> , Clerk, Master of the Rolls - - -	1,000
<i>Roger Leicester</i> , Clerk - - - - -	1,000
<i>Henry Bray</i> , Escheator, and Judge of the Jews - - -	1,000
<i>Robert Preston</i> - - - - -	1,000
Sir <i>Adam Stratton</i> , Chief Baron of the Exchequer - - -	34,000

Sir *Thomas Weyland's* goods and chattels were all confiscated to the King; and he was banished the kingdom. The amount of the fines, on this occasion, is said to have been not less than £100,000.² And we find, in the year 1290, that *John de Shepreth*, *Sheperd*, or *Sheperede*, Prior of *Ely*, received £174 18s. 2½d. of the goods and chattels of *Thomas Weyland*, who was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, from the 3d year of *Edward I.* 1275, to the 18th, 1290, when he was banished the kingdom.³

“*Celebrating his Anniversary.*” P. 151, l. 3 from the bottom.]—The Pitanciary was to receive from this donation, one mark annually, for the sustenance of the Convent, and the Almoner annually two marks, towards the relief of the poor.⁴

“*He died at Ely.*” P. 152, l. 4.]—In the Harleian Manuscripts, in the British Museum, the following lines are subjoined to an account of this Bishop.

De dno Joanne de Kyrkeby Episcopo Eliensi, et Angliæ Thesaurario, temp. Edw. I.

Si Regi Cæli servisset Episcopus *Ely*,
Quantum Terreno, Lare nunc frueretur ameno.
Regni Thesauri Custos fuit: Ecce quid auri
Nunc habet! angusto clausus post funera Busto.

N. B. Hoc Bustum Busti; idem quod Sepulcrum.

“*Inthroned in his Cathedral.*” P. 152, l. 14.]—Although, from this account, it appears that Bishop de *Luda* was consecrated by the Archbishop; yet, the *Anglia Sacra* informs us, that he was installed by *Richard de Ferynges*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*.⁵ At that time, the Archdeacons of *Canterbury* enjoyed the prerogative of enthroning all Bishops within that province, for which they received certain perquisites and fees, and were entitled to some extraordinary privileges, which are particularized by Mr. *Battely*, in his Appendix to *Somner's Canterbury*.⁶

“*John*

¹ Sir *Ralph Hingham* was of a Norfolk family. He flourished in the reign of *Henry III.* and *Edward I.* died in 1308, and was buried in *St. Paul's*. *Dugdale* has given his monument, and his effigy which was engraved in brass upon it.
² *Henry's History*, vol. iv. p. 57. ³ *Bentham's Notitia*. ⁴ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. I, p. 632. ⁵ Vol. I, p. 638. ⁶ p. 163.

"*John de Pontys.*" P. 152, l. 17.]—This Bishop's name is sometimes written *Pontays* and *Pontissara*. He had been Chancellor of *Oxford*, Archdeacon of *Exeter*, and was Professor of Civil Law at *Modena*, when he was called to fill the Chair of *Winchester*, in 1282. He was a man of learning and experience, and the founder of a College opposite to *Walvesey* Castle. He died in 1304.¹ *Oliver de Sutton* was advanced from the Deanry to the See of *Lincoln* in 1280, and died in 1299. *William de Cornere*, or *Corner*, was consecrated in 1289. He was a Member of the King's Council, and a Prebendary of *Highworth*. He enjoyed his promotion to the See of *Salisbury* only two years, and died in 1291.² *Peter Quivill*, a *Warwickshire* man, was placed in the See of *Exeter*, in 1281, and governed it eleven years, dying in 1292; suffocated, as we are informed, by too hastily swallowing a syrup. He was no friend to the Grey Friars.³

"*Gave the King a tenth of all their spiritual Goods.*" P. 152, l. 24.]—King *Edward* made frequent and heavy demands upon the Clergy; he seized all the money deposited in the Monasteries, for the purpose of the Holy War, in 1294; and, when Archbishop *Winchelsey* produced Pope *Boniface's* Bull, prohibiting the Clergy's compliance with the tax of a fifth of all their moveables, in 1296, the King seized all the property of both the seculars and regulars, and put them out of the protection of the law. On this occasion, even the Primate himself was reduced to board at the house of an obscure divine.⁴ These demands may, in some measure, be accounted for by the following subsidies, which, we are informed, the King paid to foreign powers. The Emperor *Adolph* £100,000 of modern money; the Earl of *Savoy* £22,000; the Earl of *Flanders* £15,000; and among the *Burgundian* Nobility £10,000.⁵

"*Taken into his hands.*" P. 153, l. 5.]—In the 26th year of the reign of *Edward I.* and during the vacancy of the Bishops' Sees, a mandate was directed to *William de Sutton*, and the keepers of the Bishopric of *Ely* (and all other vacant Sees), to kill, dry-salt, and send packed up in tubs, to the King's houses, the venison belonging to each Bishop's park.⁶

"*Buried in the Presbytery.*" P. 153, l. 14.]—The monument of this Bishop, though of smaller proportions in breadth, bears great resemblance to that of *Edmund Crouchback*, in *Westminster Abbey*. In the niches at the sides are two figures of *Matthew* and *Luke*, with the lion and bull, to which corresponded two on the other side, now hid by the stalls of the new altar. In the pediment, the Virgin and Christ. A slab, reaved of its brass, lies level on the floor, on which are traces of the brass inscription, which escaped Mr. *Bentham*.

..... DE LVDA: QVOND

..... IVS: ECLESIE: CVIVS ANIME: PRO

This slab and Bishop *Gray's* are plainly taken off their altar tombs, and laid flat.⁷

"*Gave by his will.*" P. 153, l. 22.]—The following extract from Bishop *De Luda's* will, is copied from an old parchment in the archives of the Diocese:—

Do

¹ *Milner's Winchester.*

² *Britton's Salisbury.*

³ *Izacke's Exeter.*

⁴ *Henry's Hist.*

⁵ *Matthew of Westminster.*

⁶ *Rot. Claus. Edw. I.*

⁷ *Sepulchral Monuments.*

Do et lego Capitulo Eliens. totu. Corpus juris 9d Germanus meus in Test. suo legavit.

P. ipsa volunt. ult. dci dni Epi petuat Suppor et Capit. Eliens. p. Ecclia in ombs put in testamento continetur p. executor. dci Epi adimpleri.—Petunt ecia. secund. consuetud. eccliar. ac ecia. lectu Eliens. ab antiquo et approbata. Capella. dci Epi una cu. Mitra et Baculo suo pastorali p. jam dias Executores absq. diminucione qualibet Eliens. Ecclie restitui. Capit. Ecclie Eliens. plit. Capellam dni *W. de Luda* quonda. ejusde. Ecclie Epi cu. hiis ptinet. subscrip. viz. cu. omnibz ornamentis et indumentis pontificalibz p. diebz solembs et aliis p. festis ad pontifice. spectatibz in missaru. celabracionibz et aliis officiis omnia ecie ornamenta ad diaconu. et Subdiac. spectantia ac ec. p. Capello Epi et regimine Chori oma ec. Altaris ornamenta Calice cu. libro pontificali Epi et aliis libris ad Capella. spectantibz cu. Turribulo et Navi' in ten rio duobz Candelabris stoila aque Benedicte et aspsorio ejusde. Crismatoru. insuper Epi cu. coffris, patinis, et Fiol. argent. ad dca. capella. ptinentibz dns *Willus de Luda* quonda. El. Epus tenet. dno Rogo de Insula p. III. peciis Cere pond. ccc dim. xx lb. pret. of. c. LXVII^s xii Libr. III^d. Executrs *Rich. Bp of London, Walt. Covent. et Lichf. Bp. et P. de Ashuta.*

“*John de Langton.*” P. 153, last line.]—He was Rector of *Burwell*, in *Cambridgeshire*; the Pope having cassated his election to the See of *Ely*, he was constituted Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and afterwards Bishop of *Chichester*.²

“*Bishop of Norwich.*” P. 154, l. 7.]—He was elected Bishop of *Norwich*, November 12th, 1288, and confirmed the 1st of *February* following, by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*,³ who thus addressed him:—“Father elect, I understand there are many great abuses committed in the disposal of the first fruits of the vacant Benefices in the Diocese of *Norwich*; this proceeds from covetousness, and is highly displeasing to God and man. I, therefore, advise you, as well for the welfare of your own soul, as for the benefit of the Churches in the Diocese; that you not only discontinue such abuses, but earnestly endeavour to abolish them entirely.”⁴ To which the Bishop replied, he would cheerfully promise to do as far as he was able, all that was required of him by the Archbishop.

“*One complete Body of Statutes.*” P. 154, l. 10 from the bottom.]—He gave to the Church, a large and small Book of Statutes, to be read in the Cloisters, *cum Glossâ ordinaria et Innocentii*; besides a set of red vestments, very richly embroidered,⁵

“*On pretence of his being illiterate.*” P. 154, l. 2 from the bottom.]—Seven Colleges were founded at *Oxford*, and nine at *Cambridge*, all of which were endowed from the 13th to the 14th centuries. Besides these, there were above 200 private Halls at the former; and, probably, as many at the latter University. Yet, it is recorded as a most extraordinary instance of classical ignorance, that, when Archbishop *Kilwarby* visited *Oxford*, in 1276, he solemnly condemned these solecisms—“*ego currit, tu currit, currens est ego*;” in the use of which, however, they obstinately persisted, until Archbishop *Peckham*, in 1284, repeated the same condemnation.

¹ The Bason or Dish for the Alms, which had a Ship enamelled upon it.—*Nicholls's Royal Wills.* ² *Battely's Appendix*, pag. 152, pl. 4. ³ *Blomefield's Norfolk, &c.* ⁴ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 412. ⁵ *Ibid.* p. 640.

condemnation. The neglect of Greek and the Oriental languages, and the blindness of the age, are most feelingly deplored by the learned Friar *Roger Bacon*, who died in 1292; and Pope *Innocent IV.* issued a Bull, prohibiting the study of the Civil and Canon Law, which had superseded the study of Divinity.¹ Yet, from 1255 to 1402, the following great School Divines, Philosophers, Poets, and Historians, flourished:—Bishop *Grosette*, *Scot*, *Bacon*, *Dun Scotus*, *Ockham*, *Wickliffe*, *M. Paris*, *Wykes*, *Hemmingford*, *Avesbury*, *Trivet*, *Gower*, *Chaucer*, &c. &c.²

“*Consecrated him Bishop at Rome.*” *P. 155, l. 1.*]—Formerly, all suffragan Bishops, of the province of *Canterbury*, were to be consecrated in the metropolitan Church; and nowhere else; unless the Chapter granted a Dispensation for the purpose. And, from the time of *Lanfranc*, provision was made in those licences, which were only obtained by petitioning, that a new *Cope*, equal to the dignity and quality of the consecrated Bishop, should be delivered, or sent, to the Church of *Canterbury*, as a token of submission, or obedience to the same. 112 names of those who had sent them, remain upon record. The claim extended to all, who were consecrated by the Archbishop, either in his own, or any other Church.—This was called the *Professional Cope*, because it was accompanied with a profession of obedience to the metropolitan Church. The custom ceased with Archbishop *Cranmer*, at the Reformation.³

“*He left by will.*” *P. 155, l. 8.*]—In which is mentioned a valuable *Portiforium* (*Portiforium pretiosum*), which was afterwards kept in the Prior’s chamber.⁴

“*Elected John de Ketene.*” *P. 155, l. 14.*]—The following character, of this Prelate, is taken from a MS. note in the late Mr. *Masters’s* copy of the History of *Ely Cathedral*:—

Sexto nonas Martii A. D. 1309, Eligitur Johan. de Ketene a Johan. Prior. et Monachis. Vir providus et discretus, Religiosus in Ordine Sti. Benedicti, expresse professu, honestus, virtuosus actibus approbatus, in Ordine Sacerdotali et ætate liberrime constitutus, ac de legitima matrimonia procreat. in spiritual. ac temporalibus circumspect, &c.

“*Had been guilty of some offence against King Edward II.*” *P. 155, l. 20.*]—*Robert Wishart*, Bishop of *Glasgow*, from 1272 to A. D. 1316, was a zealous assertor of the independence of his country, which involved him in many troubles, and a long imprisonment in *England*; from which he was released, by the exchange of prisoners, after the battle of *Bannockburn*, 1314.

“*Dispute betwixt the Monks of St. Alban’s and Ely.*” *P. 155, l. 5 from the bottom.*]—To preserve the Shrine of *St. Alban* and its contents, during the threatened invasion of the *Danes*, in the time of the Confessor, Abbot *Alfric* obtained permission to send them to *Ely*, as a place of greater security; but, with the utmost secrecy, he concealed the shrine with the relics, and the most valuable of his effects, under the altar of *St. Nicholas*, and sent the remains of some ordinary person, inclosed in a rich chest, with many ornaments of his Church, and a coat, which he pretended, was the same that *Amphibalus* had usually worn, who was the master of *St. Alban*. When

¹ Wood—Fuller—Henry. ² Leland—Bale—Pitts—Tanner. ³ Battely’s *Canterbury*, part iii. p. 106. ⁴ *Anglia Sacra*.

When the alarm of invasion had subsided, the Monks of *St. Alban's* demanded the restitution of their relics, which was refused, till *Alfric* threatened not only to inform the King, but the Pope also, of their breach of faith. And at last, the Monks of *Ely* defrauded their brethren of *St. Alban's* of their supposed relics, by opening the bottom of the chest, drawing the bones out, and placing others in their stead. Upon the arrival of the Shrine at *St. Alban's*, however, *Alfric* withdrew the genuine remains of *St. Alban* from their hiding place, and deposited them, with the Shrine, in the midst of the Church. When this transaction was explained to the Confessor, he was very angry with the Monks of *Ely*, but left them in possession of their imaginary treasure.¹

This curious specimen of Monkish *policy* and *morality*, although comprised within the limits of an insulated anecdote, does yet, in point of fact, speak whole volumes to the purpose!—It is, perhaps, difficult to conceive any thing calculated to display human nature in so humiliating a light, as these acts of *pious fraud*,² or *fraudulent piety*, alike, indeed, at variance with the dictates of honourable principle, and of true religion. Such, however, are the corruptive effects of superstition on mankind. Chilled by the baneful influence of that monstrous “offspring of ignorance and guilt,” the pure love of Christ and of his divine Gospel, is here seen utterly supplanted by an unhallowed passion for relics, and by a depraved spirit of ingenuity and deception to obtain and keep them. No wonder, then, that, during the age in question, the minds of ecclesiastics should have been fruitful in expedients for the working of lying miracles by which the genuineness and saving efficacy of those remnants of mortality were to be upheld and maintained!

“*Next to his immediate Predecessors.*” *P.* 155, *last line.*]—The furniture and ornaments of his Chapel, which he left to the Cathedral, were as follows:—A red Cope of *Samyt*,³ richly embroidered with figures, tents, &c.; a large *Nowche* of silver, with the salutation drawn thereon, in blue enamel; a Cowl, and four Tunics of red velvet, with a silver vessel for the Holy Water, and a silver sprinkler (*Aspersorio*); two cups of silver gilt, one of which was kept in the Prior's Chapel, and the other was given to the Chapel of the Blessed *Mary*; a good book, called *Summa Confessorum*, &c. &c.⁴

Present in the Army.” *P.* 156, *l.* 17.]—*William de Melton*, Archbishop of *York*, the Abbot of *St. Mary's*, *York*, *Sir William Ayremin*, Priest, Chancellor of *England*, the Dean of *York*, the Abbot of *Selby*, and *Sir John Pabeham*, Knight, together with Bishop *Hotham*, assembled an army of 8000 men, which consisted of Clerks, Monks, Canons, and other spiritual persons, to assist in the recovery of *Berwick*, and to oppose the *Scots*. Above 4000 of these were slain or drowned, in the river *Swale*; and the remainder fled, with their leaders, except *Sir John Pabeham*, *Sir William Ayremin*, afterwards Bishop of *Norwich*, &c. who were taken prisoners. There were so many Clergymen in the army, that this was called the *White Battle*.⁵

Cost

¹ *Newcome's St. Alban's*, p. 37.

² *Thomas Eliensis* styles this “*Sanctum Sacrilegium—Fidele justam—Salutaris rapina.*”

³ *Samyt* was a very rich and valuable stuff; sometimes it was composed entirely of silk; but it was frequently interwoven with threads of gold and silver, and in general it appears to have been embroidered, or otherwise embellished with gold in a very costly manner.

⁴ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 643.

⁵ *Drake's York*, p. 101.

Cost £2406 6s. 11d." P. 157, l. 7.]—The aggregate sums expended by Bishops *Northwold*, *Hotham*, and by the Convent, upon the additional building at the east end of the Church, the re-edification of the three Arches east of the Transept, and on the Octagon and Lantern; besides what was expended upon the Tower, the Palace, the Lady Chapel, and other expensive works; were equal to £170,000 of the present day.

"In the year 1324." P. 157, l. 18.]—About this time, some persons broke into the Shrine of St. *Etheldreda*, and stole therefrom, a large golden Cross, given by King *Edgar*, besides many other valuable offerings. The thieves were followed to *London*, by *Robert de Bykelyng*, keeper of the Shrine; who, after some trouble, recovered them, and they were again deposited in the Shrine, with great solemnity.¹

"Lands and Tenements." P. 157, l. 3 from the bottom.]—Besides these, he gave other houses in the city of *London*, situate in the parish of *All Saints, Thames Street*.²

"In the year 1329." P. 158, l. 7.]—On the 24th of *January*, in this year, the marriage of King *Edward III.* and *Philippa*, daughter to *William*, Earl of *Hainault* and *Holland*, was celebrated in the Cathedral of *York*; at which solemnity, Dr. *Melton*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Dr. *Hotham*, Bishop of *Ely*, sang the Mass.³

Fuit hic Episcopus præcipuus persuasor ad deliberandum Scotis, *Ragmans Rolle et Nigram Crucem*.⁴

"Buried behind the Altar." P. 158, l. 12.]—"On a certain day, after having celebrated mass at the high altar, in the Cathedral, returning to the vestry to lay by his Episcopal garments, the Bishop, by accident, struck his crozier on the place where he is now buried, and broke it; turning to the Prior (*Crauden*), who was with him, he said 'Prior, in this place will I be buried, and when thou diest, thou also shalt be buried here, at my feet'—Both which things were accordingly done."⁵

"A magnificent Tomb was erected over him." P. 158, l. 13.]—The arches forming the canopy over this monument, are of the radiated sort, and round; the pillars, neat and clustered. The front of the Tomb is adorned with alternate compartments of single and treble niches, the lesser of which had statues.⁶

"His munificence to the Church." P. 158, l. 21.]—Bishop *Hotham* bequeathed to the Cathedral a golden chalice, having a large and precious ruby set in it; two small golden pitchers, and a larger one of the same sort, for wine, with a valuable pearl set within it; a rich cope, embroidered with gold, and set with precious stones; several sets of vestments, and many other ornaments of inferior value.⁷ He also gave £100 to the Chapel of St. *Mary*, 11th *Edward III.*⁸ and one hundred marks to the Monastery of St. *Alban's*.⁹ *Nicholas de Stockton*, Rector of *Tyd*, was appointed his coadjutor, on account of the Bishop's infirmities, May 21, 1336; as was *Alan de Hotham*, Canon of St. *Paul's*, soon after.¹⁰

Page

¹ Anglia Sacra, vol. 1, p. 645. ² Ibid. p. 647. ³ Drake's York, p. 104. ⁴ Anglia Sacra, vol. 1, p. 648. ⁵ Ibid. p. 650. ⁶ Sepulchral Monuments. ⁷ Anglia Sacra. ⁸ Masters' MS. ⁹ Newcome's Hist. ¹⁰ Masters' MS.

Page 158.]—Bishop *Montacute* excommunicated certain persons, for stealing a hawk, sitting on her perch, in the cloisters of the Abbey of *Bermondsey*, in *Southwark*. This piece of sacrilege was committed during service time in the Choir; and the hawk was the property of the Bishop.¹

“*Archdeacon of Canterbury.*” P. 159, l. 9.]—He had the character of a learned man.—He became eminent in Philosophy and Divinity, which he studied at *Oxford*. He was rightfully constituted Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, but was soon forced to quit this dignity, and to give place to another, on whom the Pope conferred it, by his bull of provision.²

“*Made Bishop of Worcester.*” P. 159, l. 11.]—He was at that time in Sub-deacon’s orders, and Chaplain to the Pope. In 1336, he restored to the Prior and Convent of *Worcester*, the manor of *Croule*, which had been formerly taken from them, and was then held of him *in capite*; for which they made him partaker of all their prayers, and ordered that the day of his death should be inserted in their martyrology, and his anniversary to be kept with mass and chaunt in their Choir.³ He bequeathed several vestments and ornaments to the Church.⁴

In the Combination Room, of *Peterhouse*, is a picture of Bishop *Montacute*, with this inscription:—“SIMON MONTIS-ACUTI, decimus septimus Episcopus *Eliensis*, A. D. 1344.”

The Arms of the Bishopric impaling, *Argent* a Fess Lozengè, *Gules*, in a Bordure barry *Vert* and *Or*.

“*Lex ubi pulsa silet, regnat pro Lege Libido, Jusq; Pudorq; ruunt, mox ruitura magis.*”⁵

“*Thomas L’Isle.*” P. 160, l. 7.]—This Prelate was enthroned at *Ely*, with great pomp, the first Sunday in Advent, after his return to *England*, 1345. The Church in which he was buried at *Avignon*, is *St. Praxides*.⁶

In the Library of *Peterhouse*, *Cambridge*, there is a manuscript Bible, formerly belonging to Bishop *L’Isle*; in it is the following note:—

Mdm. quod dominus, Frater *Thomas de Insula*, Ordinis predicatorum, Permissione Divinâ Episcopus *Eliensis* contulit Domini sue ac Scholaribus suis Sancte *Marie* extra Portam de *Trumpeton Cantabrigie* Commorantibus, Istam *Bibliam* XXVIII. die Novembris A° dni. 1300, et consecracionis sue VIII°. Sub Interminatione Anathematis alienand nullatenus cuicunque.⁷

“*Time of the great Plague.*” P. 161, l. 1.]—Mr. *Bentham* supposes the number of parochial Clergy, in the Diocese of *Ely*, at this time, to be about 144. And it appears, from Bishop *L’Isle*’s Register, that 92 Institutions took place within the year 1349 (the year then commencing *March* 25th); at which time, the plague raged in *England*, and other countries. From the number of collations and presentations, which happened in each month, from *April* 10th to *March* 23d, A. D. 1349, we may learn the increase and decrease of this pestilence, in the Diocese of *Ely*.

In the course of the preceding year, presentations and collations rarely occur. For instance

¹ Regist. of *Adam Orleton*, Bishop of *Winchest.* fol. 56. ² *Battely’s* Appendix to *Somners*, part iv. p. 153. ³ *Green’s Worcester.* ⁴ *Anglia Sacra.* ⁵ *Blomefield’s Collect.* Cantab. p. 159. ⁶ *Anglia Sacra.* ⁷ *Blomefield’s Collect.* Cantab.

stance—there are none in the month of *January*; only one in *February*; one in *March*.—Suddenly, on the commencement of 1349, we find six in the month of *April*; the same number in *May*; seventeen in *June*; and twenty-two in the month of *July*. The plague seems then, to have reached its acmé: For, in the month of *August*, only twelve are recorded; and, afterwards, fewer, to the end of the year. So that, about the end of *March*, or the beginning of *April*, this dreadful visitation was at its height, in this Diocese. And it appears to have begun, encreased, and died away, with the year.

We find, from the Bishop's Register, that Archdeacon *Offord*, the Sub-Prior, two successive Chamberlains, and the Sacrist of the Church, were victims to this plague; besides which, fifteen Monks, and six servants of the Monastery—four Chaplains of the Chantry on the Green—and seven brethren, out of thirteen, in the Hospital of *St. John the Baptist*, in *Ely*, died of it also. The number of Monks, in the Sacrist's accounts, A. D. 1349, including the Prior, were 53; the year following, they were only 28; and the Pope issued a dispensation for making 21 persons clerks in this Diocese, who had not attained the age of twenty-one.

This plague was universal: And, *Speed* says, “it rained from Midsummer to Christmas; and so terrible a plague ran through the world, that the earth was filled with graves, and the ayre with cries; which was seconded with murren of cattle, and dearth of all things. The plague began among the *Turkes*, and pierced, by degrees, into *France*; where it mowed downe many thousands. In *London*, it had so quicke and sharpe an edge, that, in one year's space, there were buried, in one Church-yard (*Charter-house*), above fifty thousand!”

It was called the black death. 7000 inhabitants at *Yarmouth*, and 50,000 at *Norwich*, were swept away by it.¹ Before this time, we are told, a Curate might be hired for four or five marks a year; or for two marks and his board; but, after it, you could not find a Clergyman who would accept of a Vicarage of twenty marks, or twenty pounds a-year.² In short, in less than two years, nine-tenths of the people of *England*, were destroyed by this dreadful disease, with the greatest part of the cattle.

“*Reginald Brian.*” P. 162, l. 10 from the bottom.]—At the time of his translation to this See, his brother, Sir *Guy Brian*, was Ambassador at the Court of *Rome*, and the King suspected that, instead of attending to the business of his embassy, he had employed his time and interest in procuring the Bishopric of *Ely* for his brother. This suspicion was however removed by a bull which the Pope sent to the King purposely to exculpate the Ambassador.³

Bishop *Reginald* was honoured with the friendship and personal regard of *Edward* the Black Prince, and was one of the persons to whom he dispatched the first account of the famous battle of *Poictiers*, in a pious modest letter, written in French, dated at *Bourdeaux*, October 20th, 1376, and addressed to Bishop *Brian*, at *Alvechurch*, where he died of the plague in 1361. The original letter is in the archives of the Dean and Chapter at *Worcester*.⁴

“*To elect John Bockingham.*” P. 162, l. 7 from the bottom.]—Pope *Boniface*, having a dislike to this Prelate, removed him from *Lincoln* to *Lichfield*, in 1397, a See of very inferior value, upon which he retired to the Monastery at *Canterbury*, where he died.⁵

“*Simon*

¹ *Joshua Barnes's Life of Edward III.* ² *Hen. Knyghton*, col. 2600. ³ *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. 6, p. 347.

⁴ *Green's Worcester*, vol. i. p. 192. ⁵ *Somners' Cant.* p. 180.

"*Simon Langham.*" P. 162, l. 5 from the bottom.]—By his name, and a passage in his will, it seems that this Prelate was a native of *Langham*, in *Rutlandshire*. He first appears as a Monk of *Westminster*, in 1335; as proxy for his Abbot, at *Northampton*, in 1346; was elected Prior of his Monastery, April, 1349; and Abbot of the same, the month following. His elevation to the Treasurership and the Seals, is ascribed to his superior talents. Through his interest, his successors in the See of *Ely*, were freed from the seizure of their stock and implements in husbandry, by the officers of Government, upon a vacancy; and, while he filled that chair, he rectified many abuses, and controuled the behaviour of the Clergy, which produced the following Monkish Couplet:

Exultent Cœli; quia *Simon* transit ab *Ely*,
Ad cujus adventum flect in *Kent* millia centum.¹

By a strict inquiry, he discovered, that some of the Clergy possessed upwards of 20 benefices, with cure of souls. His eminent abilities, and ready compliance with the Pope's command, in making that investigation, it is said, was the cause of his advancement to a seat in the sacred College. And, when, in consequence of that elevation, *Edward III.* deprived him of the Primacy, *Urban V.* and *Gregory II.* made him Dean of *Lincoln*, Archdeacon and Treasurer of *Wells*, Archdeacon of *York*, with a Stall in that Cathedral; and, in 1372, he was nominated Cardinal Bishop of *Preneste*. He died of the palsy, as he sat at dinner. The payment of 2000 marks, a debt contracted by his predecessors, his return of the usual gifts from the Monks of *Westminster*, and his benefactions to that Abbey, &c. are estimated at £10,800. He gave, to the church of *St. Cross*, at *Ely*, all the vestments and ornaments used at the consecration of it; and, among other things, two green copes, richly embroidered with gold.¹ His removal of *Wickliffe* from the mastership of *Baliol* College, in favour of a Monk, of *Christ Church, Canterbury*, was certainly unjustifiable; but, we may pronounce him to have been, a person of great capacity, superior wisdom and elegance, generous, humane, and grateful to the place of his education.²

"*Appointed Lord Chancellor.*" P. 163, l. 4.]—It is recorded in *Rymer's Fœdera*, that the day after he was appointed Chancellor, "sigillum secum deferens apud Westmonasterium, in sede Marmorea ubi Cancellarii sedere assueti sunt, sedens, &c." This passage will, in some degree, explain a circumstance in "*Smith's History of Westminster*," p. 258: When Mr. *Groves*, clerk of the works of the Old Palace, *Westminster*, endeavoured to find the above marble chair, it is supposed, that the search was made too close to the south wall, and that he was disappointed; but had the examination been made at the distance of 15 feet from the wall, it is probable the chair would have been discovered, together with the marble stone, of 19 feet in length, and 3 feet in breadth, where the Kings of *England* formerly sate at Coronation dinners, and the Lord Chancellors at other solemn times; but which are now built over by the Courts of King's Bench and Chancery.

"*In the Abbey Church at Westminster.*" P. 163, l. 10.]—His monument is a handsome Altar tomb, of white marble: Upon it are his effigies in the Episcopal habit, his hands elevated, a Crosier supported between them; his gloves are adorned on the back with jewels, and

¹ As there is no mention, among the donations, either before or after this time, of a *Green Cope* to this Church, may we not suppose, that, which still remains in the Vestry, is one of the above? ² *Flete, Biblioth. Cotton, Cleopatra A. Antiquitat. Britan: Ang. Sacra, Wilkins's Concil, &c.*

and rings on the first, middle, and third fingers, of the left hand; his robe is richly ornamented with a double fringe; his mitre is enriched with jewels; his head lies on a cushion, supported by Angels; and two dogs collared, lie at his feet. On the sides of the tomb, in starred quatrefoils, are the arms of *Edward the Confessor*, *Ely*, *Canterbury*, and *Westminster*; at the head and feet, are the arms of *England* and *France*. The figure has a smooth full face, the hair cropt in front. The monument is in good preservation; but the wooden canopy over it, was destroyed at the coronation of *George I.* The tomb is faithfully represented by *Dart*; according to whom, the following inscription, in brass, was round the ledge of the tomb, now gone:—

Hic jacet Dominus *Simon de Langham*, quondam Abbas hujus loci, thesaurarius Angliæ, electus *London*, ep. *Eliensis*, cancellar. Angliæ. archiep. Cantuar. presbyter cardinalis and postea Cardinalis ep. Prænestin.¹

“*John Barnet.*” *P. 163, l. 12.*—He was Chaplain to Bishop *L’Isle*, who gave him the Rectory of *Dereham*, in *Norfolk*, in 1351. He was summoned to Parliament, as Archdeacon of *London*, in 1363. During the time he was Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, in 1365, he gave to *St. Paul’s*, in *London*, a water mill, 98 acres of land, and 40 shillings, annually, in money, upon this condition: that a hymn should be sung, and two prayers made, one to the Virgin, and the other for the dead, every day, before the image of the blessed Virgin.²

“*Henry de Wakefield.*” *P. 164, l. 17.*—Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, in 1375,³ he was elected Bishop of *Worcester*, by Pope *Gregory XI.*; he greatly improved *Worcester Cathedral*; in 1377, was Lord High Treasurer of *England*; died at *Blockley*, March 11, 1394-5, and lies buried in *Worcester Cathedral*.⁴

“*Son of Richard.*” *P. 164, l. 21.*—The Author of “*Biographia Britannica*” says, he was the son of *Robert Fitz-Allan*, the brother of *Richard*, who was beheaded.⁵ And *Drake* tells us, “it is supposed, from some circumstance in his arms, that he was a natural son of the family.”⁶ He is the only instance of so young a Prelate in all the *English* history; a circumstance which Bishop *Godwin* has sarcastically noticed.⁷ But he was entirely indebted to the assumed authority of the Pope for his promotion to the Sees of *Ely*, *York*, and *Canterbury*. For the King intended that his Confessor, *John Woodroof*, should have succeeded Bishop *Barnet*; and the Monks, in opposition to his wishes, elected *Henry Wakefield*.—The Pope, however, by his apostolical authority, superseded both, and appointed Bishop *Arundel* to fill the See.⁸ He is the first instance of an Archbishop of *York* being translated to the See of *Canterbury*.⁹ In 1398, he was impeached and banished for compelling the King to grant a commission to govern the kingdom. And Pope *Boniface IX.* not being able to procure his pardon of King *Richard II.* nominated him, in revenge, to the Archbishopric of *St. Andrew’s*, and declared his intention to bestow several other preferments upon him in *England*. But the King wrote to his Holiness “If you have a mind to provide for him otherwise, we have no objection, only we cannot allow him to dip in our dish.”¹⁰

It

¹ *Dart’s Westminster*, vol. 1, p. 97.

² *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 539 and 565.

³ *Battely’s Appendix*, part iv. p. 156.

⁴ *Green’s Worcester*, vol. 1, p. 193.

⁵ Vol. 1, p. 207.

⁶ *Hist. York*, p. 436.

⁷ “*Annosum quemque virum facile credas*

gravissimum, cum jam (O capularem senem), atatis annum explevisit—fere vicissimum secundum.”—*Præsul. Angl. inter Episc. Eliens. Anno 1375.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Biog. Brit.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

It has been remarked by a late Historian, that it was a little extraordinary, that Bishop *Arundel* should declare, in the preface to his Canons, in 1408, that the Pope was Vicegerent of Heaven, at a time when two existing Popes were consigning each other to Satan, and were both declared, by the Council of *Pisa*, to be *contumacious Heretics*.¹

His death, we are told, was dreadful; for he was literally starved to death, by a swelling of his tongue.² Our *Ely* Historian has fixed the time of that event upon *February 19th*, 1414, but other writers, upon the same day, in 1413, at *Hackington*, now *St. Stephen's*, near *Canterbury*.³ The legacies bequeathed in his will, amounted to £6008, 12s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. being the whole of his goods.⁴ Besides what he expended upon the houses and palaces belonging to the See of *Ely*, he gave to the Cathedral a magnificent table of gold, enriched with diamonds, inclosing various relics, formerly belonging to the King of *Spain*, and afterwards to *Edward III.* of whom he purchased it.⁵

But after all that can be said in favour of his abilities and munificence, the share that he had in dethroning King *Richard*; his "sweetly and modestly"⁶ delivering over Lord *Cobham*, to the civil power, to be *burnt alive*; and his bigotry, persecution, and cruelty, in general, towards those whom he esteemed heretics, are traits in this Primate's character, which a Christian may silently deplore and forgive, but the mild doctrines of his religion will never permit him to defend them.

"Who had been Dean of Wells." P. 166, l. 13 from the bottom.]—Bishop *Fordham* held that Deanery, till he was translated to *Durham*, although he had obtained permission, from *Rome*, to sell it to *Robert Shelton*.⁷ The Archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York* were both present at his profession of obedience to the See of *Rome*, in the Church of *Barnwell*.⁸ He bequeathed to the Church of *Ely*, for the use of the high altar, two massy silver basons, richly gilt, to be used by the officiating Priest on the principal festivals only. He also left fifty pounds to his Chapel.⁹ The place of his interment, in the Lady Chapel, is at the west end, nearly in the middle of it.¹⁰ It is not improbable, that the disputes betwixt this Bishop, the Prior, and Convent, at this time, respecting ecclesiastical jurisdiction, were fomented by party rage, which, we are informed, was so violent, that an Act passed in 1403, declaring it felony to pull out eyes and cut out tongues, similar to the "*Coventry Act*."¹¹

"Philip Morgan." P. 168, l. 3.]—This Prelate was a native of *St. David's*, in *Pembrokeshire*. He was not enthroned till two years after he had been in possession of the See.¹²—He was one of the Privy Council during the minority of King *Henry VI.* and informed the Earl of *Richmond* of King *Richard* the Second's intention to apprehend him, which enabled the Earl to escape, with the other exiles, into *France*. *Weever* has by mistake said, that this Bishop died in 1434. *William Grey*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, *Ralph Lord Cromwell*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, and *John Lord Tiptoft*, were executors to his will, and converted all his property to their own use, neither paying sixty pounds which he owed for books, organs, &c. to the Church, or a further sum which he was indebted to the Chapel.¹³

Mr.

¹ Henry. ² Biog. Brit. ³ Ibid. ⁴ Battely. ⁵ Ang. Sac. ⁶ The words of the Record in *Rymer*. There is a portrait of Bishop *Arundel*, engraved for the History of *Lambeth Palace*, by *Herbert*, taken from the picture in the *Penshurst* Collection, which is said to be the only authentic likeness of him. ⁷ Ang. Sac. ⁸ *Fordham's Regist.* ⁹ Ang. Sac. ¹⁰ Ibid. ¹¹ *Barrington.* ¹² *Anglia Sacra.* ¹³ Ibid. vol. 1, p. 667.

Mr. *Bentham*, in his "*Notitia*," has observed, that, during the time of Bishop *Morgan*, *Rose Milleward*, of *Hatfield Bishops*, in the county of *Hertford* and in the liberty of the Bishops of *Ely*, was tried before the King's Justices for the murder of her husband, by stabbing him with a knife called a *Th'wetill*; and, being found guilty, she was burnt the same day, by *John Santon*, the Bishop of *Ely*'s Bailiff for the said liberty.¹ To which we will add the following curious particulars:—*John Lydgate*, the Monk of *Bury*, flourished about this period, of whom Mr. *Warton* observes, "No poet seems to have possessed a greater versatility of talents." His "*London Lickpenny*," is a faithful picture of the Metropolis in the 15th century.² In 1434, corn was sold as high as £2, 13s. 4d. (modern money), per quarter, but soon fell to its medium price, 10s. 6d. Wine was then two modern shillings a gallon. The same year, 2433 licences were granted, by the King, for Pilgrims to visit the Shrine of St. *James of Compostella*.³

"*Archbishop of Rouen's Procurators*." P. 171, l. 8.]—The Archbishop sent *William Erard*, Professor of Sacred Theology, and Chaplain in the Cathedral at *Rouen*, to receive the Bishopric of *Ely*, with the temporalities belonging to it, from the King, in his name.⁴

"*Archbishop Chichely*." P. 171, l. 10.]—This munificent patron of learning founded and endowed the Collegiate Church, and an Hospital, at *Higham Ferrars*, where he was born. He was a most liberal benefactor to the Church of *Canterbury*, and to the University of *Oxford*, where he founded St. *Bernard's* hostel, since converted into St. *John's* College.—He built and endowed *All Souls' College*, and by his own contributions, and obtaining others, greatly promoted the finishing of the Divinity Schools. He enforced the ordinance that no ecclesiastical benefices should be conferred upon those who were not graduated in one of the Universities. Although his vigorous opposition to the See of *Rome*, especially his moving for the annulling papal exemption, drew upon him the vengeance of Pope *Martin* the Fifth, and obliged him to submit to that Pontiff, he complained loudly in a synod, which he held afterwards, in 1483, of the injury offered him by *Eugenius*, who had, on his sole authority, given the Bishopric of *Ely*, in *commendam*, to Bishop *Luxemburgh*, and he earnestly recommended a stop to be put to such proceedings as had never been attempted by any Pope before. This illustrious character died April 12, 1483, having sat upwards of twenty-nine years.⁵

"*A handsome altar tomb*." P. 172, l. 15 from the bottom.]—This tomb, which stands under a canopy of three arches, is embattled, and adorned with five plain quatrefoils and blank shields. Mr. *Bentham's* print has a Cardinal's hat upon the figure; this, Mr. *Cole* affirms, is only a mitre, as appears by the labels of it, carved on the cushion upon which the head rested. The mitre, he says, has been broken off. The monument being now concealed by the new wainscot, the dispute, in all probability, will never be decided. Mr. *Cole* also adds, "there is no instance of a hat on *English* monuments." Mr. *Gough* has pointed out this monument as "the only instance of a Cardinal's figure and habit among us.

Archbishops

¹ The Church at *Hatfield* is dedicated to St. *Etheldreda*. ² He died about 1483. This curious poem is given in the Appendix to *Andrew's Hist. of Great Britain*, vol. 1, part 2. ³ *Rymer's Fœdera*. ⁴ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 669. ⁵ *Biog. Brit.*

Archbishops *Langham* and *Courtney*, and Bishop *Beaufort*, the only Prelates raised to that dignity, who have monuments with figures upon them, are content to wear their mitres."¹ We should suppose that both these Gentlemen had neither seen or heard of the monument of Cardinal *Beaufort*, in *Winchester* Cathedral, had not Mr. *Gough* afterwards described it,² and told us that, "the figure of that Prelate is habited in a *Cardinal's* robe, and on his head is a *Cardinal's* hat."³

"*Related in blood to the noblest families in the kingdom.*" P. 173, l. 9.]—It has been observed, "that *England* never saw such a concurrence of Noble Prelates, who were little less than Peers by descent," as were "contemporaries with Bishop *Bourchier*, from his first consecration to the day of his death;" which the same writer calls "a good buttress of Episcopacy in that age, able, in Parliament, to check and crush any anti-prelatical project by their own relations."⁴

John Stafford, son to the Earl of *Stafford*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Robert Fitz-Hugh*, Bishop of *London*; *Henry Beaufort*, son to *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*, Bishop of *Winchester*; *William Gray*, son to Lord *Gray*, of *Codnor*, Bishop of *Ely*; *Marmaduke Lumley*, descended from Lord *Lumley*, Bishop of *Lincoln*; *Richard Beauchamp*, brother to Lord *St. Amand*, Bishop of *Sarum*; *Lionel Woodville*, son to the Earl of *Rivers*, Bishop of *Sarum*; *Peter Courtney*, descended from the Earls of *Devon*, Bishop of *Exeter*; *Richard Courtney*, of the same family, Bishop of *Norwich*; *John Zouch*, descended from Lord *Zouch*, Bishop of *Llandaff*; *George Neville*, brother to the Earl of *Warwick*, Archbishop of *York*; *William Dudley*, son to Lord *Dudley*, Bishop of *Durham*; *William Piercy*, son to the Earl of *Northumberland*, Bishop of *Carlisle*.⁵

"*His first access thither was not very agreeable to them.*" P. 174, l. 6.]—It does not appear, according to the vulgar adage, that much love was lost between Bishop *Bourchier* and the Monks of *Ely*, for in a commission granted by him to his Commissary General, to attempt some reformation among the Clergy, the Bishop says, that many of them, both seculars and regulars, were ignorant illiterate blockheads, or rather idiots, and that they were as profligate as they were ignorant, neglecting their cures, strolling about the country, with bad women in their company, spending the revenues of their benefices in feasting and drinking, in fornication and adultery."⁶ The charges of profligacy and ignorance above stated, seem too well grounded, by the account of Dr. *Thomas Gascoigne*, the Chancellor of *Oxford*, in 1443, who informs us that "an illiterate idiot, the son of a mad knight, was made Archdeacon of *Oxford*, before he was eighteen years old, and got, soon after, two rich rectories and twelve prebends. Being asked what he thought of learning, he answered "I despise it, I have better livings than you great Doctors, and believe as much as any of you. I believe that there are three Gods in one person—I believe all that God believes."

"*Elected Archbishop of Canterbury.*" P. 174, l. 10 from the bottom.]—Pope *Nicholas V.* issued a Bull for his confirmation, which was publicly read in the Cathedral at *Canterbury*,
September

¹ Sepul. Monuments, vol. 1, p. 152. ² Ibid. vol. 4, p. 147. ³ See a print of this Monument and Figure, "Vetusta," vol. 2, pl. xlv. ⁴ Fuller's Worthies, p. 324. ⁵ Ibid. ⁶ Wilkins's Concilia, p. 578.

September 11th, 1454.¹ In 1460, he was appointed by *Humphrey*, Earl of *Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, to be one of his executors, where he calls him "my brother of *Canterbury*."²

"He resigned the seals." P. 175, l. 5.]—Historians differ very much, respecting the time when Archbishop *Bourchier* or *Bourgchier* resigned the seals. Mr. *Gough* says, in 1455;³ *Rymer*, October 11, 1456.⁴ Sir *William Dugdale* tells us that, the Bishop's successor was confirmed in the office of Chancellor, the same day, and month, but in the year 1457;⁵ and *Batteley* says, the broad seal was resigned into the King's hands in 1459.⁶ They are equally at variance respecting the time of his being created a Cardinal. Mr. *Gough* and the *Ely* Historian, on the authority of *Godwin*, have fixed that event upon September 18th, 1464.—*Batteley*, in 1465; and the Author of the "*Biographia Britannica*," upon 1455.

Weever has inexcusably misrepresented this Prelate's munificence, by saying that "he left nothing to continue his memory, but an old rotten chest, with 120*l.* in it, to the Congregation-House, at *Cambridge*."⁷ For, besides what Mr. *Bentham*⁸ has recorded, and the building of *Knowle* House, where he died, several valuable legacies, will be found, upon reference to his will, in the Appendix to *Somner's History of Canterbury*. He is represented as learned, and a Prelate of great merit;⁹ but we are told also, that the Protector (afterwards *Richard III.*) in 1483, made him his tool, to get the Duke of *York* out of the Sanctuary at *Westminster*, which he opposed, as long as he was able.¹⁰ We are certainly indebted to him, in a great degree, for the introduction of Printing into this kingdom; for it was in consequence of his advice, that *Henry VI.* induced *Corsellis* to come from *Haerlem* into *England*, with a complete printing apparatus, whom the Archbishop placed at *Oxford*, strictly guarded, till the system was perfectly understood.¹¹ His monument is engraved correctly for Mr. *Gough's* valuable Collection of Sepulchral Remains. It was built during the Archbishop's life-time, and a copy of the grant for the place of his interment, is in the Appendix to *Somner*, dated April 16th, 1480.

"Dr. John Hough." P. 175, notes, l. 2 from the bottom.]—This pious and exemplary Prelate was the son of Mr. *John Hough*, a citizen of *London*, who was a collateral branch of the family of the *Houghs*, of *Leighton*, in *Cheshire*. He was born April 12th, 1651; educated at *Birmingham*, and entered at *St. Mary Magdalen* College, *Oxford*, 1669, of which he was soon elected Fellow. In 1678, the Duke of *Ormond* made him his Chaplain. In 1685, he was made a Prebendary of *Worcester*, and presented to the Rectory of *Tempsford*, in *Bedfordshire*. In 1687, he was elected and installed President of *Magdalen* College, and in 1690, advanced to the See of *Oxford*; translated to *Lichfield* and *Coventry*, in 1692, and from thence to the See of *Worcester*, in 1717. The reader will find a full account of the firm but temperate behaviour of this eminent Divine before the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs, appointed by *James II.* in his very interesting Life, published in 1812, by *John Eardley Wilmot*, F. R. S. and S. A. of *Tottenham*, Esq. which also contains many of the Bishop's

¹ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 122.

² *Batteley's* Appendix, part ii. p. 77.

³ *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. 5, p. 301.

⁴ *Fœdera*, vol. xi. p. 383.

⁵ *Bentham*, vol. 1, p. 175.

⁶ *Cant. Sac.* part ii. p. 77.

⁷ P. 8, edit. 1767.

⁸ Vol. 1, p. 175.

⁹ *Rapin*, vol. 5, p. 347.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* vol. 6, p. 171, 172.

¹¹ *Biog. Brit.*

Bishop's letters and biographical notices, with portraits of him at the age of 39 and 91; also his fine monument, by *Roubiliac*, admirably drawn and engraved, &c.

"*William Gray.*" P. 176, l. 6.]—The following recommendation to Pope *Nicholas V.* in favour of Bishops *Bourgchier*, *Gray*, and *Nevill*, will show in what high estimation the abilities and consequence of those Prelates were held by the subscribing personages, and the full compliance of the Pontiff with their wishes, is a further proof of their merits. The original is in the *Cotton Library*:—

The xxx day of *Marche*, in the yere, &c. xxxii^d. at *Westminster*, in the counsail chambre, tyme of parlement, it was advised and ordained at the desire and request of the Lordes of the Lande, that the Right Reverend Fadre in God the Byshop of *Ely* (*Bourchier*) for his greet merits, virtues, and greet bloode that he is of, shold be recomised to our holy Fadre the Pope, for to be promoted to the archiebishopriche and chirche of *Canterbury*, now beying voide by the deth of the most Reverend Fadre in God *John Kempe*, late Cardinal, and Archiebishop of the said see; it was also the furst day of this moneth *Aprill* in the place abovesaid, graunted and ordeined, that maistre *William Gray* shold in semblable wise be recomised to the bishopriche and chirche of *Ely*, and to be promoted thereto at suche tyme as it shall voide by the translacion of the Right Reverend Fadre abovesaid. It was also advised and assented, considered the bloode, vertue, and cunnyng, that maistre *George Neville*, sonne to the Erle of *Salesbury*, Chaunceller of *Englond* is of, that he should be recomised to the said holy Fadre, for to be promoted to the next bishopriche that shall voide within this reame;² the promotions abovesaid of *Canterbury*, furst sped and doon. And the hereupon lettres undre the Kyng's prive seel to be ordeined and sped.

Anno mensibus, diebus et loco suprascript'. advisatum fuit ut custos privati sigilli, l'ras fieri fac' sub eodem sigillo, sc'dum effectum suprascriptum Dnis se subscribendum ut patet.

W. Ebor, T. London, W. Winton, R. Dunelmens, J. Wygorn, W. Norwycen, J. Lincoln, J. Hereforden, R. York, H. Buckingham, R. Warrewyk, J. Worcestre,³ Devon, R. Salisbury, Beaumonte, Bourgchier, W. Fauconberge, Scales, J. Duddely, W. Fenys, Ebergavenny; Thomas, Abbas Gloucester; Ricardus, Abbas de Bello; Johannes, Abbas de Selby. Prior of Saint *John's*.

"*In 1471, 1472, &c.*" P. 177, l. 6 from the bottom.]—In Bishop *Gray's Register*,⁴ is inserted, an original letter (of which the following is a copy), from the Abbot of *Welbeck*, to which Abbey Bishop *Hotham* was so considerable a benefactor, that his successors were accounted founders or patrons of it. At the bottom of the letter is written "14. die *Marcii* A°. 1472, apud *London* rec:"

"Ryght Honorabull and our Ryght speciall gude Lord and Founder, Your Humble Oratours Thabbot and Convent off your pore Monastery off *Welbek* recomends huss to your gude Lordshipp, Dayly praying God For the prosperite and weelfare off you and yours, Besekyng your said Lordshipp as ye have offtymes here a fore shewed huss your myghty Supportation, so to contynew. Please it yo'. sayde Lordshipp to know that Syr
Herry

¹ *Titus E. V. 32 Henry VI. 1454.*
York. ² Bp. *Carleton*. ³ Fol. 133, b.

⁴ He was soon after appointed to the See of *Exeter*, and in 1464 advanced to

Herry Perpount awes gude Luff and Favo^r. to our pore place for your sake, and that we traist shall contynew. Like it your Lordshipp to thank hym in that we were myche bon to yow. And iff it plese yo^r. offtsaid Lordship our Hede and Founder to whome we seke in all our neds to speke and desyre Therle of *Shrewsbury* to be gude Lord to our pore Monastery of your Foundation it wer to huss a grete socour agayns our Enimy^es as knawes God, who have yow ever in his blestfull governaunce. Writyn at *Welbek* the day off *Febr*:

“Yo^r. Cotidian Bedemen

“Thabbot and Convent of *Welbek*.”

“*Dr. Walter Lempster.*” P. 178, l. 10.]—This Physician was buried in St. *Anthonie's*, called St. *Anttin's*, in *London*, as appears by the following Inscription:—“Under this black marbl ston, lyth the body of Master *Walter Lempster*, Doctor of Phisick, and also Phisition to the high and mighty Prince *Hen.* the 7; whych Master *Lempster* gayve vnto thys Chyrch too Cheynes of fyne gold, weying 14 ounces and a quarter, for to make a certeyn ornament to put on the blessyd body of owr Sauour *Jesu*. He died the 9 of *March*, 1487. Whos soul *God Pardon*.”² In 1446, 200 modern pounds were allowed, annually, to a Physician styled “Majister in Medicines to the King and Queen,” for his services.³

From the middle of the 11th to the 13th century, the Clergy, being the depositories of learning, were the only practitioners in Physic; but *John Salisbury*, who had frequent occasion to consult them, speaks very contemptuously of their skill, and tells us that two maxims they never violated—“Not to regard the poor, and always to take money of the rich.”—Nor was the science much improved at the commencement of the 14th century, although the practice had changed hands, if we may judge from *John de Gaddesden's* “*Medical Rose*,” which is a compendium of the whole practice of Physic then used in *England*. He informs us, that he cured the son of *Edward II.* of the small-pox, by wrapping him up in scarlet cloth, and hanging scarlet curtains round his bed. For the epilepsy, he orders the patient to hear mass, during the fast, “*quatuor temporum*,” and, afterwards, to wear a verse of the day's gospel, written on a scroll, by the Priest, around his neck. Yet the same person tells us how to make salt water fresh, by distillation.⁴ Towards the close of the 15th century, Physic was regularly studied at the Universities. Its progress, notwithstanding, was very slow, and Surgery was little valued, Alchymy eclipsed both those sciences, and its professors, being considered as sorcerers, protections were frequently granted them against the fury of the people.⁵

“*At his death he bequeathed.*” P. 178, l. 8 from the bottom.]—On the day of his burial he ordered a rich red velvet cope, valued at £26, to be given to the wardrobe of the Church, together with a large silver cross and crosier. He also ornamented the head of *Sexburga* with gold and silver, to the value of eighty pounds, and gave a silver *Osculatorium* to the Chapel of the Virgin.⁶ This last article, it may be proper to observe, was a small figure of *Christ*, of wood or metal, tendered to all who attended Divine service, to kiss, instead

¹ This Abbey was removed from *Newhouse*, in *Lincolnshire*, in 1153. It was dedicated to St. *James*, made chief of the Order of *Præmonstratentians*, in *England*, 1512, and granted to *Richard Whalley*, 1539. In *Dugdale* it is valued at £249, 6s. 3d. and in *Speed*, £298, 4s. 8d.—*Nasmith's Tanner*. ² *Weever*, edit. 1767, p. 190. ³ *Rymer's Fœdera*. ⁴ *Friend—Aikin*. ⁵ *Rymer's Fœdera*. ⁶ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 673.

instead of the ancient custom of saluting each other, with the kiss of peace; it was therefore also called the *Pax*; and it is a curious fact, and a proof of the hatred between them, that *Henry II.* and *Thomas Becket*, refused to kiss the *Pax* at mass. Some say the Archbishop first refused,¹ others the King.²

We lament, that the Register of this Prelate, so eminent for his humanity, should be stained with an act of religious persecution. But, it appears, by that record, that *Robert Sparke*, of *Reche*, *John Crud* or *Crowd*, of *Cambridge*, and *John Baile*, of *Chesterton*, were brought before Bishop *Gray*, then sitting in his Chapel at *Downham*, *May*, 1457, and there accused of holding, and teaching, certain heretical opinions contrary to the Catholic faith, and, being convicted thereof, they did public penance in the market at *Ely*, the 4th of *July* following, standing in their shirts, with each a faggot on his shoulder, and a taper in his hand, while their abjurations were read; after which they walked to the high altar, where, kneeling, and praying, they were scourged by the Dean, and offered up their candles to the image of *St. Etheldreda*. The same penance they performed in the market at *Cambridge*, and other places.

“*When most others deserted him.*” *P.* 179, *l.* 9 *from the bottom.*]—This was the more meritorious in our Bishop, being at a time when the nobility were cruelly situated, “the cards being so shuffled (as it has been dryly observed), that two kings were turned up trumps at once, which amazed them how to play their games.”³ The distress of the *Lancastrian* party was inconceivable. *Henry Holland*, Duke of *Exeter*, begged his bread, barefooted, from door to door; and the Duke of *Somerset* was equally wretched.⁴ “The pen of the historian recoils at the repeated task of numbering the slaughtered nobles.” The Royal fugitive was taken prisoner by Sir *James Haryngton*, while dining at *Waddington Hall*, in *Lancashire*, and brought to town, with his legs tied to the stirrups.⁵

“*He passed the Seas in disguise.*” *P.* 180, *l.* 9.]—*Richard III.* published a proclamation, offering a reward of 1000 marks, in money, or 100 marks a year in land, for the apprehension of Bishop *Morton*, and the same for the apprehension of the Bishop of *Salisbury*, *Lionel Woodville*, brother to *Elizabeth*, Queen of *Edward the Fourth*, and brother-in-law to the Duke of *Buckingham*.

“1487 he was appointed Lord High Chancellor.” *P.* 181, *l.* 1.]—This year, he summoned a Convocation at *St. Paul’s*, to hear the complaints which were preferred against the Clergy, in consequence of the laxity of their principles, and the immorality of their conduct. It is remarkable, however, that the letters which the Bishop issued upon this occasion, mention no one particular vice, nor recommend the practice of a single virtue; but strictly charged them “not to wear short *liripoops* of silk, nor gowns open before, nor swords, daggers, or embroidered girdles; to be careful of their tonsures, and to keep their hair always so short, that every one might see their ears,” &c. So little reformation did this produce in the conduct of the depraved part of the Clergy, that Pope *Ferdinand 8th*, fearful of the anger of the laity, sent a Bull, in 1490, commanding the Bishop to admonish the Abbots and Priors of all the Convents in his province, to reform themselves, and those under them. He accordingly issued

¹ *M. Paris.*² *Holinshed.*³ *Fuller’s Holy State.*⁴ *Mem. de Comines.*⁵ *Nugæ Antiquæ.*

issued mandatory letters to all the religious houses in his jurisdiction, and, if they were all guilty of the vices with which he upbraids the Abbot and Monks of *St. Alban's*, they must have been bad indeed.¹

“*Which happened,*” &c. P. 181, l. 4.]—Bishop *Morton* died of a quartan ague, at *Knowle*, in *Kent*. The historians, who were contemporary with him, or soon after his time, have represented this great man, according as they were attached to the interests of the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*. The authors, therefore, who have since written, taking their information from such sources, we find of very different opinions respecting this Prelate. One pronounces him to have been a stern, haughty man; odious at Court, and more so in the country.² Another gives him all praise, and says, “he was a man so well deserving, both of the Church and Commonwealth, that all honours and offices were too little which were conferred upon him.”³ A third ascribes his motives, for opposing King *Richard*, to revenge, and adds, that “he died detested by the people,” who suspected he was guilty of the oppressions which proceeded from the King himself.⁴ By the moderate, he is stiled eminent and wise,⁵ an artful and able politician.⁶ After a deliberate consideration of his history, an impartial judge, however, will allow this Primate to have been learned, prudent, beneficent, and eloquent: the adviser and confidant of King *Henry* the VIIth, and the happy means of stopping the effusion of human blood with which the civil broils, between the houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, had deluged this country.

“*By his Will.*” P. 181, l. 17.]—One of his heirs was his nephew, the pious, learned, beneficent, and persecuted Dr. *Thomas Morton*, successively Bishop of *Chester*, of *Lichfield*, and *Coventry*, and of *Durham*; the detector of the *Boy of Bilson*. Stripped of his mitre, and all his substance, by the fanatics, he died in a state of poverty, in 1659, at the great age of 95; 44 years after his first consecration, and the 28th of his translation to the See of *Durham*. He was buried at *Easton Mauduit*. The account of this excellent Prelate, in the “*Biographia*,” is well worth the reader’s perusal.

“*John Alcock.*” P. 181.]—*Wharton* informs us that he was Rector of *Caister* (or *Castor*), in *Norfolk*; and that he resigned that living, *July*, 1473; but we find no mention of him as such in *Blomefield*. Also that he was Rector of *Wrensham*, in the same county, a place of which that Historian takes no notice. The same writer says, that he founded the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, adjoining to the Church of that name, at *Kingston upon Hull*, and placed a perpetual chantry therein.⁷ He also built a Chapel at *Beverley*, and a chantry for the souls of his parents.⁸ The account of his installation, upon his appointment to the See of *Worcester*, from a MS. in Corpus Christi College, *Oxford*, is very curious.⁹

The year he was translated to *Ely*, Bishop *Alcock* hallowed the font,¹⁰ and christened Prince *Arthur*, the son of *Henry* the Seventh, at *Winchester*.¹¹ His dissolution of the Nunnery of *St. Radegund*, was highly commendable, and fully justified by the conduct of its members, which was so notorious, that the society was styled “*Meretricum Cœnobium* ;”

¹ Anglia Sacra. Wilkins’s Concilia. ² Lord Bacon. ³ Weever. ⁴ Rapin. ⁵ Biographia. ⁶ Carte. ⁷ Ang. Sac. ⁸ Osborne’s Cat. Bib. Harl. ⁹ It is given, p. 34, Appendix to *Green’s History*. ¹⁰ Platina and Sabellicus tell us, that *Pius* the 1st was the first Pope who ordained this ceremony. ¹¹ Antiquarian Repertory.

bium;" although the Bishop visited that house in 1487, upon the death of *Johanna Cambryge*, and appointed *Johanna Fulborne* Abbess, whom he styles an experienced person, of sound religion and integrity, of good life and conversation, and a true virgin.*

Alexander Barklay, who was a contemporary of, and outlived, Bishop *Alcock*, has thus celebrated the Bishop's praises in his "Eclogues:"—

Yes, since his dayes, a cocke was in the fen ;
I know his voyce among a thousand men :
He laught, he preached, he mended every wrong ;
But Coridon, alas, no good thing bideth long !
He all was a Cock, he wakened us from slepe,
And, while we slumbered, he did our foldes kepe.
No cur, no foxes, nor butchers dogges wood,
Could hurte our fouldes, his watching was so good.
The hungry wolves, which that time did abounde,
What time he crowed, abashed at the sounde.
This cocke was no more abashed of the foxe,
Than is a lion abashed of an oxe.

In another place, he pathetically laments the worthy Bishop's death, and says,

The pratie palace made him in the fen,
The maidès, widowes, the wives, and the men,
With deadly dolour were pearsed to the hearte,
When death constreyned this shepherd to departe.
Corne, grasse, and fields, mourned for wo and payne
For ofte his prayer for them obtained rayne.
The pleasaunt floures for him faded eche one.
The oakès, elmès ; every sort of dere,
Shrunk under shadowes, abating all their chere.
The mighty walles of *Ely* Monastery,
The stonès, rockes, and towrès semblably,
The marble pillours, and images eche one,
Swete all for sorrowe, when this cocke was gone.

Bale also tells us that he was learned and pious ; that no one, in *England*, had a greater reputation for sanctity, and that his life was spent in study, fasting, and abstinence.—His sermons were remarkable for their length : one preached by him, before the University, continued nearly three hours, to which he himself bears the following testimony, as it is recorded in *Wren's MS. Collections* ("registr: parv: consistorii Eliensis," called the Black Book.) "*J. Alcock*, divina gratia, episcopus Eliensis, prima die dominica, 1488, bonum et blandum Sermonem prædicavit, in æcclesia B. Mariæ Cantabrig : qui incepit in hora prima post meridian : et duravit in horam tertiam et ultra."

The following particulars of our Bishop are taken from Mr. *Bentham's* 'Notitia Ecclesiæ Eliensis':—"Goinge forth on a tyme into his parke, and seinge there a greate mayny of bulloks, he asked whose they were. His steward answered, that they were his, being bought for the findinge of his house. Then he comaundyed that they should all be browght together into one place, nere unto the pallase, and, calling his servaunts together, he distributed all those bulloks amongst them, according as every one had most nede, gyvinge his steward charge to buy fleshe, breade, and beere, to sarve his howse, of his fermars, payinge for it as moche as it was worthe, and as they mought aforde it." "Durante

* *Bale* de Script. Britan.

* *Registr. Alcock.*

* *Catalogus, MSS. Bib. Harl. No. 539, in 4to. fol. 107, b.*

“Durante hoc Parlamento quod trium cancellariorum varietati subnixum est; num in principio erat *Robertus Bathoniensis* qui nihil nisi per discipulum suum *Johannem Alkok Wigorniensem* Epm: fuerat; secundo *Lawrentius Dunolmensis* qui seipsum tædio inextricabilis operis fatigavit; tertio *Thomas Lincolniensis* qui rem omnem ad finem usque deduxit.”¹

“1483.” P. 182, l. 18.]—When *Henry* the Seventh’s army landed at *Milford Haven*, that dreadful disease, the sweating sickness, first appeared in this country; with which the kingdom was visited again in 1485, 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1551. Its continuance was from six weeks to two months. It came always in the summer months, and fled before the approach of cold weather. The attack lasted only twenty-four hours; those, who survived, felt no farther inconvenience. In 1517, it killed, in three hours, from its first seizure. Many of the nobility, and half the inhabitants of many towns, were swept away by it. In 1528, it generally proved mortal in six hours; killed many courtiers, and endangered the life of *Henry VIII.* In 1551, 960 persons died of it in *Shrewsbury* alone. It affected only the *English*; not even the *Scots* then in *England*; and it followed the *English*, though resident abroad.²

“1586.” P. 182, l. 22.]—This year is remarkable for the passing of the first statute, which, in any measure, took away what is called the benefit of clergy; in consequence of, as the preamble sets forth, that, trusting to the privilege of the church, “many persons *lettered*, having been more bold to commit murders, rapes, robberies, &c.”³

“1492.” P. 182, l. 10 from the bottom.]—*Wynkyn de Worde* published “*Kalendrier des Bergers*,” a kind of perpetual Almanack, consisting of receipts, proverbs, &c. and comprehending astronomy, politics, divinity, and other sciences, in a medley of verse and prose, with wooden cuts, boldly touched.⁴

“In acts of hospitality and beneficence.” P. 183, l. 6.]—Besides what *Mr. Bentham* has recorded, the *Anglia Sacra* mentions the donation of 100 marks, given towards the repairs of the Church of *Ely*, which Bishop *Alcock* received for manumising his bondman, *Hunstan*. The following indulgences occur in the Registers of Bishop *Gray*, and of this Prelate, (and similar ones, no doubt, would be found in that of Bishop *Morton*, if it could be produced) and are proofs of their attention, in particular, to the good state and future support of religious edifices, bridges, and roads, &c.

In Bishop *Gray*’s Register are the following indulgences, for 40 days each, granted to such as will contribute:—1457. For repairing the tower of the Church of *St. Mary* and *St. Radegund* at *Cambridge*, (fol. 21, b.)—1458. For repairing the roads and footpaths to *Stonteney*, (fol. 35, a.)—1459. For building and repairing the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, on the bridge, at *Brandon*; for supporting the lights and ornaments of the same, and for repairing the said bridge, and the road to the same, (fol. 44, a.)—1463. For benefactions to the Chapel of *St. James* of *Hows*, in the parish of *Gyrton*, (fol. 53, a.)—1466. For rebuilding the Church of *Evesdon Magna*; which, with the tower and bells, was destroyed by lightning, (fol. 61, a.)

¹ Collectanea Ric. Jamesii, vol. 5, p. 177, MS. Bib. Bodlianæ.

² *Hillary’s Medical Journal*.

³ *Rymer’s Foed.*

⁴ *Warton*.

The following indulgences, of 40 days each, are in Bishop *Alcock's* Register. 1487. For repairing the bridge and chapel at *Brandon Ferry*, and the roads to the same.—1487. For the relief of *Demetrius Comusius*, formerly treasurer to the Greek Emperor, who, with his wife and five sons, were taken prisoners, and sent into slavery by the Turks, (fol. 21.)—1488. For repairing *Kyngston Church*, in the Diocese, which had been destroyed by fire, and for rebuilding the tower, which was blown down, (fol. 27.)—1488. For the reparation and support of the College of *Goddy's Howse*, in *Cambridge*, (fol. 37.)—1491. For building and repairing of the Church at *Evesdon Magna*, (fol. 71.)—1491. For the support of the house of St. *Robert*, near *Knaresborough*, (fol. 72.)

Under the year 1493, mention is made of *Robert Michyll* and *John Smith*, before the Bishop in the Hall of *Gonville College, Cambridge*, after declaring they were not married, taking the vow of chastity, and becoming hermits, after the rule of *Paul*, the first hermit, (fol. 94) and May 10, 1497, it is recorded, that Bishop *Alcock* settled an annuity of ten marks upon his physician, *Robert Yaxley*, who is stiled, "*Medicinis preceptor*," to be paid, during the Bishop's life, out of the rents and profits of the manor or lordship of *Hatfield*.¹

"*He was not only a considerable writer.*" P. 183, l. 10.]—Among the various publications from his pen, which are recorded by Mr. *Herbert* and Mr. *Dibdin*, there is an address to the Clergy, assembled at *Barnewell*, with the following title: "*Gallicantus Johannis Alcock epi: Eliensis, ad Confratres suos*," &c. in which instance, he was evidently sporting with his own name. We also find "*Johan Alcock, Byshop of Ely*. An exhortacyon made to relygyous systers in the time of theyr consecracyon by hym."

"*I aske the banes betwyx the hyghe and moost myghty Prynce, Kyng of all Kynges, sone of Almyghty God, and the Virgyn Mary, in humanyte Chryste Jesu of Nazareth of the one partye, and A. B. of the thother partye, that yf ony man or woman can shewe any lawfull impedymment, other by any precontracte made on corrupcyon of body or soule of the sayd A. B. that she ought not to be marryed this daye unto the sayd mighty Prynce Jesu, that they wolde, accordyng unto the lawe, shew it*"

"*Lambert Symnell.*" P. 184, l. 9.]—This man, who stiled himself *Edward*, Earl of *Warwick*, was the son of a baker at *Oxford*. Being well tutored by one *John Simon*, a priest, and aided by a majestic presence, he was welcomed by the *Irish*, as the son of the late Duke of *Clarence*, and actually crowned at *Dublin*, with the approbation of *Fitzgerald*, the Chancellor, brother of the Earl of *Kildare*, who was the Lord Deputy, and devoted to the House of *York*. To counteract this conspiracy, *Henry* paraded the real *Warwick* through the streets of *London*. The friends of the House of *York*, with *Simmell*, however, landed in *Lancashire*, and were joined by many others; and a battle took place at *Stoke*, in *Nottinghamshire*, where they were utterly routed, after fighting most gallantly. *Simmell* was taken; and, *Henry*, to render him an object of contempt, made him his first scullion, and afterwards under falconer. But his tutor was imprisoned for life.

"*Figure of the Bishop in brass.*" P. 187, l. 2.]—Upon the front of this tomb, betwixt the forms of two shields of arms, there is the figure of a fish; the same figure is frequently found

¹ See an account of Bishop *Gray's* Physician, p. 96 of these Notes.

found on the tombs of Christians at *Rome*, on some of the sixteenth century in this country, and on that of Cardinal *Pole*, in *Canterbury Cathedral*. It is said to have been adopted from an union of the initials of the following words, *Ιησους Χριστος Θεος Υιος Σωτηρ*. The letters AXΩ on Sepulchral Tablets, allude to the Apocalypse, 1, 8, and the letters IHS, so frequent in our Churches, &c. are contracted from the word *Ιησους*; the H being a *Greek Eta*.¹

“40 days of pardon.” *P. 189, l. 5 from the bottom.*]—The Bishop, in his will, ordered a convenient stone of marble to be laid upon him, with the inscription here mentioned.

Thomas Becon, in his “*Reliques of Rome*,” tells us, that *Gregory the First* is supposed to be the inventor of pardons; which, “though first intended as allurements to devotion, may be considered as provocations unto all kinds of vice.” He has there given us “diverse pardons graunted of diverse Popes for diverse considerations, gathered out of diverse bokes, writings, and papers;” well worthy the notice of the curious, and concludes the account by saying, “many other raggemans roules could I here have placed, which contayne also innumerable pardons, infinite indulgences, great giftes, singulare privileges, wonderfull liberties, marvelous deliverances, and spedy remedies of soules out of purgatorye, &c.”

The following is a literal translation of a Plenary Indulgence. The original is in the Library of *Trinity College, Cambridge*:—

“To our most Holy Lord, *Clement XII*.²

“The Indulgence for *Nathaniel Hickman, an Englishman*.

“MOST HOLY FATHER,

“*Nathaniel Hickman, an Englishman*, present at *Rome*, most humbly supplicates your Holiness that you would vouchsafe, kindly, to grant a full indulgence in the hour of death, to him, and his relations to the second degree inclusive; and also to twenty-five other persons, to be granted as he pleases, but, upon condition that they are truly penitent, and have confessed, and are refreshed with the Holy Communion; or, if so be they could not do that, at least, they should, with their mouth, invoke the name of *Jesus*; or, if not able to speak, they should devoutly invoke him with their heart. Which grace may God grant to them.

“His Holiness grants the Indulgence, as requested, in the usual form.

“To the most eminent and most Reverend Cardinal *Corsini A. Frescobaldy*, Auditor of the *Rota*.”

“*Thomas Goodrich*.” *P. 189.*]—The King having granted to his Chaplain (as he is styled in the instrument, *April 2* preceding), the custody of the temporalties, and all the profits of the See, from the preceding Michaelmas to the time of their being in the King's hands, and the day following, he sent his letters to the Archbishop, giving his assent to the election, and ordering his confirmation and consecration; and on the 21st of the same month, restitution of the temporalties; in this last instrument he is called S. T. P. He was at that time Canon of *St. Stephen's College*; which Canonry the King granted *April 27th*, 1534, on his promotion to *Ely*, to *Nicholas Shaxton*, S. T. P. Almoner to *Q. Ann Boleyn*.

He

¹ *Sayers's "Dissertations,"* p. 206. ² *Clement XII.* governed the Church about ten years, and died in 1740. He was an encourager of learning, and made valuable additions to the *Vatican Library*.

He was sent Ambassador from this country to the Court of *France*, in 1550. He appointed *William More*, L. B. his suffragan, by the title of Bishop of *Colchester*.¹

"*He died at Somersham.*" P. 191, l. 10.]—His death was occasioned by the stone, with which he had been greatly afflicted. The part Bishop *Goodrich* took, in promoting the Reformation, may be collected from many of our writers on that subject; and though great pains have been taken to vindicate his memory, yet Bishop *Burnet*, notwithstanding the part he acted in that affair, both under *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* when he was Lord Chancellor of *England*, can hardly give him a good word. It is probable, he knew more of him than he chose to declare; certain it is, that Bishop *Godwin* did, whose words, relating to him, can bear no other construction; "What further remains to be said concerning him, I had rather," says he, "you should hear from others, than from me."

Fuller places him among the "*English Worthies*," and gives the following pun on his name and fortunes:

Et Bonus et dives, benè junctus et optimus Ordo,
Præcedit Bonitas, ponè sequuntur Opes.

Which he thus translates:

Both *Good* and *Rich*, well joined, but rank'd indeed,
For *Grace* goes first, and next doth *Wealth* succeed.

"*Appointed him Bishop thereof.*" P. 191, l. 20.]—The mutations of the Church of *Westminster* are thus quaintly represented, by a writer of the seventeenth century:—"The bells," says he, "of that Church, have strangely rung the changes, the last thirty years. First, it was a stately and rich *Convent* of *Benedictine Monks*. Secondly, a Collegiate Church of Dean and Prebendaries. Thirdly, an Episcopal See, and *Thomas Thirlbye* (who, having roasted the Churches patrimony, surrendered it to the spoil of courtiers), the first and last Bishop thereof. Fourthly, Queen *Mary* re-seated the Abbot and Monks. Lastly, Queen *Elizabeth* converted it again into a Collegiate Church."²

"*William Wolsey, and Robert Pygot.*" P. 192, l. 2.]—We are told, by Mr. *Granger*, that Bishop *Thirlby* was educated at King's College; that he commenced Doctor in Civil Law, and was firmly attached to the Protestant religion. And *Wilson*, in his "*Memorabilia Cantabrigiensæ*," has placed him in the list of Bishops, and eminent men, of that College. *Fuller* allows him to have been learned, discreet, and moderate; but holds up his singling out *John Hullier* to be burnt, as a proof that "water and fire, weeping and burning, may come from the same person." "By doing so much," says he, "the Bishop justly offended the Protestants; yet, scarcely pleased the Papists, because he did no more."³ The execution of *Wolsey*, and *Pygot*, he lays entirely to the account of Chancellor *Fuller*, and other Commissioners.—This Bishop's portrait is in the print of the delivery of the Charter of *Bridewell*.

"*A learned and good natured Man.*" P. 192, l. 17.]—*Nicholas Grimoald*, a learned commentator,

¹ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 676.

² *Dart's Westminster*, vol. 2, p. xxxvi.

³ *Fuller's Church History*, book ix. p. 70.

⁴ *Ibid.* book viii. p. 18.

mentator on the classics, dedicated his translation of *Tully's Offices* to Bishop *Thirlby*, A. D. 1553. *Fuller* says, he was always devoted to Queen *Mary*, but never invective against Queen *Elizabeth*.¹

His body was discovered in making a grave for Archbishop *Cornwallis*, in 1783. "His leaden coffin had all the appearance of having never been covered with wood, the earth around it being perfectly dry and crumbly. It was six feet four inches long, eighteen inches broad, and eight inches and an half deep. The corpse was wrapt in fine linen, was moist, and had evidently been preserved in some sort of pickle, which still retained a volatile smell, not unlike that of hartshorn. The flesh was preserved, and had the appearance of a mummy; the face was perfect, and the limbs flexible, the beard of a remarkable length, and beautifully white. The linen and woollen garments were all well preserved. The cap, which was of silk, adorned with point lace, had probably been black, but the colour was discharged. It was in fashion, like that represented in the pictures of Archbishop *Juxon*. The hat, a slouched one, with strings to it, which was under the left arm, was of the same materials as are used at present, but the crown was sewed in. It lay by the side of the body, as did the stockings, made of white worsted, with green feet. Great care was taken that every thing was properly replaced in the coffin, and the remains of Archbishop *Cornwallis* were deposited in the same vault."²

"*With Archbishop Parker*. P. 192, l. 24.]—*Fuller* observes, the Bishops committed to Archbishop *Parker's* custody, fared like *Archbishops*, except, that "they had not their wonted attendance of superfluous servants; nor needed it, seeing a long train doth not warm, but weary the wearer thereof. They lived in *free custody*; and, all things considered, custody did not so soure their freedome, as freedome did sweeten their custody."³

"*Richard Cox*." P. 192.]—This Prelate commenced Doctor of Divinity, at *Cambridge*, in 1530, and in 1543 supplicated to take place among the Doctors in the University of *Oxford*, which was granted, though unusual, because he was not incorporated there, as Doctor of Divinity, before 1545. His nomination to the Bishopric of *Southwell*, in 1543, proceeded no further. The design of forming that place into a See, was abandoned, for want of revenues. It is greatly to be lamented, that this good man's religious zeal should have stained his character; but we are told that he, and the other commissioners, appointed to visit the University of *Oxford*, in 1549 and 1558, destroyed, burnt, and sold, for the vilest purposes, all the illuminated books, with mathematical figures and diagrams in them, under the idea of their tendency to Popery and conjuration; not sparing books of school divinity, or such as were composed by *Roman Catholic* authors.⁴ He was indebted for his promotion to the Deanery of *Osney*, and for his continuance in it, when that Cathedral was removed to *Oxford*, to the good offices of Archbishop *Cranmer* and Bishop *Goodrich*, to the latter of whom he had been Chaplain; and by their recommendation, he was appointed tutor to Prince *Edward*. In the discharge of that important trust, he may be said to have laid the foundation of the Reformed Religion of this kingdom, the blessings of which we now enjoy. By his preaching to the people

¹ *Worthies*, vol. 1, p. 169.

² *Gough's Sepulchral Monuments*, Introd. p. liv.

³ *Church History*, book viii. p. 58.

⁴ *Wood's History and Antiquities of Oxford*.

people of *Sussex*, he quieted their minds, which had been inflamed by the intemperate zeal of *Day*, Bishop of *Winchester*, in 1550. He was one of the Commissioners for forming the Canon Law; and, at his intercession, the Colleges of both Universities were exempted, when the Act passed for giving all Chantries, Colleges, &c. to the King.¹ He was stripped of all his preferments, and committed to the Marshalsea, in 1553. When he fled, to avoid the persecution of Queen *Mary's* reign, he first went to *Strasburgh*, and from thence to *Franckfort*, in 1585, where he opened an University, and appointed a *Hebrew* and *Greek* Lecturer, a Divinity Professor, &c. In the *Biographia Britannica* the reader will find a very particular account of his opposition to *J. Knox*, and the other puritans, and of his ultimate success in the establishment of the *English* Liturgy there. At *Strasburgh*, he renewed a friendship, which commenced at *Cambridge*, with *Peter Martyr*, whom he loved and honoured for his learning and moderation. He rendered particular services to Archbishops *Parker* and *Grindal*; he shewed his great esteem for Dr. *Whitgift*, afterwards Archbishop, by making him his Chaplain, and advancing him to a Stall in *Ely* Cathedral, with the Rectory of *Teversham*; and he patronised all learned men who were well affected to the Church.

“*Well acquainted with Church matters.*” P. 193, l. 3 from the bottom.]—He was very anxious to have established a body of Ecclesiastical Laws, which were compiled by order of *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.*² But it was found more for the greatness of the prerogative, and the authority of the Civil Courts, to keep those points undetermined. The Scriptures were his chief study, and he was so versed in the original language of the New Testament, that, we are assured, the Gospels, Acts, and the Epistle to the *Romans*, in the Bible, published by Queen *Elizabeth*, were translated by our Bishop. He frequently preached before her Majesty in Lent: at the opening of her first Parliament, he most earnestly exhorted the members to abolish all corruptions of the Church, and to restore it to its original purity; and, when the Council endeavoured to screen the Puritans, he boldly told them, in a letter to Lord *Burleigh*, to keep within their own limits, or, he would appeal to the Queen, if they attempted to interfere with the affairs of the Church.³

The purity of his conduct baffled all the attempts of *Hatton* and *North* to ruin him in the good opinion of the Queen, and to deprive the See of *Ely* House, and the Manor of *Somersham*; and he most completely refuted the charges of covetousness, and a vindictive spirit, towards the deprived Catholics, in his custody, which were exhibited against him.⁴ We may, therefore, pronounce this excellent Prelate, without the fear of contradiction, a pious and learned divine, and a most able and resolute defender of the Established Church.

He procured a new body of statutes for *St. John's* College, over which he was visitor;⁵ and after leaving several legacies, to the amount of £945, he died worth £2322. His friend, Archbishop *Parker*, bequeathed to Bishop *Cox*, his staff of *Indian* cane, with a watch in the top of it.⁶

“*Bishop Heton.*” P. 195.]—An *Oxford* Doctor observing to a *Cambridge* man, that “*Oxford* had a good library before a *Cambridge* man became their Chancellor, and cancelled or

¹ Downes. ² Burnet's Hist. Reform. ³ Strype's Ecc. Mem. Life of Cranmer. ⁴ Downes. ⁵ Strype. ⁶ Willis.
⁶ Strype. ⁷ Battely's Appendix, p. 36.

or catalogued and scattered their books," (meaning Bishop Cox), the other retorted, "then are you even with us, for one of your *Oxford* men hath sealed so many good deeds of our good Bishopric in *Cambridgeshire*, that, till they are cancelled, it will never be so good as it should be."¹ The person alluded to was Bishop *Heton*; who, in the punning language of the day, was said to have "*eaten* the Bishopric of *Ely*, all the Clergy wishing him choaked with it." But the charges, brought against both these Prelates, of alienating the estates of the Church, have been ably combated, and their compliance with the Queen's demands, will appear to be the effect of compulsion, not inclination, by the following letter from the Queen to Bishop *Heton* :—

"PROUD PRELATE,

"I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but I would have you to know, that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by God, I will immediately unfrock you.

"Yours, as you demean yourself, ELIZABETH."²

"*Blameable on that account.*" P. 197, l. 1.]—It is allowed, by Sir *John Harrington*, that "the Queen's keeping the See vacant so long, and then taking away so large a portion from it, was one of the blemishes of her virgin reign." To excuse which he says, the revenues were applied to relieve the distresses of the King of *Portugal*, who was called, by some scholars, *Bishop of Ely*; and that it was less scandalous than *Jeffry Plantagenet's* holding *Lincoln* for seven years; *Ethelmare's* holding *Winchester* nine years, in *Henry the Third's* time: to say nothing of *Stygand*, in the Conqueror's time, and *Wolsey*, in *Henry the Eighth's* time, holding *Winchester*, in *commendam*; adding, that Bishop *Heton* was compelled to take the Bishopric for "*Potentes cum rogant, jubent.*" And as long as there was not *quid dabis*, but *hæc auferam*, he may be thought the more free from blame. But were *Ely* as good as ever it was, that could not find the mouth's bread that found fault with his taking it in that order."³ King *James* said of this Prelate's discourses, that fat men usually made lean sermons, but Bishop *Heton's* were larded with learning.⁴

"*A very elegant Monument.*" P. 197, l. 9.]—On the left side of the effigy, on the border of the robe, are, finely sculptured, the figures of St. *Bartholomew*, St. *Matthias*, St. *Andrew*, St. *Peter*, and St. *John* the Evangelist, on the right side are two other figures, and the robe, tapering off, close to the wall, had not room for any more. Mr. *Gough* observes, that this is the only instance, since the Reformation, of the effigy of a Bishop being represented in a cope, ornamented with Saints.⁵

"*Bishop Andrews.*" P. 198.]—This Prelate was descended from an ancient family in *Suffolk*; his father was master of Trinity House, *Deptford*.⁶ He was chosen one of the first Fellows of Jesus College, *Oxford*, by the founder, *Hugh Price*.⁷ Sir *F. Walsingham* assigned the lease of the parsonage of *Alton*, in *Hampshire*, for his maintenance; and never would permit him to take any country benefices, least his great learning should be buried in obscurity.

¹ *Harrington's History of England* (Bishops).

² *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. 2, Introd. p. ccxvii.

³ Original in the British Museum.

⁴ *Isaacson*.

⁵ *Wood*.

⁶ *Harrington*.

⁷ *Ibid*.

city.¹ He read Divinity Lectures, three times a week, at St. *Paul's*, in term time. Queen *Elizabeth* took great pleasure in hearing his sermons; and appointed him one of her Chaplains in Ordinary.²

"*Almoner to King James.*" P. 198, l. 17.]—While he was Bishop of *Winchester*, and standing behind the King's chair, with Dr. *Neale*, Bishop of *Durham*, his Majesty asked them, "if he might not take his subjects' money, when he wanted it, without the forms of Parliament." The Bishop of *Durham* immediately answered, "God forbid, Sir, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils." The King then put the same question to Bishop *Andrews*, who would have excused his answering it, upon the plea of his ignorance in Parliamentary affairs. "No put offs, my Lord," said the Monarch, "answer me presently." "Then, Sir," says the Bishop, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother *Neale's* money, for he offers it."³

"*A stately Monument.*" P. 198, l. 23.]—His effigy, representing him in his robes, as Prelate of the Garter, is made of terra cotta, or baked clay. The Epitaph, in elegant *Latin*, was written by Bishop *Laud*, and is given, with the translation, in the *Biographia Britannica*.—But as they would exceed our limits, the reader is referred to that work.

On a tablet, placed at his feet (whereon were his arms, between the two figures of Justice and Fortitude), is the following inscription:—

Sept. 21. die Lunæ, Hora matutina fere quarta, *Lancelotus Andrews*, Episcopus Wintoniensis, meritissimum Lumen Orbis Christiani mortuus est. Ephemēris Laudiana.

Anno dom. 1626. Ætat. suæ. 71.

And at the head of the tomb,

Monumentum quod hoc restitutum. Anno 1764.

If ever any merited to be
The universal Bishop, it was he;
Great *Andrews*, who the whole vast sea did drain,
Of learning, and distill'd it in his brain;
These pious drops are of the purest kind,
Which trickled from the limbeck of his mind.⁴

"*A Person of extraordinary endowments.*" P. 198, l. 14 from the bottom.]—His defence of King *James* against Cardinal *Bellarmin*, in a piece entitled "*Tortene Torti*," asserts, that "Kings have power to call Synods, and confirm them; and to do all other things, which the Emperors formerly performed, and which the Bishops of those times willingly acknowledged of right to belong to them." *Casaubon* says, this book is written with great accuracy and diligence.⁵ His share in the translation of the Bible consisted of part of the *Pentateuch*, and the historical books from *Joshua* to the first book of *Chronicles* exclusively.⁶ Lord *Clarendon* has observed, that if Archbishop *Bancroft* had been succeeded by this Prelate, "the infection would easily have been kept out of the Church, which could not afterwards be so easily expelled." His piety was particularly exemplified in the performance of his private devotions, and in the public prayers with his family; and his charity in the bountiful distribution

¹ His funeral sermon. ² *Wood*. ³ Life of Mr. *Waller*, who was present when this conversation passed. ⁴ Select Views in *London* and its Environs, where this Monument is engraved. ⁵ Epist. ad Frontonem Ducaem. ⁶ *Collier*.—A list of his writings is given in *Biographia Britannica*.

bution of his alms, which he entrusted to others, with strict injunction to conceal the donor's name. As a provision for aged poor men, particularly seamen, widows who had only been once married, orphans to be apprenticed, and prisoners, he left £200 a year; £200 to be distributed among female servants, who had lived in one family for seven years; and, after his legacies and funeral expences were paid, he ordered the residue of his estate to be divided among his poor servants.

"*An eminent Preacher.*" P. 198, l. 13 from the bottom.]—Though his sermons were published by the King's directions, under the care and inspection of Bishop *Laud*, and *Buckeredge*, Bishop of *Ely*, the latter of which preached our Bishop's funeral sermon, and notwithstanding they abound with learning and good sense, and were greatly admired at the time they were delivered, yet, a contemporary writer censured them, as affected and surcharged with verbal allusions;¹ and a modern author tells us that Bishop *Andrews*, and the most eminent divines, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, reduced preaching to punning, and the eloquence of the chair to the buffoonry of the stage.² In justice, however, to this Prelate's more valuable qualities, it must be noticed, that his gratitude was evinced by his liberal behaviour to his early benefactors and their descendants: his munificence by the entertainment which he gave to King *James*, for three days, at the expence of 3000*l.*; his presents to the poor scholars, and disputants, at *Cambridge*; and that his hospitality was heightened by his courteous behaviour to all those who frequented his plentiful table. The motto of the Episcopal Seal of *Chichester*, is a silent proof of his great modesty;³ and his application to study and business, although it may have been equalled, was never exceeded. No wonder, therefore, that such a combination of excellencies, in one man, were deemed a subject worthy the pen of the immortal author of *Paradise Lost*, who wrote a *Latin* Elegy on his death.

Among the Articles of inquiry issued by Bishop *Andrews*, 1610, the following will give the reader some idea of the clerical habit of that time:

"Article 28. Whether doth your minister, in his journey, wear a cloak with sleeves, called a priest's cloak, without gards, with long buttons or cuts?"

"Article 29. Whether he wears a wrought night cap abroad, or doth he wear any cut or pinkt apparel? Doth he, in public, go in his doublet and hose, without a coat or cassock, and doth he wear any light-coloured stockings?"⁴

"*Nicholas Felton, D. D.*" P. 199.]—The editor is indebted, for the following particulars, respecting Bishop *Felton*, to *Thomas Norgate*, Esq. of *Norwich*, who is in possession of the original MS. written by his ancestor, "*John Norgate*, citizen and stationer of *London*," as he adds, "with his left hand, his right hand being lame; and was intended, as a memorial of the proceedings, of this my most honourable and loving lord and father-in-law; which I gathered, some by himself, in his lifetime, some by others, and, some of my own knowledge, on *Thursday*, the 5th of *January*, 1632; on which day his picture was painted or limned by that picture, that was drawn by himself in the year 1623, which I keep to remember him by."⁵

"Mr.

¹ Bayley.

² Oldmixon.

³ 'Et adhuc quis idoneus?'

⁴ Gough's Monuments, vol. III. p. ccxviii.

⁵ Quere. Is this the same Portrait of Bishop *Felton* that Mr. *Bentham* mentions in the note, p. 199.

"Mr. *Nicholas Felton*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*, was the third son of Mr. *John Felton*, of *Great Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*, Alderman. He was born *August 3*, 1563. He married Mrs. *Elizabeth Baker*, widow of Mr. *Robert Norgate*, D. D. at *Cambridge*, in the year 1588. He came to *London*, *January 29th*, 1593, and was parson of *St. Antholin's*, and *Bow Churches*, in *London*, twenty-four years. He had, by his wife, three children, *Nicholas*, *Robert*, and *John*, who died young. He commenced Doctor in Divinity in 1602. His first wife died at *London*, *January 6th*, 1605, and is buried in *St. Antholin's Church*.

"He was Chaplain unto Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James*. He was one of the translators of the Bible, in 1608. He was consecrated Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, at *Lambeth*, on *Sunday*, the 14th day of *December*, 1617, and at this consecration, were present and assistant at the imposition of hands, with Dr. *George Abbot*, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Marcus Antonius de Dominis*, Archbishop of *Spolato*; Dr. *John King*, Bishop of *London*; Dr. *Lancelot Andrews*, Bishop of *Ely*; Dr. *John Buckeridge*, Bishop of *Rochester*; and the Bishop of *Lichfield*. He was translated to the Bishoprick of *Ely*, the 9th day of *March*, 1618.

"He was a most reverend, grave, learned, and religious good man; and lived a most godly, Christian, and charitable life, beloved of God, and of all good men. He lived to the age of threescore and three years, two months, and two days, and died at *Chinkeford*, in *Essex*, on *Thursday*, the 5th day of *October*, 1626, and was buried in *St. Antholin's Church*, under the Communion Table, near his wife."

"Promoted to the See of *Rochester*." P. 200, l. 1.]—Dr. *Buckeridge*, when Bishop of *Rochester*, held a disputation with the learned *John Fisher*, "*De potestate Papæ in temporalibus*," of which *Godwin* remarks, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of *Rochester*, "*Johannem itaque Roffensem habemus, quem Johanni Roffensi opponamus, Fishero Buckerigium, cujus argumentis (si quid ego video) ne a mille quidem Fisheris unquam respondebitur.*" The funeral sermon, which he preached on the death of Bishop *Andrews*, is still extant at the end of his other works.¹

"*Francis White*, D. D." P. 200.]—Bishop *White's* father was a Minister, and had five sons divines. *John*, his brother, Chaplain to King *James*, was born at *St. Neot's*, and buried in *St. Mary Wolnoth*, *London*, 1615.²

When Bishop *White* consecrated the Chapel, at *Peter House*, *Cambridge*, he was entertained at *Caius College*, where he took an opportunity of addressing the young Students, and encouraged them to follow his example, who, by study and application, when he was a poor scholar of that College, had attained the exalted situation he then held.³

"*Matthew Wren*, D. D." P. 200.]—This Prelate's family came originally from *Denmark*, and he was uncle to the great architect and mathematician, Sir *Christopher Wren*. He kept his Philosophy Act before King *James*, with great applause. By his Register, for the three years subsequent to the Revolution, many valuable particulars respecting the patrons, clerks, and benefices, are handed down to us.⁴ Among other instances of his unwearied industry, may be mentioned, the copies of all the registers and institution books in the Bishop's Office at

¹ *Godwin de Præsulibus.*

² *Masters.*

³ *Anglorum Speculum*, p. 388.

⁴ *Kennett's Regist.* p. 885.

at *Norwich* and *Ely*, made by his own hand ; as well as a new body of statutes, which he drew up, for the latter, and another for the Church of *Hereford*, while he filled that See. His *Latin* comment on the Statutes of the Garter, is highly spoken of by Mr. *Ashmole*, and his antiquarian knowledge, by *Atwood*, in his memoirs. While he was master of *Peter-house*, he built a great part of that College ; and, with his contributions, and what he obtained by his solicitations, he built and completed the Chapel, which he dedicated *March*, 1632.¹ He also rescued their records from destruction, and arranged them properly. He was one of the Prelates appointed by King *Charles* to provide a Liturgy and Book of Canons, for the people of *Scotland* ;² and that Monarch had a sincere regard for our Bishop, which, besides many other proofs, was evinced by his resisting the repeated attempts to deprive him of the royal favour, and his sending to Bishop *Wren* the letters and writers' names, which his Majesty had received for that purpose.

“ *A person of great ability and learning, of unshaken loyalty.*” P. 201, l. 4.]—Besides the catalogue of this Bishop's works, which is given in the *Biographia Britannica*. A periodical work³ contains several letters, written by him ; one of which is addressed to Dr. *Beaumont*, Prebendary of *Ely* ; and another, thus endorsed, “Bishop *Wren*'s account of his having wrote upon the Gospels, and Epistles, and Ecclesiasticus,” which are not to be found among those MSS. he gave to *Pembroke Hall*. His book against the *Socinians* ; some of his letters, in *Colome-sius*'s collection, entitled “ *Epistolæ variae ad viros doctissimos* :” must also be noticed. Two sermons, likewise, on account of their singular texts ; one preached before the University, at the time when it was intended to drain the Fens, which, it was supposed, would have been injurious to the University. The text he then took was—“ Let judgment run down like waters, and righteousness like a mighty stream.” Upon his return from *Spain*, he took his text from the Psalms—“ *Abyssus Abyssum Vocat*,” “ one depth calleth another.” Lord *Clarendon* speaks of his great learning, and says, that he was particularly versed in the liturgies of the *Greek* and *Latin* Churches.

“ *Committed to the Tower.*” P. 201, l. 11.]—In consequence of a Petition presented to Parliament against him, by the inhabitants of *Ipswich*, he was in *July*, 1641, voted “ unworthy to hold any spiritual promotion, and was the first Bishop deprived of Ecclesiastical functions by the Rebel Parliament.

The 24 articles of impeachment exhibited against Bishop *Wren*, are given in “ *Parentalia*.”⁴ They are strongly marked with the puritanical notions which had, at that time, taken possession of the public mind. It is impossible to reflect upon, without lamenting, the difference in the Church of *England*, which gave rise to non-conformity. It originated at *Frankfort*, was brought into this country in the reign of *Edward VI.* and encreasing through the reigns of Queen *Mary*, Queen *Elizabeth*, and *James the Ist*, was the cause of “ *Such shoving, and shouldering ; and hoisings, and heavings ; and juttleing, and thronging, betwixt clergiemens of the highest parts and places,*”⁵ as finally overturned the Hierarchy of this kingdom, at the end of *Charles the First*'s reign.

An

¹ *Pearson's Oration.*
History, b. 7, p. 401.

² *Clarendon*, b. 2, p. 874.

³ *Orthodox Mag.* vol. 8.

⁴ P. 49-52.

⁵ *Fuller's Church*

An idea may be formed of the scruples of the *over-righteous* ones of these times, from "*The School of Abuse*," written by *Stephen Gosson*, in 1579; "containing a pleasaunt invective against poets, pipers, plaiers, jesters, and such-like caterpillars of a commonwealth;" and from the following title page of *Prynne's* ridiculous treatise:—

"*HISTRIOMASTIX, the Players Scourge, or Actors Tragedie*, divided into two parts; wherein
 "it is largely evidenced by divers arguments, by the concurring authorities, and resolutions
 "of sundry texts of Scripture; of the whole primitive church, both under the law and
 "gospel; of fifty-five synods and councils, of seventy-one fathers, and christian writers,
 "before the year of our Lord 1200; of above one hundred and fifty foraigne and domestic
 "protestant and popish authors since; of forty heathen philosophers, historians, poets; of
 "many heathen, many christian nations, republicks, emperors, princes, magistrates; of
 "sundry apostolical, canonical, imperial constitutions, and of our own english statutes,
 "magistrates, universities, writers, preachers. . . . That popular stage-playes (the very pompes
 "of the devil, which we renounce in baptisme, if we believe the fathers) are sinfull,
 "heathenish, lewd, ungodly spectacles, and most pernicious corruptions; condemned in
 "all ages as intolerable mischiefes, to churches, to republicks, the manners, mindes, and
 "soules of men: and that the profession of play-poets, of stage-players, together with pen-
 "ning, acting, and frequenting of stage-playes, are unlawfull, infamous, and misbeseeming
 "christians: all pretences to the contrary are here likewise fully answered; and the unlaw-
 "fullness of acting, of beholding academical enterludes, briefly discussed; besides sundry
 "other particulars concerning dancing, dicing, health-drinking, &c." London, 1633.

"*Freed from his long confinement.*" P. 201, l. 16.]—During the time he was confined in the tower, he wrote several valuable treatises, although deprived of all his books, except a Bible and Lexicon. MS. notes on the Old Testament, are in the library of *Pembroke Hall*, also a manuscript history of the Masters of that College, and the State of the Diocese of *Ely*, in the *Harleian Library*, are all by him.¹

His complete refutation of *Socinianism* was printed in 1660, under the title of "*Increpatio Bar Jesu, sive Polemicæ adsectiones locorum aliquot S. Scripturæ ab imposturis perversis in catechesi Racoviana;*" 4to. This work was afterwards reprinted in *Pole's Synopsis Criticorum*.

His plate was melted for the service of the Commonwealth, his estates were confiscated, and he was deprived of the means of allowing his children bread; yet his patience, fortitude, and zeal never forsook him; and his loyalty to his Prince, and abhorrence of the usurper, remained unshaken, as the following well authenticated anecdote will shew:—

Mr. *Christopher Wren* (afterwards Sir *Christopher Wren*), was dining with Mr. *Claypole*, when *Oliver Cromwell* entered, and, *sans ceremonie*, sat down to table with them. During the repast, the Protector, turning round to Mr. *Wren*, said, "You have a relation, who has long been in the Tower; he may have his liberty if he chuses it." Mr. *Wren* went, with *Cromwell's* permission, to tell this to the Bishop, who answered, "it is not the first intimation of the kind I have received; but I scorn to accept my liberty from a tyrant and usurper:" And he remained a prisoner till the Restoration.²

"By

¹ *Gough's Topography*, vol. 1, p. 204.

² *Noble's Memoirs of the Protectorate*, vol. ii. p. 357.

"*By his Will.*" P. 202, l. 14.]—From a copy of Bishop *Laney's* will, now at *Pembroke Hall*, it appears, that he bequeathed the sum of £500 towards rebuilding *St. Paul's Church*, and also the like sum towards the building of a public school or *Museum Cantabrigiense*, in case the foundation was laid within one year next after his decease, otherwise the said sum to go to *Pembroke Hall*, for the making an addition to the *Ipswich Fellowship*, and founding another Fellowship there.

A three-quarter-length portrait of Bishop *Laney*, is in the Combination Room at *Pembroke Hall*.

"*Peter Gunning, D. D.*" P. 202.]—This Prelate was one of the most famous polemical scholars of his time: a man of quick and lively parts, and an excellent orator: an enemy to all sectaries. As a textuary he had no equal, and being happy in a retentive memory, he could quote the Fathers, upon every occasion, with the greatest facility. His zeal for religion was equal to his abilities, but it never betrayed him into any instance of bigotry, or hatred towards those whom he opposed. Dr. *Tuckney*, a nonconformist, whom he succeeded in *St. John's College*, was surprised to find a generous friend and benefactor in our Bishop, who settled a handsome annuity on him for life. In the beginning of *Charles the Second's* reign, he was appointed, with Dr. *Pearson*, to dispute with the Presbyterians at the *Savoy*.¹ He was admired, by the Court Ladies, as a preacher, "because," the King said, "they could not understand his sermons," which abounded with *Greek* and *Hebrew* quotations. His writings are chiefly controversial. Dr. *Humfrey Gower* has done strict justice to the character and abilities of this excellent man, in two sermons, which he preached soon after his death.

There is a portrait of him, in the University Library, *Cambridge*, another in the Library of *St. John's College*. *Blomefield* mentions a third in the Master's lodge, representing him in his robes, with the date 1661, and a small one in the Combination Room, at *Clare Hall*.²

"*Deprived of his Bishoprick.*" P. 205, l. 11.]—Notwithstanding Bishop *Turner* had so resolutely opposed the attempts of *James the Second*, to overturn the Protestant religion of this country, yet, having sworn allegiance to him, he refused to take the oaths prescribed upon the accession of King *William* and Queen *Mary*: he was accused, with other nonjurors, of conspiring to restore the bigotted monarch; and would have been imprisoned with them, but absconded, when a proclamation was issued to apprehend him as a traitor.

The reader will find the proceedings against the seven Bishops, of which number Bishop *Turner* was one, most accurately detailed in Mr. *John Eardley Wilmot's* Life of Bishop *Hough*. The Earl of *Burlington*, the Earl of *Manchester*, and Lord *Gray*, were bail for the Bishop, in that business, and £120 were levied on him for his share of the expences of the trial. As a writer, our Bishop does not stand high, his stile being very affected; but among his publications, the most remarkable is his "*Vindication of the late Archbishop Sancroft and his brethren, &c. from the reflection of Mr. Marshall.*"

"*Simon Patrick, D. D.*" P. 205.]—The offer of the valuable Rectory of *St. Martin's* in the

¹ See account of this Conference in the "*Life of Baxter*," fol.

² See *Granger*. *Aikin's Biography*. *Wood's Athenæ*.

the Fields was declined by him, from the fear of his being unable to do justice to the cure of so large a parish, and his partiality to the inhabitants of the parish of *Covent Garden*; and on his recommendation, Dr. *Tenison* was presented to the former living.¹ *James the Second*, before whom he disputed with the Catholic Deputies, in 1686, declared, “that he never heard a bad cause so well, nor a good one so ill supported.”² His Lordship admitted, with Bishop *Laud* and other Prelates, a limited belief in the 39 Articles, as appears from this passage in his letter to Dr. *Mapletoft*, Dean of *Ely*, dated 1682-3:—“I always took the Articles to be only Articles of Communion, and so Bishop *Bramhall* expressly maintains, against the pretended Bishop of *Chalcedon*. And Bishop *Saunderson*, when the King was first restored, received the subscription of an acquaintance of mine, which he declared was not to them as Articles of Faith, but Peace. I think you need make no scruple of that matter, because all that I know so understand the meaning of subscription, and upon other terms would not subscribe.”

Among his numerous benefactions to the See of *Ely*, his establishment of *Sunday* afternoon Lectures at two of the Churches in *Cambridge*, with salaries of £30 a year each, must not be passed over in silence. His many valuable works will bear lasting testimony of his great zeal in the cause of Piety and Virtue, while they proclaim his superiority as a Scholar and a Divine. When he was earnestly persuaded by *James* to lay down his pen, which he had so ably employed in defence of the Church, he replied, “that he could not give up a religion so well proved as that of the Protestants.”³

A copy of “*Hampden’s Remonstrance against the Errors of Father Simon, &c.*” being sent to Bishop *Patrick*, was found in his closet, with this inscription:—“There is a paper here enclosed, which Monsieur *Alix* brought me, April 25, 1688, from Mr. *John Hampden*; which, if I die, I desire and charge my Executors to deliver, as it is thus sealed up, without looking into it, unto the said Mr. *John Hampden*, or his father (if alive) or to some of his nearest and best relations and friends.”⁴

“*A great collection of scarce and valuable Books.*” *P.* 208, *l.* 1.]—*Strype* speaks in terms of admiration of the MSS. and ancient printed, and scarce books, in this collection; and confesses his obligations for the use of them, in the compilation of his works.⁵ Bishop *Burnet* is equally loud in praise of this treasure, which he says “was beyond what one can think the life and labours of one man could have composed, and which he was as ready to communicate as he had been careful to collect.”⁶ Mr. *Gough*, however, has detracted from the Bishop’s merit, as a collector, by asserting, “that he obtained this noble library by plundering those of the Clergy in his diocese; some he paid with sermons, or more modern books, others with “*Quid illiterati cum libris?*”

His domestic chaplain and faithful biographer, Dr. *Samuel Clarke*, speaks of his “perpetual readiness to collect, with much time and care, out of this immense library, materials for learned men, who were writing upon all sorts of serious subjects.” The same writer has recorded his exemplary piety and virtue; his extensive knowledge, and accurate judgement; his patriotism and zeal, for the promotion of the Protestant religion; his laborious preaching both

¹ Biog. Brit.
to the Life of *Aylmer*.

² *Granger*, vol. 2, p. 526.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Duntorn’s Hazard of a Death-bed Repentance.*

⁵ Preface

⁶ *Hist. Reform.* vol. 3, p. 46.

both before and after his advancement to the Episcopal dignity; his skilful determination of practical cases and questions of divinity; and his unwearied pains in administering to the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor.

His death was the consequence of a cold caught in the Hall at *Ely*, attending the cause of *Dr. Bentley*, for a long continuance. His library was first offered to Lord *Harley*, for £8000, but some misunderstanding took place, and at the instance of Lord Viscount *Townshend*, it was bought and presented to the University of *Cambridge*, by King *George I.* The whole, according to Mr. *Knight*, amounted to 30,755 volumes.

“*William Fleetwood, D. D.*” *P.* 208.]—The compiler of the “*Biographia Britannica*,” having discarded the idea of *Jeffery Fleetwood*, Esq. being a prisoner in the Tower, and said, that “our historians take no notice of the circumstance; the following quotation from Mr. *Peck*’s “*Desiderata*,” may resolve the doubts on that head. “An extract from the Obituary of Mr. *Richard Smith*, Prothonotary of the Poultry Compter: MDCLXV, April xvii. died my son, *Jeffery Fleetwood*, in the Tower; leaving my daughter *Ann*, his wife, and six little children behind him; God preserve them.” To which Mr. *Peck* has added, “one of these little children was the famed *William Fleetwood*, afterwards Lord Bishop of *Ely*.” To this we will add, the following interesting particulars of our Bishop:—

The celebrated preface to his sermons, which was ordered to be burnt in 1712, will be found in No. 384 of the *Spectator*. To a person who was very scrupulous in matters of faith, he observed, “It makes wild work, where reason does not govern the raptures which religious enthusiasm inspires. Read *Don Quixote*,” says the good Bishop, “your present situation of mind and weakness of spirit is not capable of doing justice to texts and the fathers, nor equal to high points of speculation.”

One day, coming early into the House of Lords, he seated himself, unperceived, by some of the Peers, who were earnestly debating whether a Courtier could be a Christian, and listened to their conversation, till, being perceived by them, he was appealed to for his opinion; when he said, “he had learned so much from their discourse, that it was not very fit for a good Christian to go to Court.”

“*Unwearied application to his studies.*” *P.* 209, *l.* 18.]—His fondness for the study of antiquity was not permitted to interfere with his application to every branch of polite literature. His candour, as a critic, was equalled by his labour as a scholar, and he was ever ready to praise and assist merit in others, especially the poorer Clergy, to whom he gave money and books, and frequently remitted their fees, whilst he held the see of *Asaph*, the churches of which he filled with virtuous and worthy men, rejoicing when he found them discharging their sacred duties conscientiously. He paved a great part of that Cathedral at his own expence, and expended £100 upon the choir.¹

He was modest and humble, almost to a fault, shunning all praise and commendation of himself, and carefully abstaining from censuring others. His heart was generous, and his purse was open to the wants of the distressed. He had a just sense of the duty of his office, and lived up to the dignity of it.

For many years, he preached three times a week, constantly, at *St. Asaph*’s; but the Church

¹ *Hoare’s Giraldus*, vol. 2, p. 152.

Church of *Ely*, being too large for his voice, he frequently made use of his own Chapel for that purpose. In the delivery of his discourses, the gracefulness of his manner, and the sweetness of his voice, rivetted the attention of the congregation, whilst his peculiarly happy talent of making those things plain, which, to some, appeared difficult, informed the judgement and set the mind at rest. The sermon which he preached on Lady Day, 1689, is quoted as a proof that the true character of a genius is its not only penetrating, but irradiating every subject, giving life to, placing in a new light, and compelling us to confess that we are pleased with, even the most common and hackneyed subjects.¹

In visiting the sick, and administering comfort to the wounded spirit, he was most diligent, extending his good offices to those not immediately under his care, if requested to attend them. Passion and resentment had no place in his breast. Whenever it was necessary to shew it, his courage was cool and sedate. To these excellent qualities and talents, which are recorded of him by his nephew, Dr. *William Powell*, Dean of *St. Asaph*, might be added the testimonies of Dr. *Felton*, Mr. *Oldmixon*, Dr. *Hicks*, Mr. *Hearne*, the Rev. *William Whiston*, &c. but we hope the above is sufficient to justify our concluding with the words of his biographer, that "he excelled in every virtue that constitutes a wise man, and in every grace that distinguishes a Christian."

"*Benedictine Order*." P. 215, l. 6.]—St. *Benedict* or *Bennet*, was born about the year 480, at *Norcia*, in *Italy*; and received his education in the public schools at *Rome*. St. *Gregory* calls him "learnedly ignorant, and wisely unlettered." Disgusted with the depravities of the *Roman* youths, he retired to the mountains, about forty miles from the city; and lived in a cave three years; taking the monastic habit. He received his food through an opening in the top of his cell. He was appointed Abbot of a neighbouring Monastery near *Tivoli*, but, disapproving of the conduct of the Monks, he returned to his cave; and, soon after, with his own property, and the assistance of his followers, he built and peopled twelve religious establishments, which were governed by rules and regulations of his own; formed with consummate prudence. His success exceeded his utmost wishes; for the Order, of his name, soon extended over the whole of *Europe*. We are told the Houses of this Order, comprising all their branches and filiations, amounted to 37,000.² From the Conquest to the Dissolution, all the Cathedral Priories, except that of *Carlisle*, and most of the rich Abbeys in *England*, were held by Monks of the *Benedictine* Order; which, for some time, bore *Lanfranc's* name, who, first in *England*, united their Monasteries, in 1335, under the appellation of "*Black Monks*."³ Their rules are founded on silence, solitude, prayer, humility, and obedience. Seven hours a day are allotted for manual labour, which, in some places, have been changed to sacred studies. Two hours for private reading and meditation, from matins till break of day. Perpetual abstinence from all sorts of meat, is enjoined. Every Monk had two cowls, and, when they had new clothes, the old ones were given to the poor.

Their dress was a loose gown of black stuff, reaching down to the heels, with a cowl, or hood, of the same, and a scapulary; under which they wore another habit of white flannel, and boots. They were also provided with a knife, a needle, a steel pen, and tablets to write upon. They

¹ Biog. Brit.² Butler.³ Ibid. vol. iii. p. 143, 237.

They were obliged to receive all guests and strangers in the Monastery, as if they were CHRIST himself; to attend them to prayers; to prostrate themselves to them; and to wash their feet. Above all, they were to make much of the poor.

Benedict died at Mount *Cassino*, March 21st, 542, in the sixty-third year of his age. He is sometimes confounded with *Benedict Biscop*, the tutor of venerable *Bede*, who died Abbot of *Were*, in 690.

"*Resigned his office.*" P. 215, l. 3 from the bottom.]—It appears from the "*Anglia Sacra*"¹ that Prior *Henry* died in 1132 or 1133.

"*William.*" P. 216.]—He was created Prior by *Nigellus*, soon after he was elected Bishop in 1133. Under his government, the Monks enjoyed perfect tranquillity, until *Ralph*, to whom *Nigellus* had entrusted the Bishopric, usurped a tyrannical authority over the Monastery, and compelled the Prior to relinquish his situation, which *Ralph* unjustly detained for two years, when it was restored by the Bishop to *William*.²

"*Tombert.*" P. 216.]—He is frequently called *Combert*, vide *Anglia Sacra*. And in the preface to that work, the history of *Durham* Cathedral, from its foundation to the year 1097, is said to have been written by *Turgot*, Prior of *Ely*; and as there is none of that name mentioned by Mr. *Bentham*, it probably means this person.³

"*Alexander.*" P. 216.]—He died before the year 1169. Vide *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 683.

"*Solomon.*" P. 216.]—He was sent from the Monastery to *Rome*, between the years 1149 and 1154.⁴ About the year 1173, King *Henry*, who was in *Normandy*, wrote to this Monastery, desiring that five or six of the more honest persons, belonging to the Church, should go over to him, in order to elect a Bishop. The following persons are mentioned as having been deputed for that purpose:—*Solomon*, Prior; *Richard*, Sub-Prior; *A.* Sacrist; *John*, Chamberlain, &c.⁵

"*Richard.*" P. 216.]—When *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, went to *Rome*, with the Bishop Elect of *Winchester*, he left his Diocese in the charge of *Richard*, Prior of *Ely*, and *Aldwin*, Abbot of *Ramsey*.⁶ He yielded the office of Prior to his successor, *Robert Longchamp*, before 1196.⁷

"*Robert Longchamp.*" P. 217.]—*Robert de Longocampo*, Prior of *Ely*, *B. Willis* says, was elected Abbot of *St. Mary's*, in the city of *York*, A. D. 1189, and died anno 1239, a fifty years reign, which is scarcely possible. He was deposed 1195. *R. de Diceto* mentions one *Robert* to have been chosen Abbot of that Monastery, anno 1197, and calls him Prior of *Ely*.⁸

Robert

¹ Vol. 1, p. 683. ² *Anglia Sacra*. ³ *Ibid.* vol. 1, p. 683. ⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵ *Ibid.* pref. p. xlv. ⁶ *Ibid.* vol. 2, p. 686. ⁷ *Ibid.* vol. 1, p. 683. ⁸ *Drake's York*, p. 594. Mr. *Drake's* authorities are, *Decem Scriptores*, p. 523. *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. 1, p. 395. *Ralph Hoveden*, p. 429.

Robert Steward, in his history of the Priors of *Ely*,¹ gives the following account of *Longchamp*:—"He was appointed Prior of *Ely*, by his brother, the Bishop, after the year 1189; upon whose death he was elected Abbot of *St. Mary's, York*, March 17th, 1197, and consecrated by Archbishop *Hubert*, at *Colchester*, the 23d of the same month.

An old note on the margin of the history of *Ely*, informs us, that he was elected Abbot of *St. Mary's*, before his brother's death, though not translated there till afterwards.

"*John de Strateshete*." P. 217.]—*Stratfeld* or *Straget*. He was confirmed Prior of this Monastery to which he had been elected by Bishop *Eustachius*, at *Westminster*, March 1st, 1198, by *Hubert*, Archbishop of *York*.²

"*As Justices in Eyre*." P. 218, l. 24.]—The Priors of *Dunstable*, had the power of life and death, and sat with the King's Justices Itinerant, in trying such offences as were committed within the jurisdiction of the town.³

"*John de Crouden, &c.*" P. 220, l. 9.]—The following account is given of this Prior. *John de Crandene*, Prior of *Ely*, spent all his days in peace and tranquility, and in the enjoyment of religion; beloved by the whole Monastery, whom he governed with affectionate tenderness. He built a new Chapel adjoining to the Prior's lodge, of extraordinary beauty, in which he devoted himself to God, with true sincerity of heart, and where he frequently exercised himself in night watches, and other spiritual meditations. He also built a chamber opposite to the said Chapel, on the north side, where he assembled with the brethren as often as occasion required to advise with them on affairs relative to the Church. He had there a study for his books, to which he used frequently to retire to meditate; he wrote a fair Missal, and a Benedictional,⁴ which was afterwards kept in the Chapel. He gave to the high altar, two large and handsome silver vessels, the brims of which were gilt round, and in the bottom an enamel (*amayle*) was inserted in wrought silver, richly gilt; likewise, he gave to the same altar a large and handsome *dorsale*,⁵ with carpets and cushions, of the same sort, which formerly belonged to Bishop *Hotham*. These were used afterwards for the high altar, and the altar in the choir, and to lay upon the benches on the principal feast days. Prior *Crandene* was a handsome man, of good stature, and admired by every one. He was honoured with the friendship of Queen *Philippa*, who esteemed him not only for his many amiable qualities, but on account of the kind reception she met with from him, on her coming to *Ely*, and the costly presents he made to her and her attendants. The Queen gave to him a rich robe, with other garments (*garniamentis*) of purple velvet, powdered with golden squirrels (*squirillis aureis*) in which she was arrayed on the day of her purification, after the birth of her eldest son, Prince *Edward*. These garments were made into three copes, on one of which the Prior caused the Arms of *St. Etheldreda*, and the Earl of *Annonia* to be embroidered with gold lace, and white pearls; the remaining two were, after the death of the Prior, made into a cowl, and six tunics, by his successor, *Alan de Walsyngham*.⁶ The

¹ Anglia Sacra, vol. 1, p. 683. ² Ibid. p. 684. ³ Lysons. ⁴ Benedictional, sometimes called an *Obsequial*, and supposed to contain the forms of the profession of obedience made to the Pope by Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, &c. and of the Benedictions used on this occasion.—*Gutch's Collect. Curios.* vol. 1, p. 176. ⁵ *Dorsale*, the back covering of the High Altar; there was also *Frontale ad Magnum Altare*, the fore covering of the High Altar.—*Staveley's Church History*, and *Gutch's Collect. Curiosa*. ⁶ Anglia Sacra, vol. 1, p. 649.

The learned Dr. *Prideaux* observes, "I have seen a Register of some acts of *John Cranden*, Prior of *Ely*, made upon paper, which bears date in the 14th year of the reign of *Edward II.* that is *Anno Domini*, 1320."¹

"*Crowned with a dome and lantern.*" P. 221, l. 20.]—*Fuller*, speaking of *Ely* Minster, says, "this presenteth itself afar off, to the eye of the traveller, and on all sides, at a great distance, not only maketh a promise, but giveth earnest of the beauty thereof. The lantern therein, built by Bishop *Hotham*, wherein the labour of twenty years, and five thousand, ninety four pounds, eighteen shillings, tenpence halfpenny farthing, were expended, is a master-piece of architecture. When the bells ring, the wood thereof shaketh and gapeth, (no defect, but perfection of structure) and exactly chocketh into the joynts again, so that it may pass for the lively emblem of the sincere Christian, who, though he hath *motum trepidationis*, of fear and trembling, stands firmly fixt on the basis of a true faith."²

"*Bells were first put up in the great western tower.*" P. 222, l. 3]—From the Sacrist's accounts we are furnished with the following prices of the materials, and other curious particulars relating to these bells. For clay, from *Lynn*, 2s. 2d. *John de Gloucester* going to buy the same, 5s. Carriage of ditto, by water, 10d. Clay from *Erythe*, and carriage, 7s. 7d. Rods for making the furnace, 1s. 3d. *Cok* going to *Lenn* twice, to buy copper and tin, 5s. His boys going to *Northampton* and elsewhere, 3s. *Pakkezerd*, bought at different times, 11d. For 845 lbs. of tin, at 15s. per hundred, 6l. 1s. 7d. For 229 lbs. of ditto, at 14s. per hundred, 1l. 11s. 8d. For 1100 lbs. of copper, at 15s. 11l. 5s. For 621 lbs. of ditto, at 14s. 4l. 6s. For 412 lbs. of ditto, at 14s. 2l. 17s. 6d. For 555 lbs. of *Alb. Copr.* at 16s. 4l. 8s. Beer on the day the metal of the great bells was melted, besides what was had from the store, 4s. 7d. Making moulds for four bells, and casting our's from the metal aforesaid, weighing as follows: The bell called *Jhesu*, 3792 lbs. The bell called *John*, 2704 lbs.; and the bell called *Mary*, 2180 lbs. 18l. 18s.; and no more, because the Prior (*Walsingham*) pays for the casting of the fourth bell, called *Walsingham*, weighing 6280 lbs. Poles for hanging the said bells, and troundles for weighing them, and weights, &c. for raising them, 15s. 2½d. Digging the clay for the furnace, and making the moulds, in part, 2s. 3d. Charcoal, 7s. 8d.; going for ditto to *Thorney*, and carriage of ditto, 3s. For sea coal, 4s. Making the irons for six bells, hanging in the great bellfry, of iron from the Bishop's store, 1l. 13s. 4d. Making six new clappers from the said iron, and for the master blacksmith's board, at the Bishop's expence, with seven men, for four weeks, 4l. 15s. 3d. "*Scilt pro qualibet libra lib. ad ignem*," 5s. *Roger Carpentar*, for hanging the said bells, 3s. The board of him, his boys, and horse, at the Bishop's expence, For six ropes, for the said bells, 16s. 8d. Given to the boys of the said *John* and *Roger*, at their going away, 9s. 6d. For 100 lbs. of iron, 3s. 6d. Making staples and hasps thereof, 3s. 6d. For two "*Cor. equin*," to make *Banderykks* for the said bells, 6s. 8d. Making ditto, 10d. Thread 4½d. For soles for the said *Banderryks*, 4d. Half a hundred reeds, bought at *Thorney*, for fuel, 2s. Carriage of ditto to *Ely*, 2s. Sum total 64l. 9s. 2d.

While we are on the subject, the following particulars, respecting the Bells in this country, may not be unamusing to the reader:—

The

¹ *Prideaux's Connection*, part I. book 7, p. 710.

² "*Worthies*," edit. 1811, vol. 1, p. 155.

The heaviest single Bells in England.

	Ton.	Cwt.		Ton.	Cwt.
<i>Mighty Tom</i> , of <i>Oxford</i> - - - - -	7	15	<i>Great Tom</i> , of <i>Lincoln</i> - - - - -	4	14
<i>Great Tom</i> , of <i>Exeter</i> - - - - -	5	11	The Clock Bell at <i>Canterbury</i> - - - - -	3	10
<i>Tom Growler</i> , <i>London</i> (made out of the } old Bell of <i>Westminster</i>), ¹ - - - - - }	5	0	Ditto <i>Gloucester</i> - - - - -	3	5
			Ditto <i>Beverley</i> - - - - -	2	10

London Peals of twelve Bells, weight of the tenors.

	Cwt.		Cwt.
<i>St. Saviour's</i> , <i>Southwark</i> - - - - -	51½	<i>St. Martin's</i> in the Fields - - - - -	34
<i>Christ Church</i> , <i>Spitalfield's</i> - - - - -	44	<i>St. Leonard's</i> , <i>Shoreditch</i> - - - - -	30
<i>St. Michael's</i> , <i>Cornhill</i> - - - - -	40	<i>St. Bride's</i> , <i>Fleet-street</i> - - - - -	28½
<i>St. Giles'</i> , <i>Cripplegate</i> - - - - -	35		

Country Peals of twelve Bells, weight of the tenors.

	Cwt.		Cwt.
<i>St. Nicholas</i> , <i>Liverpool</i> - - - - -	42	<i>St. Chad's</i> , <i>Shrewsbury</i> - - - - -	34
<i>St. Peter's Mancroft</i> , <i>Norwich</i> ² - - - - -	39½	<i>Great St. Mary</i> , <i>Cambridge</i> - - - - -	30
<i>St. Martin's</i> , <i>Birmingham</i> - - - - -	35		

"He added to the revenues of the Monastery." P. 222, l. 9.]—Prior *Walsingham* gave to the Monastery, in addition, three tenements, eighty-six acres of arable, and twenty-six acres of meadow land, a fishery called *Herewardesbeche*, two shops with a garden, and a house, formerly belonging to *William Meche*.³

"This Church was visited." P. 222, l. 5 from the bottom.]—The disputes which had long subsisted between the Bishop of *Ely*, and their Archdeacons, concerning the exercise of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, being settled by the sole arbitration of Archbishop *Arundel*, in 1401, that Primate visited the Monastery; and the names of those who were cited to attend at that time, were as follows:⁴—*William Walpol*, Prior; Brother *Edmund Tomeston*, Sub-Prior; *John St. Ives*, *William Wellis*, *Thomas Somersom*, *Robert Bury*, *Alan Sutton*, *John Berton*, *Walter Wysbeche*, *William Thetford*, *Peter Norwich*, *Richard Lakynghith*, *John Yxnyng*, *John Bukton*, *John Hatfyld*, *Thomas Walsingham*, *Thomas Dullingham*, *Richard Madyngle*, *John Ely*, sen. *Ralph Derham*, *William Thorp*, *Edmund Tolyngton*, *Thomas Ramsey*, *Henry Lynne*, *Peter Ely*, *John Chelmysford*, *Simon Wycham*, *Thomas Elyngham*, *John Pulham*, *John Yaxham*, *Walter Wellyngton*, *William Thetford*, *John Ely*, jun. *Stephen Walsyngham*, *John Swafham*, *Henry Langham*, *John Islam*, *John Fyncham*, *John Bury*, *Edmund Walsyngham*.

By the above list, it appears, that the number of Canons at that time, including the Prior, was 40. It will also be seen, that the custom then prevailed, of calling persons after the names of places. Several of the above occur afterwards, in the history of this Church.

"*William Powcher*." P. 222.]—He built the Hall of the Monks Infirmary, in 1417. He ordered (among other things), that the Sacrist of *Ely*, should for ever enjoy Ecclesiastical authority,

¹ With additional metal, in 1708. The sound of this old Bell of *Westminster* was heard at *Windsor*, before *St. Paul's* had a clock, and saved the life of a soldier, who, being accused of sleeping on his post, proved that he was not relieved at a proper time, and that he heard *Westminster* clock strike thirteen instead of twelve.—*Antiquarian Repertory*, edit. 1808, vol. 1, p. 12, vol. 2, p. 162. ² The cost of this Bell, in 1814, was £478, 5s. 9d. ³ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 646.

⁴ *Regist. Fordham*, fol. 131, a.

authority, within the Hospital of *St John the Baptist*, and in the Chapels of the Chauntries upon the Green, as Vicar to the Bishop; also in the two parish Churches, within the city of *Ely*, formerly annexed to the office of Sacrist; also in the manors out of the city, belonging to the Church, viz. *Tyrbitsey*, *Brame*, *Stunteney*, *Northney*, *Quaveney*, and *Shepey*, in all causes whatever, heresies only excepted.¹

“*William Wells.*” P. 223.]—Great dissensions were occasioned in the Monastery, by the Archbishop’s Vicar-General, *John Faber*, who exercised unlimited authority throughout the Diocese. In 1443, during the absence of the Prior, and supported by part of the Monks, who were influenced by him, he removed *John Yaxham*, the Sub-Prior, from his office, and appointed one of his own favourites, *Thomas Wellis*, to supply his place, pretending, that he had a right to act as he pleased, and that he could displace any of the Monks, or even the Prior, if he thought proper, without consulting the Convent. The Prior hearing of this transaction, appealed to the Court of Arches, who prohibited the Vicar-General from exercising any such authority, and desired *Yaxham*, the ejected Sub-Prior, to resume his office; but as *Wellis* would not relinquish it, the Monastery was kept, for upwards of six months, in a state of disorder and confusion.²

“*Being struck with the palsy.*” P. 223, l. 10 from the bottom.]—In a manuscript in the Harleian Collection, called *Chronicon Ecclesiæ Eliensis*, we find an entry, of which the following is a translation: A. D. 1477. On *St. Valentine’s Day*, *Henry Peterborough*, Prior of the Church of *Ely*, began to be dumb, and was not able to speak intelligibly, nor could he be healed, but remained dumb, until the Feast of *St. Lawrence*, 1480, and then he died.

“*Roger Westminster.*” P. 223.]—At the election of *Westminster*, there were present, *Edward Conysborow*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, *Richard Robinson*, Archdeacon of *Ely*, and many others persons of note. After he was elected, he was conducted to the high altar, and having received the benediction, he was led to the Sacrist’s Chamber, in the Infirmary. He was installed with great solemnity, on the feast of *St. Ethelwold*, and a great banquet was given to the nobility and gentry, who were present. On the *Wednesday* following, he was examined on different arguments of the fathers, in *St. Mary’s Chapel*. His examination being ended, he was conducted to his seat in the Choir, where he received the submission of the Monks.³

“*Robert Colvile.*” P. 224.]—The Sees of *Canterbury* and *Ely*, were both vacant at the time he was elected Prior.

“*William More.*” P. 224, l. 23.]—He was elected Prior of *Worcester*, in 1518, which he resigned in 1536, being elected Suffragan Bishop of *Ely*. He was consecrated at *London*, in the Monastery of the *Friars Preachers*, the 20th of *October*, in the same year.⁴

“*Bawdkyn.*” *Inventory of the Plate*, &c. l. 23.]—*Bawdkyn*, or cloth of *Bawdkyn*, was one of the richest and most precious species of stuffs that appeared in *England*, during the twelfth and

¹ *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 685.

² *Ibid.* p. 671.

³ *Ibid.* p. 673.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 550.

and thirteenth centuries: it is said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with threads of gold, in a most sumptuous manner; and, according to *Du Cange*, derived its name from *Baldack*, the modern appellation for *Babylon*, where it is reported to have been first manufactured.¹

“*Taken away for the King’s use.*” P. 225, l. 6.]—It appears, from *John Williams’s* account, who was master and treasurer of the King’s jewels, and which account is signed by King *Henry VIII.* that he delivered, for the King’s use, from the 23d day of *May*, 1540, to *April* 27th, 1541, 575 ounces of gold plate, 29,906*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* in money, 10,388 ounces of silver plate, all of which was derived from the surrender and visitation of religious houses and Cathedrals.²

“*Robert Steward, alias Welles.*” P. 227.]—*Wharton*³ has accused this person of vanity, for assuming his family name, when he was appointed Dean; and *Stevens*⁴ has done the same. Mr. *Bentham* speaks of his tergiversation in religious matters, and no writer appears to have spoken in his behalf. As the family is extinct, and the apology cannot be ascribed to interested motives or flattery, the editor will offer a word or two in favour of the Dean, and in excuse of his vanity.

If the pride of ancestry be allowable and commendable in any one, and if the genealogy of Dean *Steward* is to be depended upon, we believe very few can vie with him, or justly blame him on that score; for an office copy of his pedigree,⁵ giving an history of the family, the patents, and grants of their arms, with their marriages into the first families of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, &c. shows, that he was descended, in a direct line, from *Banquo*, King of *Scotland*, in 1048. The first of them, who came into *England*, was Sir *John Steward*, who died in 1448, and was buried in the Church of *All Saints Stayning, London*. The account is continued to the year 1576; and from thence the following eulogy is copied:—

“Vir quidem is fuit rarissimæ vitæ, continuis etenim vigilliis et orationibus corpus contrivit et masceravit, mundanas prorsus divitias et honores sprexit. Sibi inops et avarus, pauperibus et egenis opulentus, et prodigus, beneficii accepti memor et gratus; susceptarum hodie inimicitiarum, cras immemor. Denique, sibi similem haud facile reperies multis e millibus unum.”

“*Andrew Perne, D. D.*” P. 228.]—The Doctor, with three others, heads of Colleges, supported a canopy over Queen *Elizabeth*, when she visited *Cambridge*, in 1564; and upon his preaching at *St. Mary’s Church*, the following day, her Majesty was pleased to order him to put on his cap, in her presence, and at the conclusion of his sermon, the Lord Chamberlain was ordered to inform him, “that it was the first sermon that ever she had heard in *Latin*, and she thought she should never hear a better.”⁶ Dean *Perne* was Rector of *Stathern*, in *Leicestershire*. He gave 100*l.* towards the reparation of the east wall of his College.⁷ His portrait is in the Combination Room, at *Peter-house*, inscribed with these lines:

“Bibliotheca libri Redditus pulcherima dona

“PERNE, pium Musis te Philomuse probant.”

“*Sequestered*

¹ *Strutt’s Ancient Dresses*, vol. 2, p. 189.

² *Biblioth. Bodl. MS. e Musæo* 57.

³ *Ang. Sacra*, vol. 1, p. 688.

⁴ In his continuation of *Dugdale*.

⁵ In the Editor’s possession.

⁶ *Peck’s Desiderata*, p. 265.

⁷ *Blomefield*.

"*Sequestered from his Church of St. Giles.*" P. 231, l. 12.]—This parish, at that time, contained 40,000 souls, among whom were many puritans, who, taking offence at Dean *Fuller's* loyalty, accused him and his Curate, *Timothy Hutton*, to the Parliament, in 1641. The articles exhibited, charge them with introducing Popish innovations, with placing such to officiate therein as preferred the play-house and the tavern, before the performance of their duty in the Church, and with preventing *John Sedgwick*, Bachelor in Divinity, an orthodox minister of the Church of *England*, with about 400 parishioners, from entering the Church, for the continuance of a weekly lecture, begun by him according to an order of Parliament. The four churchwardens, two clerks, and two sextons, are stiled in the same petition "Enemies to the Reformation intended." The petition contains ten articles, and agreeably to the arts then practised to inflame the public mind against the Established Church and its Ministers, they were printed in a half-sheet pamphlet, and industriously dispersed. From one of these firebrands, dated 1641,¹ the above particulars are collected. Dr. *Fuller* was an excellent scholar, and a good linguist.²

"*Continued in his mastership.*" P. 233, l. 11.]—Dean *Love* was Master of *Benet-college*, when *Wm. Dowsing* visited it, to do away every thing that might be offensive to the scrupulous consciences of the fanatics of 1643. That man's report to his employers was as follows: "Nothing in the Chapel to be amended. 1 Sam. 1, 9. The word *Temple*, the Master assured me, was a common name, given to publique places, set apart for worship, both among the Heathens and Christians; and they told him, in *Rochell*, and in the Churches in *France*, being there when *Rochell* was besieged; and he told, they used not the word *Ecclesia* for a Church, but the other word *Templum* for a place of worship." It is not easy to define the meaning of this, which Mr. *Blomefield* professes not to understand.³ *Dowsing* destroyed the fine monuments, and other specimens of sculpture and painting in the Churches, wherever he found them.

"*John Spencer, D. D.*" P. 236.]—It appears, from the preface to the *Anglia Sacra*, that Dean *Spencer* afforded Mr. *Wharton* considerable assistance in the compilation of that work.

"*Robert Moss, D. D.*" P. 238.]—It was generally understood, that the Dean would have been advanced to the Mastership of his College, upon the resignation of Dr. *Spencer*. The reason why it did not take place, yet remains a secret. It is said, he lost the place of orator, because the three beadles voted against him, whom he offended by his speech as Prevaricator, in 1691. He was appointed one of the twelve preachers for the University of *Cambridge*, in 1693. He resigned the Lectureship of *St. Lawrence*, January, 1727.⁴ Dr. *Green's* attempt to deprive Dean *Moss* of his Fellowship, in 1708, on the plea of non-residence, produced a deal of acrimony among the friends of each, and was productive of little credit to the former, having

¹ Similar arts were used to blacken the character of Archbishop *Laud*, in this year, as appears from the following Tracts bound up with the above Petition:—"Rome for Canterbury;" "Canterburies Amazement;" both black letter. "A Parallel between Cardinal Wolsey and William Laud." "Mercuries Message, or a Copy of a Letter to William Laud, late Archbishop of Canterbury, now Prisoner in the Tower, printed in the year of our Prelate's fear, 1641." "Lambeth Faire, wherein all the Bishop's Trinkets are set to sale." "The Episcopacie, or threefold Order of Bishops." ² *Peck's Desiderata*, p. 539. ³ *Blomefield's Collectanea*, p. 147. ⁴ *Aikin's Biog.*

having been in the same situation himself. He resigned the Fellowship upon his appointment to the Deanery. Had the Queen outlived Bishop *Moore*, she would have advanced the Dean to the See. He died without issue, and left the bulk of his fortune to his Nephew, *Charles*, Bishop of *St. David's*, and afterwards of *Bath* and *Wells*, who died in 1802, and whose only surviving son was promoted to the Bishopric of *Oxford*, in 1807.

Dr. *Andrew Snape* has given the character of Dean *Moss* in the preface to his four first volumes of his sermons, concluding with this encomium, "In a word, faithfulness and veracity, honour and integrity, candour and humanity, were his just characteristics."

"*Peter Allix, D. D.*" P. 239.]—Mr. *Blomefield* says, he was instituted to the Rectory of *Fordham*, in *Cambridgeshire*, in 1713; and that he built the Parsonage-house on the west side of *St. Cyriac* and *St. Mary's* Church-yard, at *Swaffham*.

"*John Bois, D. D.*" P. 242.]—This learned Divine was born *January 3d*, 1560, at *Netleshead*, in *Suffolk*, and evinced great proofs of those abilities for which he was so eminently distinguished, at a very early age: for he is said to have been perfect master of the *Hebrew* language at the age of six years. He was educated at *Hadleigh* School, and there he formed a friendship with *John Overhall*, afterwards Bishop of *Norwich*. His application to study was so close, that he was frequently known to remain in the public library from four o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening. He obtained a Scholarship before he had been at College six months. At his election to a Fellowship, he was confined with the small pox, and being fearful of losing his seniority, he was admitted in blankets. For ten years he was the *Greek* Lecturer of his College. In 1583, he was ordained, and succeeded his Father in the living of *West Stowe*, near *Bury*; which he resigned soon after. By his marriage with the daughter of Mr. *Holt*, Rector of *Boxworth*, he succeeded to that living. He was one of the six learned Divines employed in the translation of the Bible; and it is a little remarkable, that of that number *Lancelot Andrews*, *Roger Andrews*, and *John Bois*, all connected with the Church of *Ely*, were employed in that work.¹ Which, when completed, Mr. *Bois* and Mr. *Downes*, both *Cambridge* men, revised in nine months. He assisted Sir *Henry Savile* in publishing the works of *St. Chrysostom*. For which he only received a copy of the work, in consequence of Sir *Henry's* death. Bishop *Andrews* gave him the Stall in *Ely*, without solicitation, and appointed him his Chaplain. He made it a rule to study standing, never in a window, and not to go to bed with cold feet, by which he preserved a strong constitution unimpaired. He used much exercise, frequently walking twenty miles to dinner at his mother's house; and in his old age he would study eight hours in a day. His health was good, his body sound. He was loyal and orthodox, courteous and charitable, modest and pious. His second son and eldest daughter survived him.² His third son is buried in this Cathedral.³

"*Stephen*

¹ The reader will find further particulars of this worthy Divine, in that very interesting work the *Literary Anecdotes* of the 18th Century, vol. 4, p. 223; which has supplied most of the above particulars. ² *Peck's Desiderata*, p. 334.

³ *Anthony Walker*, M. A. Rector of *Fyfield*, in *Essex*, wrote the life of this learned person, and it is printed in *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa*: to which the Editor is principally indebted for these additions to the Biography of Mr. *Bois*.

⁴ See his Epitaph, p. 50, Appendix.

"*Stephen Hall, B. D.*" P. 242.]—He was born in the parish of *Allhallows Barking*, in *London*, and was educated at *Pembroke-hall, Cambridge*, and collated to the fellowship of *Jesus College*, by Bishop *Andrews*. He was also Vicar of *Gildenmorden*, and *All Saints*, and in 1639 was made President of *Jesus College*. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was deprived of his preferments, and imprisoned three years in *Southwark Gaol*. He outlived all his persecutions, and in the year 1660 was restored to his fellowship and livings, installed Prebendary of *Ely*, and presented to the Rectory of *Harleton*, in *Cambridgeshire*.¹ He bequeathed a small legacy to the library of *Jesus College*. *Blomefield*, in his "*Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*," says, he was Lecturer of *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

On his grave stone, in the Chapel of *Jesus College*, is this inscription:—

In memoriam *Stephani Hall*, Theologiæ Baccalaurei, *Eliensis* Canonici, et hujus Collegii Socii, Aug. 18, A. D. MDCLXI. denati. Marmor hoc poni curavit *Johannes Pearson*, tunc temporis hujus Collegii Magister.

"*John Pearson, D. D.*" P. 242.]—He was born at *Creak*, in *Norfolk*, in 1612, educated at *Eton School*, and afterwards removed to *King's College, Cambridge*.² He was, in *December*, 1639, elected a Prebend of *Netherhaven*, in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, and appointed Chaplain to Lord *Goring*.³ During the usurpation, he was Minister of *St. Clement's, Eastcheap*.⁴ In 1661, he was one of the Managers at the *Savoy conference*.⁵ He died in 1686, and bequeathed £250 to *St. Paul's Cathedral*.

"*Robert Cannon, D. D.*" P. 243.]—He was presented, by *Eton College*, to the Sinecure of *Southmere*, in *Norfolk*, to which he was instituted *March 7, 1708*.⁶ He published "*An account of two motions made in the Lower House of Convocation, concerning the power of remitting sins, Lond. 1712, 8vo.*" These motions were made to procure a censure to be passed on the truly learned and pious Dr. *Brett*, but happily they were unavailing.⁷

"*Henry Heaton, B. D.*" P. 243.]—He is said to have been one of the writers of *Athenian Letters*, published in 8vo. 1741, and re-printed, an hundred copies only, for select friends, 4to. 1781.⁸

"*Matthew Parker, D. D.*" P. 243.]—Afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*, was born in the parish of *St. Stephen*, in the city of *Norwich*, in 1504. Upon the suppression of the College of *Stoke by Clare*, in the reign of *Edward VIth*, this Primate obtained the MSS. and books, and bequeathed them to *Bene't College, Cambridge*, where he was educated, upon the express condition, in his will, that, if a single volume is missing, the whole shall be forfeited. He declined Cardinal *Wolsey's* invitation to become a member of *Christ Church, Oxford*. Queen *Anne Boleyn* committed the education of her daughter to him, who was afterwards Queen *Elizabeth*. He was twice Vice Chancellor of *Cambridge*; and, in *Kett's Rebellion*, he had the resolution to go into the camp of the insurgents, and preach to them.

He

¹ *Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*.

² *Biog. Brit.*

³ *Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy*, part 2, p. 67.

⁴ *Wood's*

Athenæ. ⁵ *Aikin's Biography*, vol. viii.

⁶ *Blomefield's Norfolk*.

⁷ *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. 1, p. 411.

⁸ *Gent's*

Magazine, April, 1784, p. 276.

He fled from the persecution in Queen *Mary's* reign. Returning on the accession of *Elizabeth*, he earnestly dissuaded her from changing the temporal revenues of Bishoprics, for Improvements; and he was a great favourite of the Queen, notwithstanding his being married. Upon a visit which she paid to him, she gave him special thanks; and, looking on his wife, "and you," says she, "*Madam*, I may not call you, and *Mistress*, I am ashamed to call you, so I know not what to call you, but yet I thank you."

Besides several noble presents of plate and books to the Colleges and Public Library at *Cambridge*, his charities and benefactions were very extensive. He founded a Free School at *Rochdale*, in *Lancashire*; ten Scholarships and two Fellowships in *Bene't* College; a Scholarship in *Trinity Hall, Cambridge*, for a Law Student; and expended £1400 upon the Palace at *Lambeth*; where he died in 1575. Mr. *Strype* has written the Life of this Prelate, and tells us that he was generous and charitable, pious, sober, temperate, and modest to a fault; sternly just; a patron and defender of the Church of *England*; a frequent preacher; hospitable without profusion; and an encourager of the study of the *Saxon* tongue.

"*Robert Norgate, B. D.*" P. 244.]—This Divine was the father of *Edward Norgate*, whose mother Bishop *Felton* married;¹ and, finding his inclination for limning and heraldry to be great, after educating him, he permitted him to indulge his genius. He was sent into *Italy*, to collect pictures for *Thomas*, Earl of *Arundel*; and he appears afterwards as *Windsor Herald*, and Clerk of the Signet.² He died at the Herald's Office, *December 23, 1650*. *Fuller* speaks of him highly as an artist, "and which was the crown of all, a right honest man." Exemplarily patient in sickness, and under a complication of diseases, stone, &c.—The author of *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, bears testimony to his abilities, and mentions the Commission of *Charles I.* appointing *Alexander*, Earl of *Stirling*, Commander in Chief of *Nova Scotia*, with the Confirmation of *James the First*; the portraits in which, executed by *Norgate*, are pronounced by him to be equal to the pencil of *Vandyck*.

"*Thomas Nevile, M. A.*" P. 245.]—This divine, who died Dean of *Canterbury*, was of illustrious birth, and of an ancient *Nottinghamshire* family. He was educated at *Pembroke Hall, Cambridge*, to which, as well as to *Magdalen College*, he was a great benefactor. He was buried in the Chapel at *Canterbury*, since called by his name, *May 15, 1615*. The Monument was erected during his life time.³ He was remarkable for his piety, extraordinary genius, and uncommon learning.

"*Bernard Hale, D. D.*" P. 245.]—His portrait appears in the Combination Room of his College, inscribed *Bernardus Hale, S. T. P. Eliensis Ecclesiæ tum Canonicus, tum Archidiaconus, hujus Collegii Custos, obiit Ao. 1665.*⁴

"*Anthony Sparrow, D. D.*" P. 245.]—He was born at *Depden*, in *Suffolk*, and was ejected from the Mastership of *Queen's College*, *April 8, 1644*, by the Earl of *Manchester*. About the year 1649, he obtained the living of *Hawken*, in his native county;⁵ which, however, the

¹ See p. 109 of these Notes. ² *Master's Hist. C. C. C. Camb.* ³ See the Plate and his Epitaph in *Dart's Canterbury*, p. 22. ⁴ *Battely's Appendix*, part 3, p. 123. ⁵ *Blomefield's Collect. Cant.* p. 162. ⁶ *Blomefield's Norfolk. Literary Anecdotes, &c.*

the Committee of Religion at *Westminster*, did not suffer him to enjoy above a month. At the Restoration he was reinstated, and was afterwards chosen one of the preachers at *Bury St. Edmund's*.¹

Dr. *Sparrow* was the first Loyalist of his College who was ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*, and was frequently exposed to persecution for his loyalty to the King, and his attachment to the established Church; and we may infer, from the following original letter,² that his possessing the See of *Norwich*, did not abate the malice of his enemies:—

“MR. MAIOR,

“Wee (the L^d. Lieut. and Deputy Lieuts. of the City and County of the City of *Norwich*), haueing been lately Informed of a dangerous and murderous designe ag^t the person of *Anth. Lord B^{pp}* of this Diocesse; And upon strict Enquiry, fyndeing great cause to suspect the persons hereunder mencioned, viz^t Dr. *John Collings*, Mr. *John Crumwell*, *Ffrancis Annyson*, g^t *Robert Skowlding*, *John Balderstone*, and *Willm. Norvall*, of y^e City of *Norwich* aforesaid, to be privie thereunto. Wee doe therefore Desire and require you forthwith to Convene before you the persons aforesaid, and to require of them sufficient security for their good behaviour (under the penalty of five hundred poundes at the least), and alsoe to Appeare at the next Generall Quarter Sessions of the peace to be holden for the County & City aforesaid.

“Soe wee Remaine, Sr^r y^r Assured Friends,

YARMOUTH. WM. ADAMS. FRA. BACON.

ROBT. BENDISH. ROBT. FREEMAN.”

“These psent

“To y^e R^t Wo^{ll} the Maior of *Norwich*.

“*Buried in the Chancel of West Wickham Church.*” P. 246, l. 3.]—On a monument against the north wall are the arms impaled, and inscription, as below:³

Browne Willis makes Mr. *Harrison* Rector of *Melding*, in *Suffolk*, and in his second volume of *Cathedrals*, mistakes *West Wickham*, in *Cambridgeshire*, for *Wickham*, in *Kent*.⁴

“*The Hon. Henry Finch, M. A.*” P. 246.]—He was Dean of *York* twenty-six years; he died at *Bath*, September 8th, 1728, and was buried in the Cathedral of *York*, where an elegant

¹ *Walker's Sufferings*.

² Communicated to the Editor by *John Nichols*, Esq. F. S. A.

³ *HARRISON*, *Argent*, on a Bend *Gules*, three Lozenges of the Field. Crest, a demi Griffin, *Gules*, holding a Lozenge, *Argent*.

MANTELL, *Sable*, a Cross ingrailed between four Martlets, *Or*.

Quis hic juxta situs, si scire queas Lector, vicinum consule marmor, illic reliquias poni disces Henrici Harrison, S. T. P. Patria Cantiani, e Scholâ Cantuariensi alumni Regii, Collegii Caio Gonvilensis Socii, Ecclesiarum de Wethersfield et Snaylwell Rectoris, Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Eliensis Canonici, Honores juxta ac labores satis amplos tulit, domi forisque negotiosus et suas et exteras Gentes visit: Bataviam, Flandriam, Galliam, Germaniam, Italiamque longinquus vidit, lateque peragravit, post curæ Pastoralis longum cum invigilasset, Requium a summo numine precatus, in has suburbanas Cæli, Sepulchrales ædes libenter secessit, et visus est mori; haud prius tamen quam se sibi superstitem substituisset, unumque Funus suum plurima vita Liberorum fefellisset, Elizabethæ, Alingtoni, Gulielmi, Henrici, quos omnes suscepit ex unicâ quam accepit Uxore Annâ, a clarâ Mantelorum Gente in Agro Devoniensi oriunda.

On a stone beneath the Monument:

Jacemus hic Henricus et Anna, binæ Mortis exuvix, lugubriter admodum deflendæ, quorum ambo pietate insignes, Charitate amabiles, graves annis, Eternitati maturi, Unâ hic in uno condebamur Tumulo; Nati, Hic Febr. 3. An. Sal. 1610. Illa Julii 21, 1625. Hic obiit in quintum diem Dec. A. D. 1690. Illa autem in vicesimum Septimum diem Sept. A. D. 1698.

⁴ *Blomefield's Collect*, Cantab. p. 187, 188.

gant monument is erected to his memory; from the inscription on it, we learn, that he possessed many virtuous and amiable qualities, and was greatly lamented.¹ He contributed greatly to the improvements in *York Cathedral*, by taking down a large wooden screen, which almost entirely concealed the east window, and laying open a beautiful stone screen, of *Gothic* architecture, behind the altar.²

“*Thomas Tanner, D. D.*” P. 246.]—Bishop *Tanner* published the octavo edition of his *Notitia Monastica*, in 1695, before he was twenty-two years old, “to preserve,” as he tells us, in the preface, “some remembrance of those structures, once the glory of our *English* nation, and of their founders, that so highly deserved of the several ages they lived in.” And he adds, that “*Mr. Camden* and *Mr. Weever* were forced to apologize for barely mentioning the Monasteries; and that great outcries were made upon the publication of *Mr. Dugdale’s Monasticon*, although those religious places were, by the well-intended charity of their founders and benefactors, built, endowed, and adorned (how much soever they were afterwards abused), to the glory of God, the service of Religion, and relief of poor Christians.”

“*Clement Tookie, LL. D.*” P. 246.]—Round the vestry in the north aisle of *Chippenham Church* are Lozenges of white marble, with the names of Dr. *Tookie’s* infant children, who are here interred. 1726, *Essex Tookie*; 1727, *Henry*; 1728, *Jane*; 1730, *Robert*; 1732, *Samuel*; 1735, *Anne*; 1739, *Agatha*; 1739, Mrs. *Mercy Haver*.

*Tookie’s Arms, Gules, in a Bordure Vaire, Argent and Sable, 3 Roman T’s, Or.*³

“*John Whitgift, D. D.*” P. 247.]—He was a native of *Great Grimsby*, in *Lincolnshire*, and descended from the family of that name in *Marshland, Yorkshire*. He served the office of Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge* twice, and was one of the Queen’s Chaplains. In 1563 he rendered great service to that University, by restoring discipline and order. Archbishop *Parker* permitted him to hold the Deanery of *Lincoln*, a Prebendal Stall in *Ely*, the Mastership of *Trinity College*, and the Rectory of *Taversham*, in 1571. The next year he was constituted Vice-President of the Marches in *Wales*; and the appointment of the Justices of the Peace for the counties of *Brecknock* and *Worcester* was vested in him. He declined the Queen’s offer of the Primacy, till the death of Archbishop *Grindal*, although that Prelate offered to resign the See to him. His appointment to that dignity, we are told, was the consequence of his naturally warm temper, which had been much heated by controversy, and rendered him more fit to put the penal laws into execution against the Dissenters from the Established Church, whom the lenity of Archbishop *Grindal* had permitted to gain ground: that by his advice, a new Commission was appointed, and authorized to hear and determine all causes coming under their jurisdiction; and that they were armed with power to compel any one to confess what he knew, and to punish him at discretion;⁴ but Mr *Hooker* tells us, “he always governed with that moderation which useth, by patience, to suppress boldness, and to make them conquer that suffer.” He declined the seals, when they were offered to him in 1587, upon the death of Sir *Thomas Bromley*, and the Chancellorship

¹ *Drake’s York*, p. 513.

² *Ibid.* p. 521.

³ *Blomefield’s Collectanea*, p. 191.

⁴ *Granger*, vol. 1, p. 149.

lorship of *Oxford*, upon the death of the Earl of *Leicester*, recommending Sir *Christopher Hatton*, who was appointed to both. Queen *Elizabeth* was very partial to him; and would converse with no other person but him, in her last illness. He most earnestly dissuaded her from complying with the Earl of *Leicester's* Petition, which would have been very prejudicial to the Church.¹ *James* the First, upon whose head he placed the Crown, had a great regard for him, and visited him when he was dying of the palsy, in 1603-4.

He was a constant preacher after he was appointed to the See of *Worcester* and of *Canterbury*; and his biographer, Mr. *Strype*, informs us, that "he lived and died in great reputation, and was highly esteemed for his wisdom, learning, and piety." He built and endowed an hospital and school at *Croydon*, in his life time.²

The portrait of Dr. *Whitgift* is in the Combination Room of *St. Peter's* College, inscribed,
 Doctor *Whitgift*, quondam S. C. A. D. 1562.
 Quod Paci *Whitgifte* faves, studiisq. piorum,
 Dat tibi pacis amans, candida Dona Deus.

"*Thomas Richardson, D. D.*" P. 248, l. 9.]—On a black marble, over his grave, is this epitaph:—THOMAS RICHARDSON, S. T. P. Quem Collegium *Petrense*, Custodem fidissimum, *Etonense* dignissimum Socium habuit, Rei Literariæ Cultor assiduus Literatorum insignis Fautor, Studiis annisque confectus, hic requiescit A. D. 1733, æt. suæ LXXIX°.

Dr. *Richardson's* Portrait is in the Combination Room of *Peter-house* College.

"*Matthew Hutton.*" P. 250.]—Mr. *Drake* professes himself ignorant of the family or place of this Prelate's nativity. Mr. *Willis*³ informs us, on the authority of Mr. *Torr*, that Dr. *Hutton* was born at *Warton*, in *Lancashire*, where he is reported to have been a foundling, and that he built and endowed the Hospital and Free School there, in consequence of that circumstance. Mr. *Le Neve* and others make *Priest Hutton*, in *Lancashire*, the place of his nativity. He owed his great preferment to his public exercise, held before Queen *Elizabeth*, when she visited *Cambridge*.⁴ His epitaph makes him eighty years old at the time of his death. *Fuller* informs us, he was only in his 76th year, and Mr. *Willis* thinks the last correct. Mr. *Le Neve*, in his "*Fasti*," says that he died on the 15th, but his Epitaph says the 16th of *January*. He bequeathed one hundred marks to *Trinity* College. He was thrice married, before he was made Bishop; his first wife was *Catherine Fulmetby*, niece to Bishop *Goodrich*. His Epitaph is given at length by Mr. *Willis* and *Le Neve*. Mr. *Willis* pronounces him to have been a man of great learning, and an excellent preacher.

"*Charles Ashton, B. D.*" P. 252.]—Doctor *Ashton* was born at *Bradway*, a small hamlet of the parish of *Norton*, where his baptism is recorded, May 25, 1665.⁵ He was respectably descended; his grandfather, *Robert Ashton*, of *Stony Middleton*, Esq. was High Sheriff of the county of *Derby*, the year this, his grandson was born. His father was an Esquire, at a time when

¹ See his Speech at length in *Walton's* Life of *Hooker*. ² Biog. Brit. *Granger*. *Harrington*. *Wotton*. ³ *Cathedrals*, v. 1, p. 52. ⁴ Dr. *Robinson*, Bishop of *Bangor*, gives this testimony in favour of his exercise:—"Unum illud audeo affirmare; in *Huttono* nostro *Buceri* judicium, Martyris memoriam, vim *Calvini*, Musculi methodum, ex hoc concertatione liquido apparuisse: nemo potuit facere ut iste, nisi Dominus fuisset cum eo." *Le Neve*, in his Article. ⁵ *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 502.

when that title was not so indiscriminately applied as at present. His mother was *Dorothy*, the daughter of *Robert Wood*, of *Monk Tryston*, *Yorkshire*, *Gent.* a family now represented by *Sir Francis Lindley Wood*, of *Hemsworth*, *Bart.* and by *Sir George Wood*, *Knt.* one of the *Barons of the Exchequer*.¹ The most intimate friendship subsisted between *Dr. Ashton* and *Dr. Moss*, till the death of the *Dean*. Several very entertaining letters, which passed between them, are preserved from 1708 to that time. Among *Mr. Baker's MSS* vol. 27, p. 455, is an account of all the *Colleges in Cambridge*, with his remarks. *Mr. Nichols* has several of *Dr. Ashton's Letters*, and many of *Dr. Warren's*. There is a half-length print of him, by *M^r Ardell*, after *Pyle*.

"*Andrew Willett, M. A.*" *P.* 253.]—He left a numerous issue. His son, *Henry Willett*, *Esq.* lost a fortune of £500 a-year, by his steady loyalty to *Charles I.* He and his wife (who was first cousin to *Dr. Robinson*, *Bishop of London*), died in 1670. *Ralph Willett*, *Esq.* *F. S. A.* of *Morley*, in *Dorsetshire*, *Sheriff of the county*, in 1760, who contributed to the illustration of our national antiquities, and died in 1795, aged 75; was grandson to *Dr. Andrew Willett*.²

"*Ralph Brownrigge, B. D.*" *P.* 254.]—The son of a merchant at *Ipswich*, was educated at *Pembroke Hall, Cambridge*.³ Besides his preferments mentioned by *Mr. Bentham*, he was *Rector of Barley*, in *Hertfordshire*. He was admitted to his *Doctor's degree*, at *Oxford*, in 1628. The buildings, revenues, and internal establishment of *Catherine Hall*, benefited much during the time that he presided over it;⁴ and he was esteemed one of the greatest ornaments to the *University*. Although this *Prelate's* worth was generally acknowledged, it was not sufficiently known; and he once narrowly escaped being stoned to death.⁵ The *Parliament party* were offended at a sermon which he preached before them, on the *King's Inauguration*, and deprived him of the *Mastership of Catherine Hall*.⁶ His death was caused by the stone and dropsy, under which he languished for many years; notwithstanding that, he retained the most admirable presence of mind; and, we are assured, that he had the fortitude to advise *Cromwell* to resign the *Protectorship*, and to restore *Charles the Second* to his rights. His most intimate friend, and successor in the *See of Exeter*, *Dr. Gauden*, declares, that he never heard of any thing said or done by him, which a wise or good man would have wished unsaid or undone. His dignified appearance, and the justness of his elocution, added greatly to the effect of his sermons, which were equal, in composition, to any of his day; and *Archbishop Tillotson* is said to have imitated him upon every occasion.⁷ He was *Vice-Chancellor* in 1637, 1638, 1643, and 1644.

"*Humphrey Gower, D. D.*" *P.* 255.]—Few men have been more praised and condemned than this person. He was the son of the *Rev Stanley Gower*, of *Dorchester*, who was a *Minister* during the *Usurpation*, and, we are told, a rigid *Presbyterian*; but discovering, by his father's papers, that *Dr. Tuckney*, one of the same religious tenets, had, by secret information, drawn down the censure of his father upon him, for some irregularity of conduct, he became

¹ *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iv. p. 276.

² *Ibid*, vol. viii. p. 4.

³ *Gauden's "Memoirs of Bishop Brownrigge."*

⁴ *Wood's "Fasti."*

⁵ *Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy."*

⁶ *Fuller's "Hist. of Cam. University."*

⁷ *"Biog. Britt."*

became a high Churchman. He had the singular honour of addressing *Charles II.* at *Newmarket*, and *Queen Ann*, at *Cambridge*. The Doctor's scholarship, studious disposition, and integrity, seem to have been unquestioned; but his self-sufficiency, and his despotic and haughty demeanour, rendered him very unpopular.¹

"*John Davies, LL. D. and D. D.*" P. 256.]—There is a print of this divine, in mezo-tinto, by *Faber*, dated 1717, at which time he was 39 years of age, and stiled S. T. D. Mr. *Noble*, in his *Continuation of Granger*,² justly observes, "that a man, actively engaged in the duties of a profession, should find time for so many and such arduous undertakings, and accomplish them so well, who lived little more than half a century, presents an extraordinary example of abilities, application, and learning."

"*Christopher Clarke, M. A.*" P. 256.]—He resigned the Rectory of *Hayes*, in 1733. He was Chaplain to *James*, Earl of *Derby*, Member of the Society for propagating the Gospel, and one of the Governors of the new General Hospital, at *Bath*.³

"*James Wedderburne, D. D.*" P. 258.]—He was buried in the Chapel of the Virgin *Mary*, in *Canterbury Cathedral*, with this inscription:

A X Ω

Reverendissimus in Christo Pater Jacobus Wedderburnus, Taoduni in Scotia natus, Sacelli Regii ibidem decanus: Dunblanensis sedis per annos IV. Episcopus: Antiquæ probitatis et fidei, Magnumque ob excellentem doctrinam Patriæ suæ Ornamentum. Obiit A. D. MDCXXXIX. XXIII die Sept. Ætatis LIII.⁴

"*Thomas D'Oyly, LL. D.*" P. 259.]—He was B. C. L. 1732; D. C. L. 1737; Rector of *Kelshall*, in *Hertfordshire*, and of *Radmill*, *Sussex*, 1749, which he exchanged, the same year, for *St. Mary Abchurch*. He married one of *Bishop Mawson's* nieces.⁵

Matthias D'Oyly married *Miss Ploughfer*, of *Kensington Square*; *George D'Oyly*, B. D. Christian Advocate in the University of *Cambridge*; and *Thomas*, late Vicar of *St. Peter's*, *St. Alban's*, now of *Walton upon Thames*, and Chaplain to the King, married to *Miss Rushbroke*, of *Suffolk*, were by that marriage.⁶

The family of *D'Oyly*, of *Shottisham*, in *Norfolk*, which, we suppose, this to be a branch of, took their name from *Oilleia*, or *Oyly*, in *Normandy*, a Lordship which they enjoyed long before they accompanied the Conqueror to this country. The late worthy Rev. *William D'Oyly*, A. M. formerly of *Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, and the present Mr. *Henry D'Oyly*, of *Hempnall*, in *Norfolk*, descended from this very ancient family. Their mother's maiden

¹ *Noble's* "Continuation of *Granger*," vol. 2, p. 121, who has given the following Epigram, written by Mr. *Prior*, in consequence of his not being asked to sit when he waited upon Dr. *Gower*, after he returned from *France*, where he went as Ambassador and representative of the Queen:

I stood, Sir, patient at your feet
Before your elbow chair;
But make a Bishop's throne your seat,
I'll kneel before you there.

One only thing can keep you down,
For your great soul too mean:
You'd not, to mount a Bishop's throne
Pay homage to the Queen.

See also "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iv. p. 245, 246. ² Vol. 3, p. 112. ³ *Noble's* Continuation. ⁴ *Battely's* Appendix, p. x. ⁵ *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii. p. 505, vol. ix, p. 583. ⁶ *Ibid*, vol. viii. p. 505.

maiden name was *French*, the niece of the Rev. — *French*, the Chaplain and Friend of Sir *Robert Walpole*.¹

“*Samuel Collins, D. D.*” P. 261.]—On a mural monument, at the west end of *King’s College Chapel*,² are the arms of the College impaling those of *Collins*, *Vert*, a Griffin displayed, *Or*, holding a Mullet *Argent*.

“*Somewhat irregular in their proceedings.*” P. 262, l. 12.]—This was no less than a determined attempt of the Master and some of the Members, to oppose Bishop *Patrick’s* right to appoint to a Fellowship in that College. The Bishop, however, enforced obedience to the authority vested in him; and, although they subjected themselves to deprivation, for their contempt and breach of oath, at the intercession of his Chancellor, his Lordship not only restored two Fellows, whom he had displaced, but to promote unity, peace, and concord among the Society, he proposed that they should elect an additional Fellow, “*pro hac vice*.” The whole proceeding is entered by the Bishop’s own hand, into the Register, under the year 1694, with this preface: “The unhappy differences, between the Master and Fellows of *Peter House*, being again revived, notwithstanding my endeavour, the last year, to make peace among them, I think it will be for the service of my successors to give a short and faithful account of them.”

“*John Nalson, LL. D.*” P. 262.]—During the confinement of the Bishops in the Tower, they were obliged to use artifice in order to prevent a discovery of their correspondents. Letters intended for the Bishop of *Ely*, were directed to “*Mrs. Nalson, at Ely*,” and to “*Madam Womock, at Ely, in a woman’s hand*,” and with a private mark, called a “*Whimwham*.”³ The subjoined letter, from Dr. *Nalson* to his wife, written when the Bishops were in confinement, may not be uninteresting to the reader.⁴

“*Samuel*

¹ The Arms of this family are, *Gules*, three bucks’ heads caboshed, *Argent*, attired, *Or*; though some of them have borne the arms of the *Oxfordshire* family, viz. *Or*, two bendlets, *Azure*. Crest; out of a Crown proper, two Eagle’s Wings, endorsed perpendicularly, *Sable*, besante. Motto, *DO NO YLL, QUOTH D’OYLE*.

² Upon which is the following Inscription:

Memoriæ perpetuæ et Spei Æternæ.

SAMUEL COLLINS, *Buckinghamiensis*, honestâ Familiâ natus, primis doctrinæ Rudimentis in Schola *Etonensi* depositis, tenera admodum adolescentia, in Regale Collegium *Cantabrigiæ* adscitus, Firmatâ deinde Ætate Doctoratû Ornatus, et ejusdem Collegii Præpositus Electus, mox Regius in Theologiâ Professor constitutus, suprâ triginta annos honorificum illud Munus fidelissimè constantissimeq; exercuit. Vir admirando Ingenii acumine præditus, omni Literarum suppellectili instructissimus, in divinarum pariter atque humanarum Scientiarum Lectione versatissimus, Linguae promptitudine, et multiplici dicendi Facultate suprâ Fidem et adulationem consummatissimus, cum prosperrimam Corporis valetudinem, eundemq; animi vigorem ad extremum retinisset, non minori apud exteros, quam apud suos Famâ celebratus, vividâ Senectute in quinto supra Septuagesimum Anno Mortalitem explevit. Obiit die Sept. 16, dni. 1651.—*Blomefield’s Collect. Cant.* p. 130.

³ Vide *Gutch’s Collectanea Curiosa*, vol. 2, p. 385.

⁴ “I might tell you to excuse my silence, that I have been ill, but all privet concern and thought of ceremony must give place to that extreem trouble we must all of us needs be in whilst our spirituall fathers are in confinement; a triall of patience so great, that ’twere cruelty to expect we should not bemoan ourselves; but if it be a crime to lament (what the higher powers here below command so severely) innumerable are the transgressors, for ever since the black Friday sentence, the Nobles of both sexes keep their constant Court at the Tower, where every day vast multitudes of all conditions run perpetually, all in tears, to beg the holy mens’ blessings; the soldiers waite as mourners, and become so devout, that, though the scene be truly sad, the end I hope will be the saving of many, and a most glorious confirmation of the truth, and the sacredness of our religion, which seemes to be now brought on a publick stage, that all the world may see more clearly her conformity

“*Samuel Knight, D. D.*” P. 263.]—The Doctor intended to have published a history of *Ely Cathedral*, and had translated several Charters belonging to the Church, for that purpose, as appears from a letter, written by him, to Dr. *Gibson*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, whose advice he requested on the subject. He published the *Life of Erasmus*, in 1724; the *Life of Dean Collet*, in 1726; and the same year, seven single sermons. In 1734 he founded and endowed a school, with wings, for alms-houses, at *Borough Green*. He was a considerable benefactor to the living of *Bluntesham*, the Parsonage-house of which was built at his expence.

It is a pleasure to record the following tribute of justice and filial affection, from an unpublished letter, written by his son to the *Ely* historian, the two families being upon the most intimate footing: “It was,” says the writer, “the pleasure of his (Dr. *Knight's*) life, to serve his friends; so strong and disinterested was this passion upon all occasions, that his Patron, Bishop *Moore*, took an opportunity of telling him, when he was soliciting a favour for a friend, “*Mr. Knight, you are always asking preferment for others; the next time I see you on that business, I desire it may be for yourself,*” or words to that effect; and it is remarkable, that he never asked for any one piece of preferment he enjoyed, during the course of his life.”

The Doctor's son, *Samuel*, was chosen Fellow of *Trinity College*, at the last election, which took place during the Mastership of Dr. *Bentley*; but retained his Fellowship a very short time, as he resigned it immediately after the death of his father. He took the degree of M. A. in 1741, and was presented to the Vicarage of *Fulham*, by his Patron, Bishop *Sherlock*, to whom he was Domestic Chaplain, and afterwards to the sinecure Rectory to which the patronage of the Rectory is attached, except when both become vacant, by the death of the same incumbent; when, of course, the presentation reverts to the Bishop. He married *Elizabeth*, third daughter of *Henry Partridge*, Esq. of *Buckenham House*, in the county of *Norfolk*, who died in child-bed, *July 11th, 1754*, leaving one son, *Samuel Knight*, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and of *Melton*, in *Cambridgeshire*.

“*John Warren, M. A.*” P. 264.]—Dr. *John Warren*, Archdeacon of *Worcester*, has been mistaken for our Archdeacon, afterwards Bishop of *St. David's*. He was first translated to *Bangor*, in 1783, and held the Archdeaconry of *Bangor* and *Anglesea*, with that See. He married the daughter of *Henry Southwell*, Esq. in 1777, and collated his nephew, *John*, to the Deanry of *Bangor*, in 1793. He died *January 27, 1800*, and was interred in *Westminster*

conformity to what the first Confessors embraced, and recommended so very tenderly to mankind's care and affection. Thanks be to God, who gives us Pastors that will not (nor, by a criminall silence, give others encouragement to) lead us astray. I need not tell you, how much this integrity of the Bishops has served to convince their censurers of rash and uncharitable conceits, nor how sensible people grow of the fatal consequences of weakening the established Church, by a humoursome dread of her severity. I am willing to hope, that the storme that's grown so loud, and seemes still to denounce tirible things, will end in a glorious calme; it will do so to all that are wise and true of heart. Let's, dear friend, pray and endeavour to love God more, and with sincere humility set ourselves to the practice of all Christian vertues.

“To-morrow, it is thought, our illustrious Confessors will be sent for to *Westminster*; they will not be solitaryes there. God Almighty overrule the hearts of the children of men, and, if it be his blessed will, deliver our Saints from all that wish them evil.

June, the 14th, 1688.

“My service to your good neighbours, who I dare say pray for us.*

“For Mrs. *Nelson*, at her house, in *Ely*.”

* Which book is now very scarce.

* *Gutch's Collect. Curiosa*, v. 2, p. 36.

Abbey. He was a Prelate of the greatest application to business, undoubted talents, candour, and integrity, and he was fully acquainted with and discharged the duties of his station in a manner that shewed his sense of its high importance.¹

“*Joseph Beaumont, D. D. P. 266.*”—This divine was the author of an Allegorical Poem, entitled “*Psyche, or Love’s Mystery*, in twenty-four Cantos, displaying the intercourse betwixt *Christ* and the Soul;” also, “*Observations upon the Apology of Dr. Henry More.*”² The Doctor married a daughter of Bishop *Wren*, as appears by the following indorsement upon a letter, “from the Bishop to his son-in-law, *Joseph Beaumont*, occasioned by the cessation of friendly intercourse between Mr. *Beaumont’s* family, and that at the parsonage.”³ The direction is, “for Yourselves.” There is a portrait of the Doctor, in the Combination Room of *St. Peter’s College*; and, we are told, that “he drew, with chalk and charcoal, the two pieces by the Altar. That on the north side, of the *Wisemen’s Offering*, being exceeding fine; the star is admirable.”⁴

“*Nicholas.*” *P. 273.*—This person, who was the ninth Archdeacon of *Ely*, and the second of the name, we are told, was forced upon King *Henry* the Third, by the bold Barons when they obtruded a Chancellor upon him, in 1260; that the King displaced him some months after; but, knowing his merit, appointed him Lord Treasurer, and thence we may learn, that “he would trust him with his coffers, but not with his conscience.”⁵ As Bishop of *Winchester*, he is said to have deserved a great character, both for his public and private virtues. At the dedication of the Church at *Waverley*, near *Farnham*, in 1278, he entertained betwixt six and seven thousand persons at his own expence, among whom were many of distinction. He was exceedingly harrassed by Prior *Andrew*, a Monk of *Winchester*, who had been deposed, and obtained admittance into the Cathedral with an armed force; till, at length, the King supported and protected Bishop *Nicholas*.

He was one of the twelve persons appointed, by the King, at *Kenelworth*, to settle the peace of the kingdom. He bequeathed sixty marks towards re-edifying the tower of *Worcester Cathedral*;⁶ to the Convent of *St. Swithin*, in *Winchester*, one hundred marks in money, and “*Bibliam bene glossatam*,” that is, the Bible with marginal annotations, in two large folio volumes. In consideration of so important a bequest, the Monks founded a daily mass for the soul of the pious donor. Of such inestimable value was the donation of a book considered at this early period of *English* literature, that, on lending this Bible to *John de Pontissara*, who succeeded *Nicholas* in the Bishopric of *Winchester*, the Convent demanded of him a bond for the safe return of it, which was given accordingly, with great solemnity.⁷

“*John de Ufford. P. 274.*”—Or *Ufford*, as he is called by *Battely*, who places him the 54th in the list of Primates, from *Augustin*, and says, he died before he was consecrated, intestate, and his brother *Andrew*, who was administrator, was sued and obliged to pay Bishop *Islip* £1101, notwithstanding his brother was Archbishop so short a time, and although *Thomas Bradwardin* had been elected, confirmed, and consecrated, between Bishops *Ufford* and *Islip*.⁸

“*Thomas*

¹ Literary Anecdotes, vol. viii. p. 431. ² Granger, v. 2, p. 200. ³ Orthodox Magazine, vol. 8, p. 822. ⁴ Blomefield’s Collect. The Arms of *Beaumont* are Azure, Semè Fleurs de Lis, a Lion rampant, Or. ⁵ Fuller’s Worthies.
⁶ Green’s History, vol. 1, p. 187. ⁷ Milner’s Winchester. ⁸ Appendix to Somner, Part. 2, p. 73.

"*Thomas Pattesle.*" P. 275.]—This person was Rector of *Great Shelford*; the Church of which, with the chancel and tower, he built from the ground. He also glazed the windows with painted glass, and gave many valuable books, images, vestments, and ornaments to the same. He is buried in the chancel, where his remains are covered with a large grey marble, on which is his effigy, in brass,¹ dressed in a cope, under a canopy, above which, on either side, are the arms of the See, and those of his patron, Bishop *Fordham*.

"*Richard Clifford.*" P. 275.]—In addition to Mr. *Bentham's* account of this person, we find he was made Master of *Hasting's* College in 1396, which he resigned in 1398.² He was also Keeper of the Privy Seal to King *Henry*.³ *Richard* II. sent him to negotiate a treaty of marriage between the Emperor of *Germany's* Son, and Lady *Blanch*, the King's eldest Daughter.⁴ When he was advanced to the See of *Worcester*, his Consecration in the Church of *Canterbury* was dispensed with, as a special favour. He contested certain rights and jurisdictions, whilst he was Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, with Archbishop *Arundel*, which were settled by Pope *Eugenius*, in 1445, as appears by a record still remaining at *Canterbury*.⁵

"*Adam de Mottrum.*" P. 275.]—He was constituted Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, July 28, 1390, and in 1397, Precentor of *Salisbury*. He was Commissary to the Archbishop in his proceedings against the *Wickliffites*, May, 1382. He was also Chancellor to the Archbishop, and died in 1415.⁶

"*With his Effigies in Brass.*" P. 276, l. 14 from the bottom.]—He is represented as a Priest in his cope, &c. under a canopy, the head only reaved: under his feet are these verses:

Pulvere sub vili jacet hic etate senili
Mundo desertus, Metherengset ecce Robert'
Archilebata quidem Eliensis intitulatus
Et prebendatus Lincolni quonda' fuit idem.

Ipsius expensis fuit iste locus rebocatus,
Plausib' immensis sit celo letificatus.
Anno milleno quart. T. quarto quadregeno
Morit hoc mu'do die Cedde Marti secundo.⁷

"*Richard Bole, LL. B.*" P. 276.]—In Bishop *Gray's* Register⁸ it is recorded, that *John Fryng*, of *Cambridge*, Gent. Clerk, was indicted in *St. Mary's* Church, at *Ely*, before Mr. *Richard*

¹ We have instances, according to Mr. *Gough*, of the flat grave stones, with and without inscriptions, inlaid with brass and lead, about the beginning of the 13th century. *Saxon* or *Gothic* letters, or a mixture of both, occurs about the close of that century, and continues through the reigns of the three *Edwards*, at least. The figure of Bishop *Luda*, 1298, at *Ely*, is one of the earliest instances of monumental effigies engraved on brass. About the beginning of the 14th century, these portraits were so frequent, that, in 1308, a Canon of *Hereford* could afford a very handsome one; they continued in use so late as 1702, and one appears, for *Jeremiah Markland*, in *Dorking* Church, dated 1776. The same able antiquary informs us, that we only know of three cross-legged figures of this kind, viz. at *Trumpington*, *Gorleston*, and *Acton*. Sir *William Dugdale* says, that abundance of these beautiful and costly portraiture were torn away and sold to copper-smiths and tinkers, till Queen *Elizabeth* issued an Approclamation, in 1560, to prevent such sacrilege, which not being attended to, she ordered her Justices of Assize, in 1572, to punish the offenders severely. Happily for the Arts, and for the illustrators of our topographical histories, many of the finest specimens of these memorials have been faithfully delineated by *Hollar*: Mr. *Gough's* superb work abounds with them. In Mr. *Carter's* "Specimens of Sculpture and Painting," and Mr. *Lyson's* "Britannia," the reader will find many very interesting ones; and Mr. *Cotman*, of *Great Yarmouth*, besides the Architectural Antiquities of *Norfolk*, is now publishing the Sepulchral Brasses of that county.

² *Green's Worcester.*

³ *Willis's MS.* Note, p. 642.

⁴ *Green.*

⁵ *Battely's Supplement*, Appendix, p. 54.

⁶ *Battely's Appendix*, Part 4, p. 156.

⁷ *Sepulchral Monuments*, v. 5, p. 365.

⁸ Fol. 187, b.

Richard Bole, LL. B. Official, *Edmund Conyngsburgh*, D. D. *John Bedford*, and *John Elwyn*, B. D. for breaking open the house of *John Fysswyk* and *William Dalton*, Beadles of the University of *Cambridge*, and taking away a Bibyll value 53s. 4d.—*Unum Cratulam* 26s. 8d.—another 40s.—and £10 of current money in a bag value 4d. The Jury consisted of ten Clergymen, five Literati, and two others.

“*Nicholas Hawkins*, LL. D.” P. 277.]—There is an error in the last edition of “*Godwin de Præsulibus*,” in a note relating to this person, where it is said, he was not of the Foundation of King’s College, but *ex Famulatio*, one of the Poor Scholars, as they are called, and afterwards made Fellow of *Jesus College*. No doubt, though the note refers us to Dr. *Hawkins*, it was designed for Bishop *Goodrich*; but even this is called in question, and he is supposed, with more probability, never to have been of King’s College, but to have originally entered a Pensioner in *Corpus Christi College*, soon after the year 1500.

“*Henry Cole*, LL. D.” P. 277.]—He was born at *Godshill*, in the *Isle of Wight*, and chosen into *New College*, *Oxford*, of which he became Perpetual Fellow, in 1523.¹ He took the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, *March 3*, 1529-30. Although he was a zealous Catholic, he acknowledged the supremacy of *Henry the Eighth*. Upon taking his degree of Doctor, he resigned his Fellowship in 1540. He was Prebendary of *Yatminster Secunda*, in the Church of *Salisbury*, and, in 1541, he was collated to the Rectory of *Sneating*. In 1542, he was collated to the Prebend of *Wenlakesburne*,² the same day he voided *Sneating*.³ In 1554, the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred upon him, at *Oxford*. He was made Vicar-General, under Cardinal *Pole*, in 1557; in the *October* following, Official of the Arches, Dean of the Peculiars; in *November* the same year, Judge of the Court of Audience; and in 1558, one of the Overseers of the Cardinal’s will. He died in or near *Wood-street Compter*. *Leland* calls him “a person more earnest than wise.” *Archam*, who was very intimate with him, highly commends his learning and humanity.

“*Robert Wisdom*, B. D.” P. 278.]—*Wharton*, in his “*History of English Poetry*,” vol 3, p. 170, says, that *Robert Wisdom* was nominated to an *Irish Bishopric*, by *Edward the Sixth*; and that he assisted in translating the Psalms in the Version of *Sternhold* and *Hopkins*; but that he is chiefly memorable for his metrical prayer, intended to be sung in the Church, against the Pope and the Turk, of whom he seems to have conceived the most alarming apprehensions. It is probable, that he thought Popery and Mahometanism were equally dangerous to Christianity, and the sole enemies of our religion. This is the first stanza :

Preserve us, Lord, by thy dear word :
From Pope and Turk, defend us, Lord !
Which both would thrust out of thy throne,
Our Lord Jesus Christ, thy dear Son.

Happily we have hitherto survived these two formidable evils! Among other Orthodox wits, the facetious Bishop *Corbet* has ridiculed these lines. He supposes himself seized with a sudden impulse to hear or to pen a puritanical hymn, and invokes the Ghost of *Robert Wisdom*, as the most skilful poet in this mode of composition, to come and assist. But he advises

¹ Biog. Brit.² Wood. Newcourt.³ Newcourt.

advises *Wisdom* to steal back again to his tomb, which was in *Carfax* Church, at *Oxford*, silent and unobserved, for fear of being detected by the Pope or the Turk. But I will produce *Corbet's* epigram, more especially as it contains a criticism written in the reign of *Charles the First*, on the style of this sort of poetry:

To the Ghost of *Robert Wisdom*.

Thou, once a body, now but ayre,
Archbotcher of a psalm or prayer,
From *Carfax* come;
And patch us up a zealous lay,
With an old *ever and for ay*,
Or *all and some*.

Or such a spirit lend me,
As may a hymne down sende me,
To purge my braine;
But *Robert*, look behind thee,
Lest Turk or Pope do find thee,
And go to bed againe.

“*Richard Bentley, D. D.*” P. 280.]—If the reader wish to see the numerous and distinguished appellations which the Commonwealth of Letters have bestowed upon this “great Light of Learning,” or to peruse the account of his dispute with the Fellows of *Trinity* College, over which he presided, and with the literary characters of his day, whom his superior talents and learning triumphed over, he will find them at large in the “*Biographia Britannica*.”¹ It may be sufficient here to add the following particulars to the account which Mr. *Bentham* has given. The Doctor’s father, some say, was a blacksmith, or a tanner; others, that he was descended from an ancient and loyal family; that his mother’s name was *Willis*, and, that being left an orphan, his maternal grandfather put him to school, at *Wakefield*. Bishop *Warburton*, in one of his letters, observes, that “good sense is the foundation of criticism. This it is that has made Doctor *Bentley* and Bishop *Hare* the two greatest critics that ever were in the world.”² This great man, in 1681, was chosen Master of the Grammar School, at *Spalding*, from which he was taken to be tutor to Bishop *Stillingfleet’s* son. He was the first person who was appointed to preach Mr. *Boyle’s* Lecture. It was a saying of the Doctor’s, who was a famous etymologist, that “he not only knew from whence words came, but whither they were going.”³

He married a daughter of Sir *John Barnard*, and left three children: *Richard*, the publisher of the first edition of *Gray’s* Poems; *Elizabeth*, married to *Humphrey Ridge*, Esq. and *Phæbe*, upon whom Dr. *Byrom* composed the pastoral ballad, “My time, O ye Muses, was happily spent,” the wife of the Rev. *Dennison Cumberland*, and the mother of *Richard Cumberland*, Esq. the writer.

“*The various modes of building.*” P. 282, l. 11.]—The Priory Church of *Dunstable* may challenge all the ecclesiastical structures in this, or any other, kingdom, for motley appearance; and it is very extraordinary, that although we have the most positive assurance that *Henry I.* was the founder of it, previous to 1135,⁴ the nave of this Church, which is all that remains of the original, affords every variety of style, from the pure *Saxon* to the sixteenth century.⁵ We are also told, that the rise, progress, and perfection of the pointed style, are to be discovered in *Winchester* Cathedral; and that there is not a single stage of that species of architecture, and scarcely an ornament made use of in it, which may not be found in that building.⁶

“*The*

¹ Also *British Topography*, vol. 1, p. 241.

² Vide *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. II. p. 96.

³ *Warburton’s* Letters.

⁴ *Hearne’s Dunstable Chronicle*, 1733.

⁵ *Britton*.

⁶ *Milner*, vol. 2, p. 21.

"*The Galilee.* P. 282, l. 11 from the bottom]—The arches, columns, mouldings, &c. of this part of the structure, resemble those in the western front and Chapter-house of *Salisbury* and in the west front of *Binham Priory*, in *Norfolk*.¹ The Canonical penances, for which purpose these appendages to the west end of our Churches were originally designed, being superseded by the frequent Crusades, the *large* west windows were introduced.² The two small doors,³ here complained of, were removed, the ground, in front, considerably lowered, and the whole western entrance put into a perfect state of repair, by Bishop *Yorke*,⁴ since Mr. *Bentham* wrote.

"*For want of a proper ceiling.*" P. 283, l. 15.]—Such was the unornamented and exposed style of the *Italian Churches*, from the fourth to the eleventh century. Even Old *St. Peter's* was in that state; and *Piranesi's* fine interiors of *St. Paul's* and *St. Clement's Churches*, at *Rome*, represent the roofs of those superb buildings unceiled at this day.

"*The Octagon, if not singular, is unequalled by any thing of the kind.*" P. 283, l. 19.]—Mr. *Essex*, in a letter to Mr. *Bentham*, says, "As I was reading a description of *Normandy*, I met with an account of a Church at *Coustances*, in the centre of which is a dome of an octangular form, supported by four great pillars; this is reckoned a very singular and bold work, and the whole Church is esteemed as fine a piece of *Gothic Architecture* as any in *Europe*. It is said to be finished in the year 1046, when *Geoffrey*, Chancellor to *William the Conqueror*, was Bishop, but that the foundations were laid before by the Duchess *Gonor*. But as it is said to be a delicate work, I doubt there is some mistake in the account of its age; however, as it seems to be of the same kind as the dome at *Ely*, it may be worth while to enquire of Dr. *Ducarel*, whether he saw it in his tour, or met with any account of it, for I find a description of it was published by one *Robert Cenal*."⁵

In *November*, 1779, this part, if not the whole of the Church, had a very providential escape from destruction: a fire broke out in the chamber adjoining to the lantern, and was discovered by a carpenter, as he was passing through the transept of the Cathedral; who, obtaining assistance, tore up the flaming boards, and throwing them down the octagon, preserved the building. The Cathedrals of *Westminster* and *Norwich*, only two years after, were set on fire through the carelessness of the plumbers employed upon those structures.

"*Re-building of which cost £2637, 6s. 4d.*" P. 283, last line.]—Part, at least, of this sum appears to have been raised by a brief; for in 1701, a collection was made in *St. Stephen's Church, Norwich*, "towards the repair of *Ely Cathedral*."⁶

"*Completed before the year 1174.*" P. 284, l. 5.]—The remains of *Thorney Church*, rebuilt betwixt 1085 and 1125, and dedicated by Bishop *Hervey*, in 1128, are in the style of *Ely*: consisting of two tiers of semi-circular arches, resting on massy pillars. The nave is all

¹ Briton. ² Milner. ³ These doors are shewn in one of the four Prints engraved for *Brown Willis's Cathedrals*. The original plates, in excellent condition, were purchased by the proprietors of this Supplement, after they had published the second edition of Mr. *Bentham's History*; the holders of which, or of the first edition, may have the four prints, for the illustration of their copies, price 8s. ⁴ Vide Addenda, p. 13. ⁵ It does not appear who *Robert Cenal* was, ⁶ Register of the Parish.

all that is left of that Church. The side aisles were taken down, after the Reformation, in 1636. The original name of this place was *Ankerig*, and the Monastery was founded about 662, being little more than an assemblage of Hermitages, occupied by Monks from *Peterborough*.¹ These were destroyed by the *Danes*, in 870; and here *Ethelwold*, Bishop of *Winchester*, founded an Abbey for *Benedictine* Monks.

“*Mr. Essex.*” *P.* 284, *l.* 8 *from the bottom.*]—The present strength and security of the Cathedral at *Ely*, are so much indebted to the abilities of this Architect, that it would be ungrateful to pass over his name, without some token of respect for his memory. He was a native of *Cambridge*, where his father was a respectable carpenter. He married a daughter of *Mr. Thurlbourn*, an eminent bookseller of that place. He died of a paralytic stroke, *September* 14th, 1784, aged 61, and is buried in *St. Botolph's*, in *Cambridge*. The repairs of *King's College Chapel*, and of several of the Colleges, in *Cambridge*—the tower of *Winchester Chapel*—of the Cathedrals at *Ely* and *Lincoln*, planned and executed by him, are lasting proofs of his professional skill and judgment; and, we are told by *Mr. Gough*, that, his modesty was equal to his abilities. He was of opinion that cross-vaulting gave rise to the pointed arch. He had formed materials for a History of *Gothic Architecture*; which, the learned and ingenious *Mr. Tyson* laments, were likely to be lost; “and, with them, all real knowledge of that singular art; for no one (says he), alive, understands the technical part but himself.” He has left us his “Remarks on the Antiquity of different Modes of Brick and Stone Buildings in *England.*”² “Observations on *Lincoln Cathedral.*”³—“Essay on the Origin and Antiquity of Round Churches, and that at *Cambridge* in particular.”⁴ “On *Croyland Abbey and Bridge.*”⁵ He had the pleasure of reckoning *Mr. Gough*, the *Ely* Historian, the *Rev. Michael Tyson*, the *Rev. William Cole*, &c. among his intimate friends.⁶

“*The main supporters being rotted.*” *P.* 284, *l.* 3 *from the bottom.*]—*Fuller*⁷ gives this account of the state of the Cathedral in his time:—“It grieved me lately to see so many new lights in this Church (supernumerary windows more than were in the first fabric), and the whole structure in a falling condition, except some good mens' charity seasonably support it. Yet was I glad to hear a great Antiquary⁸ is employed to transcribe and preserve the monuments in that Church, as all others in the *late drowned land*. And it is hard to say which is the better office, whether of those who have newly dried them from the inundation of water, or of those who shall drain them from the deluge of oblivion, by perpetuating their antiquities to posterity.”

How essentially necessary these repairs were, in *Mr. Bentham's* time, for the preservation of the lantern, may be learned from the following passage in a letter from *Mr. Bentham* to the *Rev. Mr. Nicols*:—“As to the repairs of the Church, they are going forward, and a scaffold is now finished quite round the lanthorn, at the height of the capitals of the pillars which support it, so that the workmen have opportunity of searching all the bottoms of the supports, which prove bad enough, for the ends of those timbers are mostly decayed, and

¹ *Tanner.* ² *Archæologia*, vol. iv. p. 73. ³ *Ibid.* 149. ⁴ *Ibid.* vol. vi. p. 163. ⁵ No. 22, “*Bib. Topog. Britannica.*”
⁶ See “*Literary Anecdotes,*” *passim*, from which these particulars are collected. ⁷ In his *Worthies*, edit. 1811, vol. 1, p. 155. ⁸ *Weever.*

and the whole weight of the lantern has rested long on the ribs that appear outwardly; two of the right angles are secured; and as things now stand, Mr. *Essex* is preparing to repair the two opposite angles, for greater security.¹

"*Removal of several Monuments.*" P. 287, l. 9.]—The removal of these memorials of our ancestors, without some proper inscription to ascertain the place of their interment, has been justly reprehended. Such a mark of attention and respect is not only due to the deceased, but may also greatly assist the investigation of future historians, and ascertain facts otherwise unattainable. This bad practice is not, however, confined to our own country. Dr. *Ducarel* informs us, that all the old Monuments, in the choir at *Rouen*, were removed, about a century before the publication of his "*Tour through Normandy*," among which he mentions that of *Richard 1st*, of *England*, whose heart was deposited there, in a silver box, after he died of the wound he received at the siege of *Chalons*. He gave 300 moids of wine, annually, to the Canons of that Church, in his life time. The King's elder brother, *Henry*, and *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Bedford*, brother to *Henry* the Fifth, were also buried there. The actual places of their interment are only marked with inscribed marble lozenges, inlaid in the pavement. We lament, that the same attention has not been paid at *Ely*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, and other places where new pavements and alterations have taken place. At *Ely* the evil is remedied by the ichnographical plate, which was engraved for *Willis's* Cathedrals. In that, the precise situation of every tomb stone and monument is pointed out, as they were remaining before the removal of the Choir.²

"*Chapel and Monument of Bishop Alcock.*" P. 287, l. 12.]—On the floor of the north aisle of the Choir, before *Bishop Alcock's* Chapel, is a brassless slab of an armed knight, in a pointed helmet, under a rich canopy, which had figures at the sides; and in the south aisle lies a blue slab, sixteen feet long, robbed of its brasses, which were a rich canopy of three arches, and between them a shield, and two crowns in pale, and Saints down the sides. Mr. *Gough* supposes the latter may have been intended to commemorate *Bishop Cox*.

In the Sacrist's accounts for the year 1393, he acknowledges the receipt of 13s. 4d. paid by the Executors of *Sir William de Thorp*, Knight, for two wax candles, burnt at his tomb, in the year of his death.—Quere. Does this explain Mr. *Gough's* note, and may we not suppose this to have been an ancestor of *Sir William Thorpe*, and Divinity Scholar at *Cambridge* in 1443?

"*John Lord Tiptoft.*" P. 287, l. 17.]—This monument has been assigned to *Earl John*, and his two wives, by *Bale*, *Pits*, *Ware*, *Wood*, a MS. in the *Ashmole* Library, and *Sir Henry*, *St. George's* Church Notes, in 1684, and Mr. *Bentham* has followed those authorities. *Brook* expressly says, the person buried here was *Edward*, the son of *Earl John*. The late Rev. *William Cole* was of the same opinion; and *Leland*, who lived within 50 years of *Earl John's* death, tells us, that his body was deposited in the Church of the *Dominicans*, near *Ludgate*.

¹ In the same letter Mr. *Bentham* expresses great anxiety for the removal of the Choir to the east end, which he had mentioned to the Bishop, "as of the highest consideration;" who most liberally offered to give 500*l.* towards the expence. Mr. *Bentham* adds, his "heartly wishes to see it done, and that it was in his power to give largely to it."

² See the Plate.

Ludgate. There appear, however, to be objections against the assertions, that this monument was intended for Earl *Edward*; for, according to Mr. *Gough's* statement,¹ that personage was only 18 years old at the time of his death, and consequently not likely to have had *two wives*. Mr. *Brook*, *Somerset Herald*, has explained the matter, by supposing, that the monument in question was erected by Earl *John*, for himself, had not his untimely death prevented. He says also, that Earl *John's* son *Edward* was buried at *Ely*, but does not appear to have been married.

As this Nobleman is often mentioned, in the History of this Church, and Mr. *Bentham* has given no account of him, we have selected the following particulars respecting him, from the best authorities. He was the son of Sir *John Tiptoft*, afterwards Lord *Tiptoft*, and *Powis*, by *Joice*, daughter of *Edward Cherlton*, Lord *Powis*. He was born at *Everton*, in *Cambridgeshire*, in 1427, educated at *Baliol College, Oxford*, and created Earl of *Worcester*, in 1448. He signalised himself early, by his military exploits, and passed through a series of the highest posts in the State. It was his misfortune, however, to live in an uncivilised age, at a time when his countrymen were infuriated by party rage; and he was a zealous supporter of the House of *York*. We must not, therefore, too hastily, give credit to the charges of cruelty brought against him by the writers of that day,² who were, perhaps, attached to the House of *Lancaster*. Indeed, *Leland* has greatly contributed to do away the imputation; and *Caxton* pathetically laments his "*deth*," at which he tells us, "*every man, that was there, might lern to dye, and take his deth paciently*." That "*he floured in vertue and cunnyng; to whom he knew none lyke, emonge the lordes of the temporalitie, in science and moral vertue*." Fuller, speaking of his execution, says, "*The axe did, at one blow, cut off more learning than was left in the heads of all the surviving nobility*." And Mr. *Warton* styles him the common patron of all his ingenious countrymen, and the rival of the learned Ecclesiastics of his age, in the diligence and felicity with which he prosecuted the politer studies.³ He translated *Cicero* "*de Amicitia*," which was printed by *Caxton*. He married, first, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Robert Gryndour*; and, secondly, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Hopton*, Esq. the widow of Sir *Roger Corbet*, Knt. He was beheaded upon *Tower-hill*, October 18, 1470.⁴

When Mr. *Essex* was making the alterations and necessary repairs in the Church, he discovered, in the south aisle of the choir, several leather fragments about a body, which he supposed might be that of *Edward*, Earl of *Worcester*, who was buried there in the reign of *Richard III.*⁵ A MS. Note, in Mr. *Bentham's* own copy, observes, that "*as Sir William Dugdale says*⁶ that the Earl was buried in Black Friars, *London*, this monument should be called a *Cenotaph*." We have several instances in this country of empty tombs, which Mr. *Gough* has given a list of.

¹ Sepulchral Monuments, v. 5, p. 227. ² The Prologue to "*The infamous End of the Lord Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, for cruelly executing his Prince's butcherly commaundementes, Oct. 1470*," in "*The Mirror for Magistrates*," states, that the Earl "*was the chiefe instrument whom King Edward (IV.) used in the attayntment and death of Thomas Coventry, Earl of Devonshire, John Vere, Earl of Oreforde, Aubrey Vere, eldest sonne to the sayd Earle, the Duke of Somerset, and Lords Hungerford and Rosse, as well as in like bloody affayres*."—Edition by *Haslewood*, 1815, vol. 2, p. 199. ³ History of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 119. ⁴ Mr. *Gough*, to whom the Editor is indebted for many of the above particulars, has given a fine bird's-eye view of the Effigies, and says, "*the Monument is pretty faithfully given in Mr. Bentham's History*." Vide "*Sepulchral Monuments*," vol. 5, p. 226. ⁵ "*Sepulchral Monuments*," vol. 1, p. 50. ⁶ Ibid, vol. 2, p. 41.

NOTES TO APPENDIX.

"What we now call Coat Armour." P. 6*, first column, l. 23.

BY one writer, we are told, that arms were not used, in *England*, before the commencement of the tenth century;¹ by another, not before 1147;² by a third, that the earliest example of armorial devices is that on the shield of *Richard* the First, on his Great Seal, and that they do not appear on works of art, in this country, before that King's reign, nor on sepulchral monuments till the 13th century.³ *Philip*, the first Earl of *Flanders*, was the first who bore arms on his shield or helmet. The earliest instance of that kind met with, in *England*, was *Geoffry Magnaville*, Earl of *Essex*, whose effigy is in the Temple Church. The arms on the kirtle are the woman's own family; those on the mantle, her husband's; those on the inner garment are maiden; those on the outward are married bearings. The first instance of quartering arms, in a subject, is *John Hastings*, Earl of *Pembroke*. When there are only three fleurs de lis in the arms of *France*, and not *semee*, it is later than *Henry Vth*. We meet with no coronets, round the heads of monumental effigies of Peers, until the time of *Henry III*. *John of Eltham*, second son of *Edward II*, who died in 1334, is the earliest instance. Whenever supporters are found to a coat of arms, it must be later than *Richard II*; he was the first that used any.⁴ Lord *Hales* sees no evidence of any coats armorial, in *Scotland*, before *William* the Lion, who began to reign 1185.

"The services of the Stallacion." P. *35, first column, l. 9 from the bottom.]—The feasts given upon these occasions formerly, exceed any thing of the kind in the present day. We shall only instance that given by *Ralph de Bourn*, Abbot of *St. Augustine's*, who entertained six thousand guests, with three thousand dishes of meat,⁵ and at an expence of 34,000*l*.; the feasts of *George Nevil*, Archbishop of *York*, in 1467; and of *William Warham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the details of which are too long to be given here.⁶ These great entertainments were ordered to be discontinued by King *Charles II*. in 1678, and in lieu thereof, each Bishop, before his consecration, to pay 50*l*. towards the building of *St. Paul's*, also 50*l*. instead of giving gloves to those who attended the feasts, which, it is observed, would be some ease to the respective Bishops, "in regard, the expences of the gloves did far exceed the sum."⁷

This destructive hospitality, in the time of *Edward* the Third, whose Coronation Dinner cost £40,000,⁸ was the means of producing a sumptuary law, which restrained all ranks of people within the limits of their quality and apparent resources; yet *Lionel* of *Clarence* gave an entertainment, at his wedding, consisting of 36 courses, and a thousand people were fed from the fragments.⁹

Stowe informs us, that, when the great hall of *Westminster* was finished, in the year 1399, the King (*Richard* the Second) kept his Christmas there, with daily justings, and running at the tilt; and such numbers came, that every day there were slain twenty-six or twenty-eight oxen,

¹ Mr. Edmonson.

² Mr. Gale.

³ Mr. Lyson's *Cheshire*, p. 449.

⁴ Mr. Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*.

⁵ Every item of which *Thorn* has given.

⁶ But will be found p. 21 and 29 of *Battely's Supplement*, and are well worth the reader's notice.

⁷ *Dugdale's St. Paul's*, edit. 1815, p. 141, 142.

⁸ *Holinshed*, p. 969.

⁹ *Stow's Chronicle*, p. 267.

oxen, and three hundred sheep, besides fowls, without number; and the old poet *Harding*, speaking of this King's household, says thus:

Truely I heard Robert Treteffe say,
Clerke of the grene cloth, that to the household
Came every day, for the most part alway,
Ten thousand folke, by his meases told,
That folloved the house, as they woulde,
And in the kechin thre hundreth serbitours,
And in eache office many occupiers.¹

If extravagant abundance was so predominant in the Royal and public entertainments of those days, it was no less so in the household establishments of the nobility and gentry. *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*, (says *Fabian*) kept such a house, that there were often eaten six oxen at a breakfast. "And," says *Holinshead*,² "in number of dishes and change of meate, the nobilitie of *Englande* do most exceede, sith there is no daye in maner that passeth over their heades, wherein they have not onely beefe, mutton, veale, lambe, kidde, pork, conie, capon, pigge, or so manie of these as the season yieldeth, but also some portion of the redde or fallow deere, beside great varietie of fishe and wilde fowle, and thereto sundrie other delicates, wherein the sweet hand of the portingale is not wanting. And after," he adds, "when the merchant makes a feast, he will seldome regard any thing that the butcher usually killeth, but reject the same, as not worthie to come in place."³

"*Un Sottelte.*" P. *35, first column, l. 4 from the bottom.]—To explain the obsolete words which occur in the account of this "*Stallation Seruyais*," and in those referred to, in the former note, the following short glossary may be useful:

Bittore: bittern, a water fowl	Furmenty, or frumenty: made of wheat and milk
Brawne bruse: boiled	Gross chare: flesh, as beef, mutton, &c.
Capoun of haut Grece: fat capon	Leche tryez: fried
Carpe de ore: fried in oil with onions and white bread crumbs	Luce: pike
Creme de Almaundys: Almonds stamped and done up with milk	Pertryche: Partridge
Crustade Lumbard: creme, eggs, parcely, dates, &c. baked	Panteryse coronys: Panthers, with crowns upon their heads, a device
Egle coronys: an eagle crowned	Perys: pears
Fylettes in galentine: pork stewed with bread in broth	Snytys: Snipes
	Sotelte: a device, figures made with jelly and confectionary for shew.

"*Pecoke flourished.*" P. *35, second column, l. 33.]—This was the Peacock brought to the table, with the feathers of the tail set up extended.

In *St. Margaret's Church, Lynn*, is a most magnificent Sepulchral Brass, 8 ft. 8 inc. in length, and 5 ft. 5 inc. in breadth, to the memory of *Robert Braunche*, and his two wives, A. D. 1364;⁴ beneath the figures is a representation of a Peacock feast. Mr. *Carter*, in his "*Specimens of Ancient*

¹ Survey of London, p. 521. ² Chronicle, chap. 193, p. 194. ³ Description of Britain, p. 94. ⁴ In *Mackarell's History of Lynn*, and *Green's MS. Survey of this Church*, it is dated 1464, which is impossible.

Ancient Sculpture and Painting," has engraved a view of this feast, to one third of the original size, and Mr. *Gough*, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, has given a fac simile of the whole brass, but on a more reduced scale. In describing the festival, he says, "Among the delicacies of this splendid table, one sees the *Peacock*, that *noble bird*, the *food of lovers*, and the *meat of lords*. Few dishes were in higher fashion in the 13th century, and there was scarcely any royal or noble feast without it. They stuffed it with spices and sweet herbs, and covered the head with a cloth, which was kept constantly wetted, to preserve the crown. They roasted it, and served it up whole, covered, after dressing, with the skin and feathers on, the comb intire, and the *tail spread*. Some persons covered it with leaf gold, instead of its skin, and put a piece of cotton, dipt in spirits, into its beak, to which they set fire as they put it on the table. The honour of serving it up was reserved for the ladies most distinguished for birth, rank, or beauty, one of whom, followed by others, and attended by music, brought it up in a gold or silver dish, and set it before the master of the house, or the guest most distinguished for his courtesy and valour, or after tournament, before the victorious knight, who was to display his skill in carving the favourite fowl, and take an oath of valour and enterprise on its head.'

The sauces used for the Peacock, on these occasions, seem to have been of the most expensive kind. *Holdfast*, in *Massinger's Play* of "The City Madam," thus exclaims against the extravagance of the citizens in their public entertainments.

"Men (says he) may talk of country Christmass, and court gluttony,
Their thirty pounds for butter'd eggs, their pies of carps tongues,
Their pheasants, drench'd with ambergrise; the carcasses
Of three fat weathers brused for gravy, to
Make sauce for a single Peacock;—yet their feasts
Were fasts, compared with the Cities."

Favin, in his "Theatre d'Honneur," informs us, the Peacock was not unfrequently served up *alive*, in a dish, in the form of a large ship, with banners, and the arms of France, suspended from the bird's neck.

"*Roberti Stewardi.*" P. 48*, second column, l. 37.]—He was the eldest son of *Simeon*, and is called in the Genealogy "Vir probatæ vitæ multisque præclaris virtutibus decoratus." He died in *Holborn*, and was brought from thence, and buried in *Ely Cathedral*. By his will, enrolled in Chancery before his death, he entailed all his rents and estates upon the heirs male of his father *Simeon*, viz. from brother to brother, in so secure a manner, that his will by no means could be made void. The Manors, which were entailed, are these, *Stuntney*, *Thorney*, *Coveney*, *Wardey*, *Lyles*, and *Tyndalls* in *Chaterice*, and all these Manors are in the Isle of *Ely*, and county of *Cambridge*.

This person was also the nephew of Prior *Robert Welles*, who assumed the family name of *Steward*, upon his being made the first Dean of *Ely*. To account for his having ever relinquished it, we observe, in addition to what is stated of him in the note, p. 121, that it was fashionable for the Clergy to be called after the places of their birth. *Richard*, Bishop of *London*, whose father was Sir *Richard Angervill*, was called *Richard* of *Bury*, where he was born. *William*, Bishop of *Winchester*, was called *Waynfleet*, although the eldest son of *Richard Pattin*, a very ancient family, and the following list of the Monks of *Ely*, in 1516, from Bishop *West's Register*, will exemplify this fact:—

Robert

¹ Vol. III. p. 571. See also *Palaye sur l'Ancienne Chevalerie*, vol. I. pp. 184, 185, 244. ² See note upon Dean *Steward*, p. 121.

Robert Stuntney, William Whyttelsey, John Bredon, Thomas Soham, Richard Crowland, Robert Sutton, John Lincoln, William Wylberton, Thomas Oxborow, Michael Barnyngham, Robert Wellys, Thomas Lakynkyth, John Ely, Robert Buckenham, Alexander Barkeley, John Massyngham, John Thettforthe, John Corbett, Edmund Dumer, Thomas Heche, John Pate, Roger Norwich, William Clyfford, Thomas Grenewod, John Stonham, William Danyell, Thomas Leverington, Richard Downham, Thomas Chesterton.

The Protector *Oliver's* father married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Richard Steward*, and one of his sons, Sir *Thomas Steward*, left *Oliver* the estate at *Stuntney*, in 1636, who took possession of and resided in the Rectory-house, till he was chosen one of the Members for *Cambridge*, in 1640.

From the above Genealogy, we find the following persons of the family of *Steward* were buried in *Ely Cathedral*, and of whom there are no memorials:

Thomas, son of *Richard Steward*, who, during the reign of Queen *Mary*, took refuge in *Germany*; at her death he returned to *England*, and married *Anne Fincham*. He was buried on the south side of the middle aisle.—*Nicholas Steward*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of — *Lucas*, Esq.; he died in 1588.—*Anne Steward*, who married *Thomas March*, of *Ely*, Gent. by whom she had several children.

Mr. *Bentham*, in his *Notitia*, has mentioned a Manuscript, in the *Lambeth Library*, in which is the genealogy of *Robert Steward*, which is also transcribed in the *Anglia Sacra*.

NOTES TO ADDENDA.

“*Traces of their Effigies on the wall.*” P. 23, l. 12.

THESE figures, which have only been given to the public in Mr. *Gough's* “*Sepulchral Monuments*,” we have had faithfully copied and engraved for this Supplement. They are most interesting, as being “the oldest original paintings of Bishops, in their habits of ceremony.” Mr. *Cole*, in a letter to Mr. *Gough*, says, “I wanted to know whether the *Ely Monuments*, which are properly *Saxon*, would come into your plan; for I would not send them if they did not, having a most particular regard for them, and would not have them lost, as they were taken at my particular request,¹ in which I had some trouble. The ornamental arches, of the first, shew what the others were, for they were ranged in a line, and had the same ornaments about them. The arch, underneath each figure, was the place where each person's bones were deposited, as I was an eye witness.”

“*Why the Monks should forge this Charter.*” P. 25, Note.]—The *Normans*, who practised every specious expedient to plunder the Monks, demanded a sight of the written evidences of their lands. The Monks well knew that it would have been useless or impolitic to have produced those evidences, or Charters, in the original *Saxon*, as the *Normans* not only did not understand, but would have received, with contempt, instruments written in that language. Therefore, the Monks were compelled to the pious fraud of forging them in *Latin*; and great numbers of these forged *Latin* Charters, till lately supposed to be original, are still extant.² The transcribers of *Saxon* books also changed the signatures of the Cross into the *Norman* mode of seals, and subscriptions.³

¹ By the Rev. *Michael Tyson*. See account of him in *Literary Anecdotes of the 18th century*, vol. viii.

² See *Spelman*, &c. &c. “*Warton's History of English Poetry*,” vol. 1, p. 3.

³ *Ibid*, p. 5.

REMARKS on the FIRST VOLUME.¹

KING LUCIUS. P. 3.

EVERY detail supplied by printed accounts relative to this real or imaginary personage, his conversion to the Christian Faith, and the baptism of *all* the Britons, is to be found in *Usher*,² and in the notes of the splendid *variorum* edition of *Athanasius*;³ nor have the conjectures of subsequent writers thrown additional light on this remote tradition. The *Cambrian* MSS. however which have been explored of late years, present a mass of information on subjects referable to our national antiquities, and, among others, the event now alluded to. This is not the place to engage in a defence of the genuineness of these records; contemplated in their *uninterpolated* form, they abound in evidences which demand respect, nor can I see how we are authorised to withhold that credence to the traditions of our own nation, which we yield to those, that were also, for centuries, orally preserved, and on which much of ancient history, deemed authentic, is founded. The public acquiescence, in that feeling, may indeed be inferred, since no attempt has been made to refute the elaborate and convincing treatise written by Mr. *Sharon Turner*, in defence of their authenticity.

The Historical Triads and Genealogies thus identify the lineage of King *Lucius*:—(*Brân*—*Caradog* (*Caractacus*)—*Cyllin Sant*—*Coel*—*Lucius*—(*Lleirwg Lleuwer Mawr, Llës*)—(*Cambrian Biography*, under these names respectively):—

Caractacus (the great grandfather of *Lucius*), perfidiously given up to his enemies, was, with his brother's wife, and daughter, together with his friends and servants, carried prisoners to *Rome*.⁴ The reality of this event might have been questioned had it been found in the *British* records alone; but from these we are informed, that *Caractacus*, with all his family, in which *Brân*, his father, and *Cyllin Sant*, his son, are particularised, were carried to *Rome*. *Tacitus* is silent both as to the result and the period of their detention; from our domestic sources, we however learn, that, after seven years, they were allowed to revisit their native land. The advantages, conferred on their country by this captivity, are enumerated in the *Cambrian Biography*, but the most important was the introduction of Christianity. At *Rome*, these unfortunate exiles could not but admire the virtues of the Christians, who abounded in that city; and who, both by public and private conduct, powerfully supported the doctrines they professed. They must have been edified, by observing the contrast between their simple manners, and the depraved habits of their Pagan oppressors. Alive to every source of consolation, which could soften the pains of banishment, it is natural to suppose

¹ The Editor received these Remarks after the Notes were printed, with the following Address:—

“DEAR SIR—If you deem the following Remarks, which have occurred on the perusal of your Edition of Bentham's
“Ely, worth acceptance, they are much at your service. I remain yours, very sincerely, WM. GUNN.”

The reading and research so conspicuous in these Remarks, will render them most acceptable to the Scholar, the Historian, and to the Investigator of Architectural Antiquities. The Editor, therefore, is truly sensible of his obligations to the learned writer.

² Antiq. c. 5. ³ V. Pontif. Rom. 4, V. fol. Rom. 1718, 1735, v. 1, p. 14, and vol. 2, p. 136. ⁴ *Tacitus*, ann. l. 12. V. Bran, Coel, Morddal, Corvinwr, Cyllin.

pose that they sought refuge in doctrines which assured the glorious hope of immortality, and mentally administered freedom to the captive. The new faith was, at that time, acknowledged and revered, in some of the principal families; the epistles of St. *Paul* to the *Romans* were received (A. 58) during the captivity of these *Britons*, who were most probably conversant with his disciples, as enumerated in the 16th chapter; among whom were *Andronicus* and *Junius*, once fellow-prisoners with St. *Paul* on account of the Gospel, and who had been converted to Christianity before him; *Aquila* and *Priscilla* who had attended him several years in *Corinth*, and in *Ephesus*, and who, on their return to *Rome*, made their own house a place of resort for Christian communities in that city. The deportation of this family to *Rome*, and long continuance there, must be regarded as an interposition of Providence. Since means were thereby furnished of studying the doctrines and tenets of Christianity: and of disseminating them, on return, in their vernacular tongue; an advantage which no *Roman* missionary could possess.

From *Tertullian*, we learn, that, in *Britain*, obedience to CHRIST was acknowledged, in districts inaccessible to the *Roman* arms. "*Brittannorum inaccessa Romanis loca, Christo subdita.*"¹ The success of the missionary, in any country, must greatly depend on an intimate knowledge of the language of those it is his business to convert; else, why was the gift of tongues miraculously imparted to the Apostles? *Irenæus*, the Apostle of the *Gauls*, and who, like *Lucius*, received his mission from Pope *Eleutherius*, complains that he was under the necessity of learning the rude and barbarous dialect of the country, before he could confer benefit on his flock.²

The house of *Brân* is said to have transmitted Christianity to its descendants. *Eigen*, the daughter of *Caractacus*, is the earliest *British* Female Saint on record.³ In one of the historical triads, *Brân* is called one of the three blessed Sovereigns of the island of *Britain*, and the associates with *Lucius* and *Cadwaladr*. In another, the family of *Brân* is ranked with those of *Brychan* and *Cunedda*, under the appellation of the three holy lineages of *Britain*.

As the *Romans* extended their conquests in this island, they erected stations for their legions, and, where requisite, constructed cities for the *Britons*. The lands assigned to the legionaries, uniformly descended to their heirs, who were trained to the profession of their forefathers, and enjoyed as military tenures from the Emperors. The various tribes of native *Britons*, which, from an early date, occupied the whole compass of the island, were distinct communities, governed by their respective Reguli. After the *Roman* subjugation, many of these Chiefs were allowed to continue their ancient principalities, and the internal œconomy of the latter, was arranged according to ancient usages, and the circumstances of the times. Further, the natives retained their own language. This appears from the works of the ancient Bards; *Aneurim* for instance, was an Ottadinian of the fourth; *Lywarc Hen* (Prince of *Argoed*), a *Cumbrian* of the sixth century, wrote in their vernacular tongue; and the language now spoken in *North Wales*, is the same which prevailed generally at the recess of the *Romans*.⁴ Even in the time of *Bede*, the *Britons* are recognised as one of the five people who divided the island, each of which spoke their own language.⁵

From a variety of reasons, both civil and ecclesiastical, the Bishop of *Rome* soon obtained the respect, and eventually the obedience, of the *Latin* Churches. In the second century, the language of exhortation was not changed to command, nor was he yet regarded

¹ Adv. Ind. c. 7. ² *Care's Lives*, vol. 1, p. 167. ³ Bonnedly Saint MS. ⁴ *Owen's MS.* ⁵ Hist. 1, 1, c. 1.

garded even as the *Metropolitan* of the west; yet we learn from early authorities, and from the writings of *Irenæus*, *Tertullian*, and *Justin* the Martyr, in particular, that he was referred to both by pious individuals, and distant communities of Christians, in cases which required attainments and experience superior to their own; and whether advice or assistance was imparted, a solicitude was evinced, which conciliated affection, and invited confidence.¹

That the seeds of the Gospel were, from the *Apostolic age*, scattered in *Britain*, that they were cultivated by the virtuous family of *Brân* and his followers, on their return from *Rome*, we may venture to believe; that intercourse was continued with their Christian associates in that city, may also be admitted. But that *all the Reguli of Britain*, a refractory set! who were incessantly at variance among themselves, and whose subjugation to *Rome*, was anticipated, if not finally occasioned, by intestine dissention, should, in the existing state of society, have been capable of embracing that enlarged system of polity, which prescribes allegiance, and maintains subordination, to a single Monarch, or so enlightened and unanimous as to become Christian proselytes, and, with *all* their subjects, receive baptism at once, *so early as the second century*, is a point which must rest with the opinion of the reader.

Objections have been urged against the probability of an application to *Rome*, at this remote period, but surely without foundation. One to *Anicetus*, who died a few years only before the election of *Eleutherius*, has been noticed; and we know that an embassy to the latter, was dispatched from the Churches of *Gaul* in favour of *Irenæus*.² We cannot, therefore, conceive any difficulty in believing there was another to the same Pope from the *Britons* also. And if so, an ecclesiastical arrangement for the island, similar perhaps to that described by *Jeffrey of Monmouth*,³ might be projected; facts, which would not be forgotten in the annals of the *Roman Church*. *Nennius*⁴ places the mission of *Lucius* A. 167. *Eleutherius*, however, was not elected Bishop of *Rome* till 171; he enjoyed his episcopal honours fifteen years, or from the eleventh of *Marcus Aurelius*, to the sixth of *Commodus*.⁵ By every account, the reign of *Eleutherius* was active and prosperous: “Nel tempo, e Pontificato di *Eleutherio*, stette la Chiesa *quieta, e in pace, e ne accrebbe, e si stese* maravigliosamente per tutto il mondo il nome Cristiano, &c.”⁶ The eulogium here expressed, is not *without* qualification, applicable to the former of these Emperors, whose reign was, upon the whole, unfavourable to the diffusion of Christianity; as the Christians of *Vienne* and *Lyons*

¹ “Dès les tems du Pope *Anicet*, vers l’an 158, St. *Polycarpe* Evêque de *Smyrne* fit un voyage à *Rome*, pour regler sur ce point (the celebration of Easter), la discipline ecclesiastique, et la rendre uniforme dans toutes les Eglises. Ces deux saints Evêques, apres avoir conféré ensemble, ne purent s’accorder; aucun d’eux ne voulant se départir des usages établis dans son Eglise dès le commencement. Mais ils convinrent de ne point rompre les liens de la charité et de la communion pour ce point de discipline. Ils se séparèrent en paix; et cette paix étoit commune à toutes les Eglises qui celebrent la Pâque ou la quatorzième jour de la lune, ou le Dimanche d’adrs.”—*Histoire lit. de la France*, t. 1, pt. 1, p. 241.—In turning over the pages of *Ecclesiastical History*, the Christian will ask with a sigh—“*Pourquoi n’a-t-on pas toujours suivi l’exemple d’Anicet?!!!*” ² *Euseb.* l. 5, c. 4. ³ *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, in that part of his *Chronicle* which relates to King *Lucius*, has amplified his narrative beyond the more simple detail of his prototype *Tysilio* (*Collectanea Cambrica*, vol. 1, p. 90), who is silent as to *Flamines* and *Archflamines*—to endowments to the Church of “*large additions of lands and mansion houses, and all manner of privileges.*”—(*Thompson’s translation*, b. 5, c. 1.) Much time and erudition have been wasted in attempts to reconcile these interpolations to reason and consistency. But in fact, the sudden and uniform transformation of Pagan Priests into Christian Bishops, throughout *Britain*, in the second century, is a flight of the imagination, according so little with the age, with history, and the nature of man, that we are surprised it should have even engaged serious attention. ⁴ C 18. ⁵ *Muratori Annali.* ⁶ *Platina V. Eleuth.* p. 35.

Lyons in particular fatally experienced. But during the reign of *Commodus*, the Church suffered very little; nor was there any general persecution.

A period of tranquillity and toleration was alone favourable for the carrying the Christian plan into execution, and the only one which occurs in the Episcopacy of *Eleutherius*, seems to have been that, when the *Caledonians* were conquered, and driven back beyond the wall of *Antoninus*.¹

What I have advanced on this occasion may at best be deemed hypothetical. The subject is interesting, and I leave the further discussion of it to those, whose attainments and leisure better qualify them for the undertaking.

PORTICUS.

P. 19.]—The *side-isles* of the Cathedral are here meant. So little precision has been observed by ecclesiastical writers in the use of this term, that the words *Atrium*, *Porticus*, and *Vestibulum*, are frequently confounded. They are applied to the side isles of Churches, as separated from the nave by pillars and arches; to the nave itself; and to the peristyle or portico, of whatever form or extent, which decorated the exterior. In the Church of the Holy Cross (the Sessorian Basilica, in *Rome*), which has two side isles, is thus described:—“*Sessoriana Basilica in tria deambulatoria seu naves distinguitur.—Porticum ante faciem Basilicæ sex columnæ suffulciunt.*”² The Basilica of *St. Paul* (in *via ostiense*) consists of two side isles, on *each side* the nave, the *transept* is divided down the middle by a line of pillars which are denominated Porticos also—“*septem continet porticus, sive naves, quinque in longum, duasque transversus.*”³ In that ancient collection of Canons which bear the name of the Council of *Nantes*, the word Porticus is properly distinguished, and the place of sepulture is besides ascertained. “*Prohibendum est etiam secundum majorum instituta, ut in Ecclesia nullatenus sepeliantur: sed in Atrio, aut in Porticu, aut in exhedris Ecclesiæ. Intra Ecclesias vero aut prope altare ubi corpus, et sanguis Domini conficitur, nullatenus sepeliantur.*”⁴

Allied to the Porticus when near, or attached to the entrance of the Church, the site and origin of which has not been generally ascertained, was the

PARVIS.

The Atrium, with the surrounding Porticus, which, particularly in warm climates, was common to the more important of the early Churches, as that of *St. Peter's*, at *Rome*, for instance, was either from sumptuous decoration, or because herein reposed the bodies of Martyrs, Confessors, and holy Virgins, called “*Paradisus*.”⁵ “*Hic atrium Sti. Petri superius quod Paradisus dicitur, estque ante Ecclesiam, in quadriporticum, magnis marmoribus stravit.*”⁶ This Paradisus, or more properly the surrounding Porticus of it, was the *Parvis*.—“*Paradisus, Atrium porticibus circumdatum ante ædes sacras—locus porticibus et deambulatoriis circumdatus, nostris vulgo Parvis.*”⁷ “*Parvisium—id est Porticus seu atrium Ecclesiæ.*”⁸ When the *Roman Basilicæ* became Christian Churches, the secular purposes to which they had been applied were transferred to the *Parvis*. Lawyers here met their clients; petty negociants and money-changers were here stationed; and like the Stoa in less recent times, it became

¹ *Horsley*, p. 53, n.

² *Ciampini*, t. 1, p. 9.

³ *Ibid.* p. 10.

⁴ Canon 13, quest. 2.

⁵ *Bonannus* de templo

Vaticano, tab. 4, c. 10.

Du Cange, *Constan. Christian*, l. 3, c. xx.

Hesychius, *παράδεισος*.

⁶ *Anastatius* in *Dono*.

⁷ *Du Cange*.

⁸ *Macri* *Hierolexicon*.

became the scene of academical disputations.¹ The practice of exposing wares and refreshments for sale within the precincts of Churches, was so inveterate, that we repeatedly find prohibitions against this profanation, in ancient canons. It was, however, occasionally permitted, as in the *Parvis* of *Notre Dame*, at *Paris*, on *Maundy Thursday*.²

The Porticus being little calculated for our climate, a *shadow* of it only remains in the porch of our Churches; and the uses of the *Parvis* seem formerly to have been transferred to that, on the south side of them. "*Suthdure*, Porta australis, ex *Saxon*. *ꝥuð*, auster, et *Dupe*, ostium. *Gervasius Dorobernensis* libro de reparatione Cantuarensis Ecclesiæ: — in latere principale Ostium Ecclesiæ, quod antiquitus ab *Anglis*, et nunc usque *Suthdore* dicitur. Quod Ostium in antiquorum legibus Regum suo nomine sæpe exprimitur. In quibus etiam omnes querelas totius regni, quæ in Hundredis vel Comitatus, uno vel pluribus, vel certe in Curia Regis non possent legaliter *definiri*, *finem inibi sicut* in Curia Regis summi, sortiri debere discernitur;" *Du Cange* remarks on this extract—"Qua quidem postrema verba satis docent *hocce loco* facta, *JUDICIA DEI*, uti vocabant, cum scilicet *lites*, *judicio ordinario* dirimi non poterant."³ One of our lawyers has thus commented on this subject.—*Suthdore* (*Sax.*) i. e. the south door of a Church; it was the place where canonical purgation was performed; that is, where the fact charged upon a person could not be proved by sufficient evidence, and the party accused came to the *south* door of the Church, and there, in the presence of the people, made oath, that he was innocent; and complaints, &c. were heard and determined at the *Suthdure*; for which reason, large porches were anciently built at the south doors of Churches.⁴ The same opinion is adopted by *Stavelley* (*Hist. of Churches*), where we also learn, from *Simeon Dunelmensis*,⁵ that it was usual for the priest to officiate and sing mass, before the people and lawyers came to plead in the Church—"and now after all, why may we not conceive that this (the Porch) was the *Parvis* frequented by Judge *Fortiscue's* pleaders, and Old *Chaucer's* sergeant, but afterwards, this being thought inconsistent with that reverence which is due to consecrated places, the *courts and pleadings* were there prohibited; though the teaching⁶ and instructing of children was still continued, as being a good christian work, and tending much to edification."⁷ The *Parvis* thus recognised, was once subservient to academical purposes, in the University of *Oxford*. "Before the schools were erected, the young students held their disputations in *Parvisiis*, in the porch of *St. Mary's Church*;" and in the statute, "*De exercitiis præstandis pro gradu Baccalaurei in artibus*, the exercises required are *Disputationes in Parvisiis*."⁸

BELLS.

P. 29.]—"The æra of the invention of bells is somewhat obscure." Small single bells were used in Churches and Monasteries in very early times.⁹ Accurately speaking, bells are divided

¹ *Ciampini*, t. 1, c. 1. *Du Cange*. ² "Il y a quatre foires dans *Paris*: la foire *St. Germain*, la foire *St. Laurent*, la foire du *Temple*, et la foire des jambons aux *Parvis* de *Notre Dame*; elles appartiennent toutes les quatre à des *Ecclesiastiques*." *Saintfois*, essais historiques sur *Paris*, t. 2, p. 204. "Parvis, s. m. C'est la place qui est devant le portail d'une eglise. Le parvis de *Notre Dame*, a *Paris*, est plein de lard, de jambon, et de chair salée tous les ans le *Jedi Saint*."—*Diction de Richelet*, m. Parvis. ³ *Du Cange* v. *Suthdure*. ⁴ *Jacob's Law Dictionary*, *Rufhead's* edition, 1772, *Suthdore*. ⁵ *Hist.* fol. 35. ⁶ *Constit. Othobon. temp. Hen. 3.* ⁷ *C. 10*, p. 159. ⁸ *Oxoniana*, v. 1, p. 42. ⁹ In the early age of Christianity, before bells were used or allowed, the cry of Alleluiah was one of the methods practised for calling the faithful together for the purpose of devotion. "*Hilarius ait, quod eo vocis signo Alleluja antiqui vocabantur ad collectam, id est ad congregationem pro oratione faciendam*," (*Burii Onomasticon Etymologicum* v. Alleluja), and *St. Jerome*, whence perhaps this extract is taken (*Epis. 27*)—"Post Alleluja cantatum, quo signo vocabantur ad collectam, nulli residere licitum erat."

divided into six classes, and were applied to distinct purposes: these are, *squilla*, *cymbalum*, *nola*, *nolula*, or *duplex campana*, *campana*, *signum*. These, the two last excepted, are small. The use of them is thus particularised:—"Squilla pulsatur in triclinio, id est, in refectorio; cymbalum in claustro; nola in choro; nolula, seu duplex campana, in horologio; campana (sometimes called *campanum*), in campanile; signum in turri."¹ I find no authority for assigning an earlier date to the *campanæ* than the year 605, when Pope *Sabinianus* ordered them to be fixed in Churches.² From a passage in the life of *Charlemagne*, by the Monk of *St. Gallus*,³ it appears that the art of founding large bells was understood in the reign of that Emperor (768—814). "Erat autem alius opifex in omni opere æris et vitri cunctis excellentior. Cumque *Tancho* monachus *St. Galli campanum* optimum corflaret, et ejus sonitum Imperator non mediocriter miraretur, dixit ille præstantissimus in ære magister: Domine Imperator, jube mihi cuprum multum adferri, et excoquam illud ad purum, et in vicem stanni mihi opus est de argento dari saltem centum libras, et fundo tibi talem Campanum ut istud in comparatione sit mutum."

For the purpose of containing bells, we hear of *Turris*, *Turris campanaria*, *Nolarium*, *Campanile*, and *Campanarium*. Properly speaking, the two last terms were, I believe, applied to those which held more than one, or for a peal; but as these appellations are the invention *infimæ ætatis*, and to which there is no classical reference, they are frequently used indiscriminately. About the period last alluded to, we begin to hear of the *Campanile* in *Rome*, and among several others, one in the Basilica of *St. Peter*, for three bells, built either by *Adrian I.* or *Stephen III.* (752—757). *Anastatius* assigns it to the latter—"Idem beatissimus Papa fecit super basilicam *B. Petri* Apostoli turrem, quam ex parte inauravit, et ex parte argento vestivit, in qua tres posuit campanas, quæ clerum et populum ad officium *Dei* convocarent."

I find no mention of a peal of bells before the year 865, when *Ursus Participatius*, Doge of *Venice*, made a present of twelve ("magni ponderis,") to the *Greek* Emperor, who built a tower to the Church of *S^{ta}. Sophia*, to hang them in—they were the first known in *Greece*. "Easque campanas constat primas fuisse, quas alicubi habuerit."⁴ The munificent *Turketyl*, Abbot of *Croyland*, who died in the last year of *Edgar* (975), presented his Abbey with seven bells, to each of which he gave the name of a predecessor. These together formed a peal not to be met with in *England*; an expression which proves there were others to compare them with.—"Non erat tunc tanta consonantia campanarum in tota *Anglia*."⁵

This research derives some importance from its connexion with the Architecture of Churches, and those of our own country in particular. The invention of a ring of bells, apparently gave rise to steeples for their reception; and we find a general correspondence in the date of both. Neither in the minute description of *Wilfrid's Church* at *Hexham*,⁶ which was so magnificent, that "neque ullam domum aliam citra *Alpes* montes talem ædificatam audivimus,"—nor in *Alcuin's* metrical detail of the Church of *St. Peter's*, at *York*,⁷ which was consecrated in the eighth century (780) was there any steeple: nor was one admissible in the plans therein adopted. But in the Conventual Church of *Ramsey*, which was cruciform, and fabricated in the tenth century, an æra greatly favourable to the advancement

¹ *Durandus*, Ration. Divin. Offic. l. 1, c. 4, s. 4. ² *Bonannus*, de templo vaticano, c. 29, p. 148. ³ l. 1, c. 31, apud *Canisium*. ⁴ *Blondus*, decad. 2, l. 2. *Baronius*, A. 865, t. 10, p. 119. ⁵ *Ingulph.* p. 889, edid. *Franc.* ⁶ *Edi. Vit. Wilfridi*, c. 22, scrip. xv. ⁷ *Malmesb. de Pontif. Ang.* l. 3, p. 153, scrip. xv.

ment of architecture, we find two towers, one in the west front, the other, which was larger, was supported by columns over the intersection of the cross, and is the first instance of a *Belfry* thus situated, that I know of.—“*Duæ quoque turres ipsis tectorum culminibus eminebant quarum minor versus occidentem in fronte Basilicæ pulchrum intransibilibus insulam a longe spectaculum præbebat; major vero in quadrifidæ structuræ medio columnas quatuor, porrectis de alia ad aliam arcibus sibi invicem connexas, ne laxæ defluerent, deprimebat.*”² From a subsequent chapter,³ it appears, that bells were suspended in the *smaller* of these towers, or in that over the *western* extremity.

From the foregoing authorities, it is not clear, that, previously to the tenth century, a ring of bells was known; or, if more than one was placed in the same *turris*, they were for the use of the Church or Monastery to which they belonged.

Mr. *Bentham*'s opinion that the *Saxons* did not raise high towers above the roofs of their Churches till about the tenth century, is not satisfactory to the Author of that elegant and learned publication—“*A Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England during the middle ages,*”⁴ who rests his opposition, principally on the form of the Church of *St. Mary*, at *Hexham*, built in the seventh century—“*this Church was furnished with a tower of a round or cupola form; from which four porticos or aisles proceeded. From this description we learn, that its plan was not unlike the plan of S^{ta}. Sophia's Church, at Constantinople, built nearly about the same time.*” We know that the hemispherical termination of Churches, like that now mentioned, was admitted early; and is one to which *Constantine* and his family were partial. But none of these cupolas were ever made to hang bells in.—I have further to remark, that from a careful perusal of *Eadmer*, (*apud Gervasium*) the ancient Church referred, to in the treatise now quoted, was built by Archbishop *Livingus*, and his successor *Egelnothus*, so late as the *eleventh century*; and does not therefore fall within the limits of this enquiry.⁵

The FIGURE of CHRIST, over the door at the west end of the Cloister.

Pl. 7, p. 35.]—CHRIST is here enthroned within a spheriod, with pointed terminations, and supported by ministering Angels. The head is incircled with the nimbus crucigerus; the right hand is extended; the ring and little finger of it are bent towards the palm, expressing benediction, after the rite of the *Latin Church*.⁶ On the left knee rests the Evangelists, surmounted by the cross; the habit is the vestis manicata; the feet are bare, by which power and fortitude is mystically implied;⁷ an attribute commonly observed when the Redeemer is delineated in a state of exaltation. The origin of the spheriod in this situation is thus accounted for:—In the *Roman* temples, and in the *Curia*, it was not unusual, by a decree of the Senate, to place votive orbicular shields, impressed with the effigies of the deceased Emperor, and supported by winged victories, denoting his apotheosis. A similar exhibition

¹ Balfredus was another ancient term, sometimes signifying the wooden frames in which bells were hung, at others the tower itself. Balfredus was, I believe, first applied to the defensive towers which, from about the ninth century, were built to the palaces in cities, of the *Italian Nobility*. They were permitted by a royal grant, and individuals who attempted to raise them without that permission, were severely punished.—*Muratori Diss.* 26. *Du Cange*, Belfredus & Tristegum. As an honourable distinction, these towers were long continued; and to this day, form a very striking object on approaching the older cities of *Italy*. ² *Hist. Ramesiensis*, c. 20, p. 399, scrip. xv. ³ 67. ⁴ P. 30. ⁵ *Gervas. de comb. et repar. Dorob. Eccl.*—*Dart's Canterbury*.—*Gostling's Walk*, &c. ⁶ This position is again repeated in the episcopal figure in plate ix. p. 48, and in plate xi. p. 54. ⁷ *Gori Diptych.* t. 3, p. 3.

exhibition, of departed friends, was continued by the early Christians on sarcophagi, and within Churches, where winged genii were substituted for victories. They contained a representation of *Christ* in exaltation, either actual or symbolical. If the latter, by a monogram, or typification of the immaculate Lamb, the volume of the Evangelists, or a cross placed on an ornamented throne. The situation was commonly over the arch called 'Triumphalis.' I have to observe, that at the dawn of the *Gothic*, when a tendency to point prevailed, the circular form of the shield was changed, as in the present instance, to the spherical, pointed at the terminations. The figure of *Christ* in exaltation, in early times, denoted opposition to the *Arian*, and the Virgin in glory, to the *Nestorian*, heresy.

PRESBYTERIUM.

P. 38.]—A more extended dimension is here assigned to the Presbyterium than it is intitled to. Strictly speaking, this division, in ancient Churches, was limited to the *Consessus Presbyterorum*,² (*sub abside*) in the tribunal, and the space for the insulated altar, to the veils or cancelli, by which it was separated from the choir. "Quibus (cancellis) Bema á choro separatur."³ "Pars ecclesiæ in quâ Presbyteri consistunt." "Quod quidem Presbyterium cancellis distinguebatur á reliqua æde."⁴ It was the Sacrarium of the temple, and, as the choir was appropriated to the missa catechumenorum, so was the Presbyterium to the missa fidelium or the service of the altar. "Erat locus (Sacrarium) prope altare, cancellis circumdatus, ubi, tempore sacrificii, solus sacerdos, cum reliquis sacris ministris, ingredi poterat, qui locus à Græcis appellatur Βήμα," &c.⁵ The rise of the Presbyterium above the choir, is implied by *Eusebius*,⁶ and is marked as existing in a Church in *Gaul*, in the sixth century, by *St. Cæsarius*, Bishop of *Arles*. "Dei genetrix *Maria* de Presbyterio descendens, et chorum more abbatis circumiens, monachis benedixit."⁷ The space, from the *nave* to the eastern termination of the Old Church of *Canterbury*, is accurately described by *Gervase*: "Continebat hic murus,⁸ monachorum chorum; presbyterium; altare magnum. De choro ad presbyterium, tres erant gradus; de pavimento presbyterii, usque ad altare gradus tres."⁹ *Mr. Bentham* has himself, in plate iv. in his engraving of the Old Conventual Church of *Ely* (A. 693) given the Presbyterium in its most simple and ancient form.

OUR LADY'S CHAPEL.

P. 126.]—I am not aware of any Chapel of this name attached to our Cathedrals, of higher date than the feast of the Immaculate Conception; which was instituted, either late in the eleventh or early in the twelfth century: a period when veneration for the Virgin rose to a degree previously unknown. There seems to have been an alliance between the office of Sacrist and the keeper of *St. Mary's* Altar. "After the new Chapel of *St. Mary* was built, he (the Sacrist) was called Custos, or Keeper of *St. Mary's* Chapel."¹⁰ "The Sacristy

¹ *Ciampini* passim. ² *Ibid.* t. 1, c. 2, p. 18. ³ *Du Cange* V. Cancelli altaris. ⁴ *Burio* Onomasticon V. Presbyterium. ⁵ *Macri Hieroglyphicon* V. Sacrarium. ⁶ L. 10, c. 4. ⁷ L. 7, c. 40. *Biblioth. Patrum* t. 8. ⁸ This was the inclosure of the choir which was then kept low, "non elevatum fuisse nisi usque ad appositionem." *Durand.* Ration l. 1, c. 3, num. 35. The word murus, occurs in *Isidorus*, and means the division between the officiating Cleri and the people. *De Divin. Off.* l. 1, c. 3. It is also in another place thus described by *Gervase*—"Murus, erat tabulis marmoreis compositus, qui chorum cingens et Presbyterium, corpus ecclesiæ a suis lateribus quæ alæ vocantur, dividebat." ⁹ *De Combustione Durob.* Eccles. p. 1289. ¹⁰ *Bentham*, p. 129.

Sacristy, or place where the holy things are deposited, or in which the priest puts on his sacred vestments, typifies the womb of the most holy *Mary*, in which *Christ* assumed a sacred covering of flesh. The priest from this place, goes forth to the people, because *Christ*, proceeding from the womb of the Virgin, came into the world. "Sacrarium sive locus, in quo sacra reponuntur, sive in quo Sacerdos sacras vestes induit, uterum sacratissimæ *Mariæ* significat: in quo *Christus* se sacrâ veste carnis induit. Sacerdos, a loco, in quo vestes induit, ad publicum procedit: quia *Christus* ex utero virginis procedens in mundum venit."—Are we hence to conclude, that from the institution of the feast of the Immaculate Conception, the superior Sacristy or Vestiary (for belonging to large communities we know there were several), where, as in the Opisthodomos of the ancient *Grecian* temples, were deposited the treasures, the archives, the reliques, and costly vestments; and where the Bishop or officiating Minister robed, with great solemnity,² was the Lady's Chapel in our Cathedrals?

GALILEE.

"The principal entrance into this Church is at the west end, by a handsome vestibule formerly called the *Galilee*." P. 282.—"Below the arches, on the sides, are stone benches. Here the penitents used to sit while they waited their re-admission into the Church. This may account for the name by which this vestibule was anciently called the *Galilee*." *Addenda*, p. 8, note 2, from Mr. Millers.]—The following explanation of this term is offered:—

When the two *Marys* visited the Sepulchre on the morning of the Resurrection, they were told by the Angels—"He is risen from the dead, and behold he goeth before you into *Galilee*, there shall ye see him." The dominical processions, but more particularly those on *Easter Sunday*, commemorate the meeting of our Lord, and the last station where they terminate on entering the Church, is the emblem of *Galilee*.—"In hujusmodi processionibus Prelatos nostros præuntes, quasi *Dominum* in *Galileam* sequimur, et locus ipse, quo processionem *suprema statione terminamus* recte a nobis *Galilea* nuncupatur."³ "Galilea locum in Ecclesia denotabat, ubi in omnibus *Dominicis* per annum processio terminabatur, in qua præcedebat Episcopus et sequebatur Clerus, ad denotandum *Christum* post resurrectionem discipulos suos in *Galileam* præcessisse."⁴ It appears from *Du Cange*,⁵ that the term *Galilee* was applied to the Porticus on the outside of the Church—"Galilæam porticum—quam nostri *Galerie* vocant—et defunctus, in *Galilæâ* tumulari meruit—id est in Claustri porticu."

ARCUS TRIUMPHALIS.

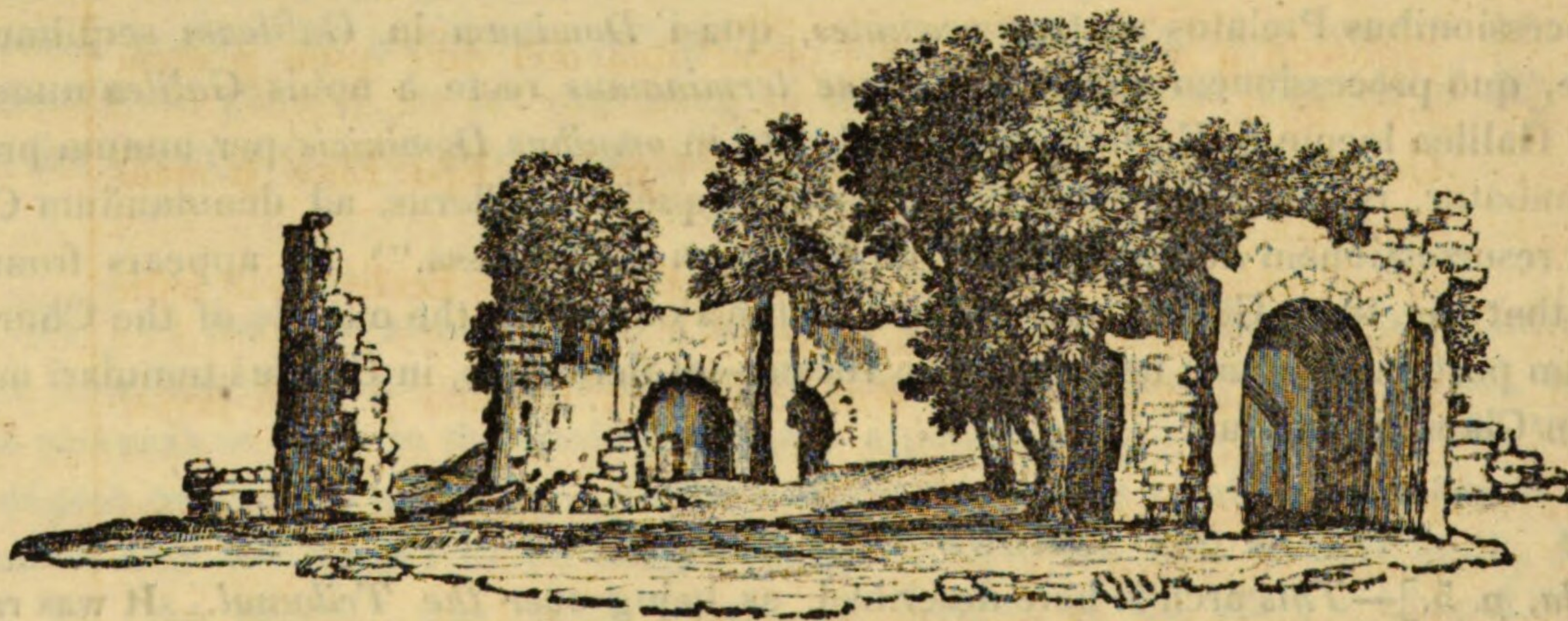
Addenda, p. 5.]—This arch is here described, as being over the Tribunal. It was rather the lofty opening which separated the Nave from the Choir. Allusions to the Arcus Triumphalis occur frequently in *Anastatius*,⁶ and always refer to that part of the Church. In *Bonanni*⁷ it is thus localized. In *Piranesi's* engraving of the inside of the Basilica of St. Paul (in viâ ostiense) both the arch over the Tribunal, and the Arcus Triumphalis, are distinctly represented. Some attention has been paid to this magnificent object in the more celebrated

¹ G. Durand. Ration. Divin. Off. Antwerp, 1570. ² Ordo Romanus, p. 1. ³ Rupertus de Divinis Officiis, l. 5, c. 8. ⁴ Macri Hierolexicon. ⁵ V. Galilæa. ⁶ De Vit. Pontific. ⁷ Templi Vaticani Historia, c. 8, p. 32; c. 9, p. 34, pl. 8.

celebrated early Churches; in the "Enquiry into the origin and influence of *Gothic Architecture*," whence the following lines are taken. "This arch is distinguished by the epithet *Triumphalis*; and as the triumphal arches in Heathen *Rome* were adorned with military trophies—so was this with Christian triumphs. 'Sicut igitur in illis *victoriis effigies*, et instrumenta *victoriæ* exponebantur; ita Christiani in suorum arcuum fastigio *crucem* vel *redemptorem* locabant trophæo *crucis* insignem ac martyres, aliosque sanctos hinc inde habentem, tanquam regem triumphantem de victâ morte, et de inferorum prostratis potestatibus, eique credentibus cœli januas aperientem. In antiquis ac præcipuis ecclesiis illud constanter servatum est, ut arcus iste triumphalis musivo præsertim opere pingeretur; quod apertè cernimus in Basilicis vetustissimis *S. Pauli*, *S. Laurentii*, et *S. Praxedis*; atque in aliis urbis ecclesiis similes arcus fuisse facillimè deduci potest, sed tempore injuria dirutos.'"²

¹ P. 147.² *Ciampini*, t. 1, p. 199.

End of the Notes.



APPENDIX

TO THE SUPPLEMENT OF MR. BENTHAM'S HISTORY & ANTIQUITIES OF ELY.

(1.)—*The Certificate or Return made by the Commissioners to the Court of Augmentation of the Revenues of the Crown.*

In dorso—
The Valewe of all the Possessions assygn'd to the King's College at Elye.

N. B. It appears to be a Particular for a Grant to the Dean and Chapter, of all that is marked "p Eccla;" the remainder is reserved to the King, and marked "p Rege."

Nup' Monaster' Elieñ

in Insul' de Ely ac infra Com' Cant'.

Valor annuus Oim' t' Singloz Dñioz Mañioz Terř et Possessionū quozcunq; tm̃ tempal qm̃ spualiū nup Monaster' Elieñ p̃dict' ptineñ in diu's Compis subscript' jaceñ t' existeñ unacum omibz feod' vad' penconibz et al' denar' sumis de eisd̃m sive eoz aliquo annuatim exeunt put inferius apparebit.

Insula Elieñ

[p ecclia.]

Ely viſt, valet in

Reddit t' fir̃m terř et Teñtoz iſm p annū ^{xx} iij xvi ti. iij s. vij d. ob.

Noř redd' ^{xj s. iij d.} ij teñtoz ^{iiij s.} ij alnet t' j piscac' iſm diñ diu's' psoñ p annū xix s. iij d.

Quadm̃ pencon' voc' Candilcorne Sylv* rec' de Epo Elieñ p annū x ti. xij s. iij d.

Quadm̃ oblacon' voc' Elyffarthings† collect' de omibz Ecclis t' Viſt infra Insulam t' Com' Cant' p annū iij ti.

Fir̃m Grang' Elemos' diñ Willo Silvtop p Indentuř p annū lxxvj s. viij d.

Fir̃m molendini ventritic' iſm Richardson p Indentuř p annū xij s. iij d.

Fir̃m cert' terř voc' Ketons diñ Robto Orton p Indent p annū xxxij s.

Fir̃m Mañij de Brame diñ Joñni Colpott p Indentuř cum xx d. p j alnet' iſm p annū viij ti. xx d.

Fir̃m Daiarie de Turbutsey diñ Wiſtmo Wryght p Indentuř p annū liij s. iij d.

Fir̃m Daiarie de Quaveney diñ Robto Wolnagh p Indenturã p annū xxvj s. viij d.

Fir̃m Daiarie de Shepey diñ Joñni Adm̃ p Indent p annū vj ti. xij s. iij d.

^{xx} Cuij ti. xs. xj d. ob

* } See Notes at the end of this Record, p. 15.
† }

APPENDIX TO

Pquis' Cuř iſm cum Bonis ſſelon' t at Casual acciden infra totam Insulam pđcam lxvj s. viij đ.

Firma Orrei x^{ma} vocat Le Sexterye Barne cum omibz Domibz Orrijs Stabul et at Edific' Grūngie Sacř nup Monaster Elieñ ptineñ ac unius

Cti voc' Myllecloſe conť p Estimačōnem ij acř Necnon ^{xx} iij x acř terř Gleb in Comm Campo voc' Brewooddes t at Camp iſm unacū decimať Grañ ſeno decimať ac omibz at x^{ma} oblačōnibz et pficuis quibuscunq pđict' Rector Scte Trinitatē et Bte Marie infra viſt pđict' in Insula pđcā sive eoř alť ac Capell de Chetesliñ ptineñ aut ſpectant' nup Offic' Sacř pđ ptineñ x^{ma} tamen t pfic' pvenieñ sive creſceñ de Capell de Stuntney omio reſvat' et except' arrentat' p annū ult' Stipend' sive Salař duoř Capellanoř in Ecclis Scte Trinitatis t Bte Marie pđict' p totum annū coram pochionať iſm celebrañ, Et ultra omia at oña tñ ordinař qm exordinař de eiſdm Rectorijs sive eoř alť annuat' exeunt' ad L ti.

Ely viſt repris in

Reddiť reſoluť dño Eřo Elieñ p terř t tentē iſm p annū C s. iij đ. oſ.

Feod Riči Aley Baſſi iſm t at Collector redd in Ely p annū vi ti. xvj s. viij đ.

Vesturū firñ Mañij de Brame ex Convenčōne p Indentuř p annū vj s. viij đ.

Et valet clare p annū

xij ti. iij s. vij đ. oſ.
li. s. d.
Clxxvij. vij. iij.

Stuntney in pochi Scte Trinitatis Elieñ

[totum conced' Edward North Armig^o p tras Dñi R pať pđ Firmam x^{ma}]
valet in

Reddiť et firñ terř et tentoř iſm p annū ^{li. s. d.} vij. ix. iij.

Firñ Mañij iſm diñ Edward Besteney p Indentuř p annū vij ti.

Firñ decimař iſm diñ eiſdm Edward p Indentuř p annū C s.

Pquis Cuř iſm comunibz annis 20 đ.

Firñ Vaccarie de Thorney diñ Joñni Cray p Indent p annū 10 ti.

Vendičōñ Bosci in Thorney fryth cōibz annis 11 s.

xxx ti. ij s.
inde

Stuntney repris' in

Redd reſoluť Dño Eřo Elieñ p terř t Teñtē iſm p annū 4 đ.

Feod Wiſſm Durrunt Ballivi iſm p annū 6 s. 8 đ.

Vestur firmař de Stuntney et Thorney p annū 13 s. 4 đ.

[It porč x^{ma} Stuntney - - 6 t.]

Et valet clare p annū - - -

xx s. iij đ.

xxix ti. xx đ.

Northney in pochia Elieñ

valet in

Firñ 8 Alneť terř iſm diñ diſs psoñ p Copiā Cuř p annū 43 s. 8 đ.

Firñ daiarie iſm diñ Joñni Copley p Indentuř p annū 100 s. 8 đ.

7. 10. 4.

[p eccl]

p ecclia

SUPPLEMENT.

*3

Dounhūm valet in		
p ead	Reddīt et Firīm Alnet ⁊ Teñtoz in poch iſm p ann 32s. 4d. Quadm Pencon' recept' de Rector Ecclie iſm p annū 40s.	72s. 4d. inde
Repris' in		
R eſ	Redd reſoluť dno Epo Elieñ p uno Alneto iſm p annū 4d. Et clare valet p annū	72s. iiij d.
Lytleporte valet in		
p ecclia	Firīm unius incli voč Monk Croft ⁊ unius acr terř arrabiť in poch iſm p ann 6s. 8d.	
Thetfforde in pochia de Strethme } valet in		
p ead	Redd Assis' ⁊ firīm terř ⁊ teñtoz de piſcariaſ iſm p ann 57s. 8d. inde repris in	
p R eſ	Redd reſoluť Mro Revell dno Manij iſm p annū cū 3 ^d in pč j lib. cum 13 ^d Et valet clař p annū	57s. 8d.
Strethm valet in		
p ecclia	Redd et Firīm terř ⁊ teñtoz in villa iſm diñ Thome Hyche p Indent p ann 35s. 4d. inde	
Repris' in		
R eſ	Redd reſoluť dno Eſo Elieñ p terř ⁊ tenť iſm p annū 3s. 8½ d. Et valet clař p annū	31s. 7d. ob.
Hadenhūm valet in		
Res p Rege	Conced' Edwardo North armig° p tras dni R pateñ Redd et Firīm terř et tentoz iſm p an 54s. 8d. Firīm Manij de Hengton iſm dim' Thome Wreñ p Indentuř p annū 11 l. 10s.	14. 4. 8. inde
Repris' in		
	Redd reſolut dno Eſo Elieñ ⁊ ať p terř et tenť iſm p annū 22s. 11½ d. Et valet clare p annū	13. 1. 8½.
Wichforde valet in		
p ecclia	Redd Assis' et firīm terř ⁊ teñtoz iſm p annū 16 l. 7s. 5d. Firīm Manij iſm diñ Joñi Cray p Indentuř p ann 7 l. 10s. Firīm unius pastuř iſm voč le Wolde diñ Joñi Cray p annū 40s. Firīm uni ^o incli voč Sempollē Close iſm p annū 60s. Firīm 2 Clausuř voč Beyllē et Newclosse iſm nup in Man p'or ad usum hospicij p annū 8 l. Pquis' Cur' iſm Comunibz annis 7s. 6d.	40. 11. 7d. inde
Repris in		
	Redd reſolut ad repačōem Calceti de Aldreth p annū 2s. 6d. Feod Riči Cray Ballivi iſm p annū 20s. Et valet clař p annū	39. 9. 1.

APPENDIX TO

Wentworth valet in

Redd Assis' t firm terri et Tent ihm p annu 9l. 18. 10 1/2 d.	}	19. 16. 2 1/2. inde
Firm unius tenti t cert terri ihm voč Grantysdeñ scilit in pocio		
15 q'rterioz ordeï pč q'rteř 2s. 4d. comunibz annis p annu 35s.		
Firm Mañii ihm diñ Ričo Cray p Indentuř p annu 8 fi.		
Pquis' Cuř ihm comunibz annis 2s. 4d.		

Repris' in

Redd resoluť ač Mañii Dñi Scroope de Coveney p annu 15d.	}	21 s. 3 d.
Feod Riči Cray Ballivi ihm p annu 20s.		
Et valet clař p annu	-	18. 14. 11 1/2.

p ecclia

Coveney valet in

Quodm quiet redd exeunt de Mañio Dñi Scroope ihm p annu 5s.

p ecclia

Dodyngton viřt cū Marche et Wymelyngton cū Membř ejusdm Viřt
valet in

Redd triu Tentoz ihm videt in Marche Wymelyngton t Dodyngton
p annu 2s. 9d.

p ecclia

Wichm et Mañii cum Rectoria
valet in

Redd Assis' t Firm terri et Teñtoz ihm p annu 11l. 7s. 6d.	}	24. 10 s. 10 d. inde
Firm Mañii ihm diñ Wiřmo Gybson p Indentuř p annu 106s. 8d.		
Firm Rector ihm diñ Nicho Kyne p Indentuř p annu 7 fi. 10s.		
Pquis Cur' ihm Comunibz annis 6s. 8d.		

R ex.

Repris' in

Redd resoluť dno Eřo Elieñ et ad repačõem Calceti de Aldreth ^{18 d.}	}	76 s. 5 1/2 d.
p annu 3 s. 1 1/2 d.		
Feod Simeonis Steward Ballivi ihm p annu 20 s.		
Penčõn soluť Vicař ihm in Augmentačõn' Bñfcij sui p annu 53s. 4d.		
Et valet clař p annu	-	20 fi. 14 s. 4 1/2 d.

Mepařt Mañiu in Viřt de Mepařt
valet in

p ecclia

Redd Assis' et Firm terri et teñtoz ihm p annu 110 s. 8d.	}	11 fi. 14s. inde
Firm Mañii ihm diñ Thome Inderetř p Indentuř p annu 100 s.		
Pquis' Cuř ihm Comunibz annis 6s. 8d.		
Vendičõn' Bosč crescent' in Marisco ihm cõibz annis 16s. 8d.		

Rep's in

Redd resoluť ad Repačõn Calceti de Aldreth p annu 8d.	}	20 s. 8d.
Feod Wiřmi Bateman Ballivi ihm p annu 20 s.		
Et valet clare p annu	-	10 fi. 13 s. 4.

SUPPLEMENT.

*5

Sutton Maniū cū Rectoria

valet in

p ecclia

Redd Assis' t firīm terī et teñtoz iīm p annū 56 t. 19 s. 11 ½ d.
Firm Manij iīm diīm Thome Colyn p Indentuī p annū 8 t.
Firm Rector iīm diīm Johi Buk p Indentuī p annū 13 t. 6 s. 8 d.
Pquis' Cuī iīm comūibz annis 53 s. 4 d.

t. s. d.
80. 19. 11 ½.
inde

Repris' in

R e x

Redd resoluī dno Epo Elieñ p diūs' terī et tenī iīm p annū 7 s.
Feod Nichi Steward Ballivi iīm p annū 66 s. 8 d.

73 s. 8 d.

Et valet clare p annū - - -

77. 6. 3 ½.

Witlesey Maniū cū Rectoria

valet in

p Rege

Redd Assis' et firīm terī et teñtorē iīm p annū 39 t. 15 s. 9 ½ d.
Firm Manij et Rector iīm diīm Rogero Wylson p Indentuī p annū 10 t.
Pquis' Cuī iīm comūibz annis 26 s. 8 d.

t. s. d.
6. 2. 5 ½.
inde

Repris' in

Feod Rogi Wylson Ballivi iīm p annū - - -

66 s. 8 d.

Et valet clare p annū - - -

46. 15. 9 ½.

Wisbiche Villa valet in

p ecclia

Redd diūs' terī et Teñtoz iīm p annū 19 s. 2 d.
Pencon recept de Vicario iīm p annū 6 s. 8 d.
Firm Rector iīm cū cert terī et tenement iīm insimuī diīm Thome
Megge Armigro p Indentuī p annū 20 t. cū 26 s. 8 d. exeunt' de Manio
de Coldehame in Elme.
Firm Manij de Murrowe iīm diīm Robto Waynelet p Indentuī
p annū 14 ti.
Pquis' Cuī Manij de Murrowe in Wisbyche ffennend comūibz
annis 12 d.

35. 6. 10 d.

Et valet clare p annū - - -

35. 6. 10.

Leverington Maniū

valet in

p ecclia

Redd Assis' t firīm terī et Teñtorē iīm p annū 33 s.
Firm Manij iīm diīm Willmo Edwardē p Indentuī p annū 7 ti. 7 s.

9 t. 1 d.
inde

Repris' in

Vestuī firmaī iīm ex Convencon p Indentuī p annū 6 s. 8 d.

6 s. 8 d.

Et valet clare p annū - - -

8. 13. 5.

Elme Villa valet in

p ecclia

Redd et firīm cert terī & teñtoz iīm p annū - - -

7 s.

Emneth Villa valet in

Redd et Firm t teñtoz iīm p annū - - -

4. 12. 2.
inde

APPENDIX TO

R eĩ	Repris' in		
	Redd' resoluť dno Eĩo Elieĩ dno duci Norff p p'ore de Lewys Mĩo		
	Hogerđ Simeon Fynchĩm Johĩ Blewik et Thome Fynchĩm p annũ in toto	35 s. 6 đ.	
	Et valet clař per annũ - - -	56 s. 8 đ.	
p eid	Upwell Villa } valet in		
	in Com' Cant & Norff }		
	Redd' Assis' et Firm' terř et teĩtoz iĩm p annũ - - - -	56 s. 9 đ.	
p ecclia	Owtwell viř in Com' Cant et Norff. . . valet in		
	Firma Domus et Scitus nup Celle de Mollicourte cũ Boxsted' t omĩbz		
	terř et tenement' iĩm p annũ - - - - -	8. 2. 6.	
			inde
R eĩ	Repris' in		
	Redd' resoluť dno Eĩo Elieĩ et at p annũ 4s. 3 đ.	}	
	Pencon' soluť dno Eĩo Norwiceĩ p annũ 3s. 4 đ.		27 s. 7 đ.
	Feod' Nichi Harbrugh iĩm t in Emneth et Upwell p annũ 20s.		
	Et valet clař p annũ - - -		6. 14. 11.
	Com' Norff.		
p ecclia	Teryngton valet in		
	Reddit' iĩm scitit in p'cio 46 qřter Salis Collect' t delibat p manus	}	
	teneĩ ville iĩm arentat' Comunibz annis ad - - - -		4 ti.
p ead	Fodeston Mahiũ valet in		
	Redd' Assis' iĩm p annũ 4s.	}	
	Firm' Mahij iĩm diĩ Wifmo Conyngsby Miliť p Indentuř p annũ 46s. 8 đ.		4 ti. 8 đ.
	Firm' unius Inchi olim Rector' iĩm p annũ 30s.		inde
	Repris' in		
	Quadĩ Pencon' soluť Eĩo Norwiceĩ p annũ - - - -		3 s. 4 đ.
	Et valet clař p annũ - - -		77 s. 4 đ.
p ecclia	Wighenale Lyn Downĩm et Pulĩm valet in		
	Firm' 1 mes' et 24 acř terř in Wyghenale diĩ Humfrido Kervell	}	
	p Indentuř 14 s.		
	Firm' 1 Teĩti in Lyn diĩ Thome Myller p Indentuř p annũ 3s. 4 đ.		34 s.
	Firm' 1 Teĩti in Downĩm in tenuř Riči Byĩm p annũ 3s. 4 đ.		
	Firm' cert' terř et teĩt' in Pulĩm diĩ diřs pson p annũ 13s. 4 đ.		
	Com' Cant		
p ecclia	Swaffĩm valet in		
	Redd' Assis' et Firm' terř et teĩtoz iĩm p annũ 13ł. 15s. 4	}	
	Firm' Maneř et Rector' iĩm diĩ Johĩ Bacchus p Indentuř p annũ		
	scitit in p'cio 50 qřter frumenti p'c' qřter 6s. t 50 qřt ordeĩ p'c'		ł. s.
	qřter 2s. 8 đ. in toto 21ł. 13s. 4 đ.		36. 15. 4.
	Pquis' Cuř iĩm comunibz annis 26s. 8 đ.		inde
	Repris' in		
	Feod' Wifmi Smyth Ballivi iĩm p annũ 20s.	}	
	Pencon' soluť Vicario iĩm in Augment' Bĩfcij sui cũ 12s. in p'c'		57 s. 4 đ.
	2 qřt frumenti t 5s. 4 đ. p'c' qřt ordeĩ p annũ 37s. 4 đ.		
p Rege	Et valet clař p annũ - - -		33. 17. 8 4.

SUPPLEMENT.

7

Burwell (concedit' Edwardo North armig'o p' tras d'ni R' pat')
valet in

Reddit Assis' et Firm' terr' et teñtoz' i'bm p' annū 40 s. 2 1/4 d.	}	13 li. 2 1/4 d.
Firm' Manij de Dullynghams t' 60 ac' terr' i'bm di'ni Joh'ni Wyott		
p' Indent' p' annū 17 l. 13 s. 4 d.		
Redd' cert' terr' in Mañ Francisč Lovell milit' p' annū 66 s. 8 d.		

Repris' in

Redd' resoluť p'orissee de Swaffham t' Francisč Lovell militi p' annū -	2 s. 6 d.
Et valet clare p' annū - - -	13. 17 s. 8 1/4 d.

R' p' Rege

Isellim valet in

Firm' Manij de Uphall i'bm di'ni Wiffmo Lukyn p' Indentuť p' annū 12 l.	}	12 l. 2 s. inde
Pquis' Cuť i'bm comūnibz annis 2 s.		

Repris' in

Vestuť firmať i'bm ex Convencoe p' Indentuť p' annū - - - -	6 s. 8 d.
Et valet clare p' annū - - -	11. 15 4.

Res' p' Rege

..... valet in

Redd' Assis' t' firm' terr' et Teñtoz' i'bm p' annū 18 li. 8 s. 9 1/4 d.	}	47. 18. 9 1/4. inde
Firm' Manij et Rector' i'bm di'ni Thome Taylo' p' Indentuť p' annū 28 li.		
Pquis' Cuť i'bm comūnibz annis 30		
Vendič Bosč i'bm D° D°		

Repris' in

Feod' Wiffmi Murdon Ballivi ac Custod' Boscoz' i'bm p' annū 36 s. 8 d.	}	61 s.
Pencone soluť Vicať i'bm in augmentacoñ bnfcij sui p' annū 3 s. 4 d.		
Pcuraçoñ soluť Archdiaconi Elieñ p' annū 12 s.		
Et valet clare p' annū - - -		44. 17. 9 1/4.

p' ecclia.

Northo in Shodycampis valet in

Redd' Assis' t' firm' terr' et teñtoz' i'bm p' annū - - - -	23 s. 6 d. inde
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Repris in

Feod' Wiffmi Murdon Collector' redd' et firm' i'bm p' annū - - -	12 d.
Et valet clare p' annū - - -	22 s. 6 d.

p' ecclia.

Wrattyngge Maniu cū Rectoria

valet in

Redd' Assis' et firm' terr' et teñtoz' i'bm p' annū 16 li. 9 s. 4 d.	}	37. 14. 10. inde
Firm' Manij i'bm di'ni Joh'ni Cockereť p' Indentuť p' annū 6 li.		
Firm' Rector' i'bm di'ni Thome Armigerd' p' Indentuť cū 11 s. 4 1/2 d. in		
p'cio 13 bz fri p'č bz xij d. et 13 bz Ordei p'č bz 4 1/2 d. p' annū		
14 li. 17 s. 10 d.		
Pquis' Cuť i'bm comūnibz annis 6 s. 8 d.		

APPENDIX TO

p ecclia	Repris' in		
	Feod Wiflmi Murdon Balli iſm p annū 26 s. 8 d.	}	4. 16. 8.
	Penſcōn ſoluť Vicař iſm in Augmentačōn ſui p annū 70 s.		
	Et valet clare p annū - - -		32. 17. 2.
Stapleford Mañiū cū Rectoria			
	valet in		
p ecclia	Redd Assis' et fir̃m terř et teñtoz iſm p annū 22 l. 8 s. 3 ½ d.	}	48. 18. 8 ½. inde
	Fir̃m Mañ et Rectorie iſm diñ Joñni Goodman p Indentur' p annū 26 l.		
	Pquis' Cuř iſm comūibz annis 10 s. 5 d.		
Repris' in			
p ecclia	Feod Rob'ti Orton Ballivi iſm p annū 26 s. 8 d.	}	66 s. 8 d.
	Penſcōn ſoluť Vicař iſm in Augmentačōn' Bñſcij ſui p annū 40 s.		
	Et valet clare p annū - - -		45. 12. — ½.
Newton cū Hawkston valet in			
p ecclia	Reddus Assis' et fir̃m terř et teñtoz iſm p annū 42 l. 6 s. 11 ½ d.	}	77. 3. 7 ½. inde
	Fir̃m Mañij iſm diñ Joñni Swaň p Indentur' p annū 12 l.		
	Fir̃m Molendiñ aquatič de Hawkston diñ eidm Joñni p annū 4 l. 6 s. 8 d.		
	Fir̃m Molend aquatič de Hasylllyngfeld diñ Edmund Champyon p Indent' p annū 40 s.		
	Fir̃m Rectorie iſm diñ Nicho Freveľ genos° p Indentur' p annū 16 l.		
	P Cuř iſm comūibz añ 10 s.		
Repris' in			
p ecclia	Feod X'poſeř Peyton Balliv' iſm p annū 66 s. 8 d.	}	9 l. 9 s.
	Penſcōn ſoluť Vicař iſm in Augmentačōn' Bñſcij ſui p annū 53 s. 4 d.		
	Penſcōn ſoluť Capellañ celebranti in Capell de Newton p annū 40 s.		
	Penſcōn ſoluť Rector de Shelford pva p porčōn' decimaž iſm p annū 28 s.		
	Pcuračōn ſoť Archidiacon Elieñ p annū 12 d.		
	Et valet clare p annū - - -		67. 14. 7 ½
Soñme valet in			
p ecclia	Fir̃m Pſcarie in mara iſm p annū - - - - -		13 s. 4 d.
D° Melbo'ne cū Meldreth valet in			
D°	Redd Assis' lib ^o et Custum Teneñ de Melbo'ne p annū 46 l. 3 s 2 d.	}	124. 3. 2. inde
	Fir̃m Mañij et Rectorie de Melbo'ne diñ Nicho Harvy p Indentur' p annū 50 l.		
	Fir̃m Rector de Meldreth diñ Rob'to Morley p Indentur' p annū 26 l. 13 s. 4 d.		
	Pquis' Cuř iſm comūibz annis 26 s. 8 d.		

	Repris' in		
	Feod Nichi Harvy Ballivi iſm p annū 40s.	}	60s.
	Expens' Cuſ iſm ex Convençōn cū firmaſ p Indentuſ p annū 20s.		
	Et valet clare p annū - - -		121. 3. 2d.
R p rege	Whaddon valet in		
	Redd cert Granoſ exeunt' de cert terſ iſm mo' in tenuſ Joſinis More	}	4l. 10s.
	Armig ⁹ et in lite exiſteñ p ſpaciū 40 annoſ et amplius p annū - - -		
p ecclia	Driplowe valet in		
	Firñ unius Mes' et cert terſ iſm diñ Joſm Ferro' p Indentuſ p annū -		4l. 2s.
p ecclia	Cottynñm valet in		
	Redd Assis' et firñ terſ et teñtoſ iſm p annū 4l. 3s. 7d.	}	4l. 4s. 7d. inde
	Pquis' Cuſ iſm comūibz annis 12d.		
	Repris' in		
	Feod Wiſſmi Luke Collector Redd et firñ iſm p annū - - -		6s. 8d.
	Et valet clare p annū - - -		77s. 11d.
p ecclia	Villa Canñ valet in		
	Firñ diſs' Tentoz iſm in diſs' pochi jaceñ ac diſs' pſoñ de anno in annū dimiſs' arentať p annū ad - - - - -		10. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. inde
	Repris' in		
	Feod Nichi Harbrugh Ballivi iſm p annū - - - - -		13s. 4d.
	Et valet clare p annū - - - - -		9. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	[ultra 40s. p firma Recť Eccſie Sſci Andree iſm assign' verſus Stipend Capellañ celebrantē coram pochi- onalibz iſm]		
p ecclia	Foxton valet in		
	Firñ Rector iſm diñ Joſni Fuller p Indentuſ p annū - - -		23l. inde
	Repris' in		
	Pençōn ſoluť Vicario iſm in Augmentaçōn' Bñſcij ſui p annū - - -		4. 13. 4.
	Et valet clare p annū - - -		18. 6. 8.
p ecclia	Ympyngton valet in		
	Firma Rectorie iſm diñ Wiſſmo Skotte p Indentuſ cū 18d. de Redd unius acſ et 3 Rood terſ iſm p annū	}	14. 4. 10. inde
	Repris' in		
	Pençōn ſoluť Vicario iſm in Augmentaçōn' Bñſcij ſui p annū - - -		5l.
	Et valet clare p annū - - -		6. 4. 10.
	Pençōes in Com' Canñ valet in		
	Pençōibz reč de Rectoribz diſs' Eccſiaſ in Com' Canñ videt Whaddon 3s. 4d. Stanton longa 6s. 8d. Wykñm 20d. Granceſtſ 2s. Cax- ton 20d. et Baſſyngbo'ne 10s. p añ in toto	}	25s. 4d. inde

	Repris' in		
	Feod' Joh'nis Redeman Collector Pencōn p'dict' p annū	- - -	13 s. 4 d.
	Et valet clare p annū	- - -	12 s.
p ecclia.	Com' Essex		
	Hadhm pva in Com' Essex valet in		
	Porcōne Decimaꝝ extra Rectoriam iſm p aſ	- - -	20 s.
p ecclia.	Lytlebury in dco Com' valet in		
	Porcōn Decimaꝝ reč de Rector' iſm p annū 33 s. 4 d.	}	12. 16. 8. inde
	Firm' Mañij de Burdueꝝ iſm diſm Thome Taylo' p Indentu' p annū 11 l. 3 s. 4 d.		
	Repris' in		
	Redd' resoluť dno Eſpo Elieñ ad Mañiū suū de Lytlebury p annū	-	23 s. 4 d.
	Com' Hunt.		
p ecclia.	Blunteshm in Com' Hunt' valet in		
	Redd' Assis' et firm' terř et Tenť iſm p annū 14 l. 12 s. 10 d.	}	20. 9. 6. inde
	Firm' Mañij de Stokkyng iſm diſm Thome Dunholt p Indentu' p annū 5 l.		
	Pquis' Cuř iſm comūibꝫ annis 13 s. 4 d.		
	Vendičōn' Subbosč iſm comūibꝫ annis 3 s. 4 d.		
R e x	Repris' in		
	Redd' resolutō dno Eſpo Elieñ p annū 3 s. 8 d.	}	23 s. 8 d.
	Feod' Thome Newton Ballivi iſm p aſ 20 s.		
	Et valet clare p annū	- - -	19. 5. 10.
	Com' Suff.		
p ecclia.	Lakynghith Maneriū cū Rectoria (conceditur Edwardo North armig'o p fras R) valet in		
	Redd' Assis' et firm' terř et teñtoꝝ iſm p annū 29 l. 13 s. 5 d.	}	88. — 5 d. inde
	Firm' Mañij et Rectorie iſm diſm Simeon Steward p Indentu' p annū 20 l.		
	Firm' Warenn' Cuničloꝝ iſm diſm eiſm Simeon p Indentu' p annū 20 l. 16 s. 8 d.		
	Firm' Mañij de Undeley diſm p'dco Simeone p Indentu' p annū 13 l. 6 s. 8 d.		
	Agistament' Anialiū in quodm Marisč iſm vocať Stallode cōibꝫ annis 26 s. 8 d.		
	Pquis' Cuř iſm cōibꝫ annis 57 s.		
	Repris' in		
	Feod' Simōn Steward Ballivi iſm p annū	- - -	40 s.
	Et valet clare p annū	- - -	86. 0. 5.

p ecclia.

Kentford valet in

Firm unius et cert Terri ibm diu Johani Welham p Indentur p annu

20 s.

p ecclia.

Nedeſim valet in

Firm unius Teſti et cert Terri ibm diu Thome Barker p Indentur
p annu 33 s. 4 d.Firm unius pastur ibm vocat Bosmere diu Robto Knape p
Indentur p annu 53 s. 4 d.

4 l. 6 s. 8 d.

p ecclia.

Wynston Maniu cu Rectoria

valet in

Reddit Assis' et firm terri et teſtoz ibm p annu 11 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Firm Manij t Rectorie ibm diu Alicie Thowayt vidue p Indentur p
annu 11 l.

Pquis' Cur ibm coibz annis 14 s. 8 d.

Vendiſon' Bosc ibm comunibz annis 20 s.

24 l. 8 s.
inde

Repris' in

Feod Wilmi Thowayt Ballivi ibm p annu 20 s.

Penſon ſolu Vicar ibm in Augmentaſon' Bnficij sui p ann 26 s. 8 d.

Penſon ſolu Dno Eſpo Norwiceſi p ann 3 s. 4 d.

2. 10.

Et valet clare p annu

21. 1. 6.

Berghim valet in

Reddit Assis' et Firm terri et tentoz ibm p annu 23 l. 10 s. 9 d.

Firm Manij ibm diu Johani Suthwell p Indentur p annu 10 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Penſon rec de Rectore ibm p annu 20 s.

Pquis' Cur ibm comunibz annis 11 s. 7 d.

35. 15. 8 d.
inde

Repris' in

Feod Johnis Suthwell Ballivi ibm p annu

23 s. 4 d.

Et valet clare p annu

34. 2. 4 d.

Stoke Maniu valet in

Redd Assis' et Firm terri et teſtoz ibm p annu 17 l. 16 s. 1 d.

Pquis' Cur ibm comunibz annis 3 s. 4 d.

17. 19. 5.
inde

Repris' in

Feod Wilmi Bambrugh Balli ibm p annu

33 s. 4 d.

Et valet clare p annu

16 l. 6 s. 1 d.

Kyngston Maniu valet in

Redd Assis' et firm terri et teſtoz ibm p annu 7 l. 21 d.

Pquis' Cur ibm coibz annis 20 d.

7. 3. 5 d.
inde

Repris' in

Alſone Redd unius Tenementi ibm p Collecſoe Redd et firm ibm
coibz annis

6 s. 8 d.

Et valet clare p annu

6. 16. 9 d.

APPENDIX TO

p ecclia.

Melton Maniū valet in

Redd Assis' et firm Terri et Teñtoz iſm p annū 18 t.
 Firm Moſi aquatici iſm diſi Simoni Bretynghm p annū 4 t.
 Pençõñ Recepti de Rectori iſm p annū 10 s.
 Pquis' Cuſ iſm comūibz annis 18 s. 4 d.
 Vendicoñ Bosci iſm cõibz annis 6 s. 8 d.

24. 6. 3.
 inde

Repris' in

Feod Joſnis Garlond Ballivi iſm p annū - - - - - 21 s. 8 d.
 Et valet clare p annū - - - - - 22. 14. 7.

p ecclia.

Dunwyche valet in

Redd diſs Allec' de Elemosina dñi Regis iſm p manus burgē viſſ
 iſm p annū

4 t. 16 d.
 inde

Repris' in

Feod Joſnis Toppisfeld Collector iſm p annū - - - - - 16 d.
 Et valet clare p annū - - - - - 4 t.

p rege.

Sudborne Maniū valet in

Redd Assis' et firm terri et teñtoz iſm p annū 24 t. 5 s. 6 ½ d.
 Firm diſs' Mariscoz iſm p annū 6 t. 12 s. 4 d.
 Firm Marisc voç Halmsi cū quodm Bosç voç Skutgravewood diſi
 Marco Galoñ p Indentuſ p annū 4 t.
 Firm Manij iſm diſi Thome Rushe Miliſ p Indent p annū 4 ti.
 Pençõñ Rçorie iſm p annū 10 s.
 Pquis' Cuſ iſm comūibz annis 53 s. 4 d.

42. 1. 2 ½.
 inde

Repris' in

Feod Wiſſmi Bambrugh Baſſ iſm p añ 40 s.
 Expens' Cuſ iſm ex convençõñ cū firmaſ p Indentuſ p annū 40 s.
 Et valet clare p annū - - - - - 38. 1. 2 ½.

p ecclia.

Libſtas Suff valet in

Firm quinq hundred et di iſm videſſ
 Plemesgate Carleford Wilford Trillyng Colneyse t Lose diſi
 Holdych Armigro p Indentuſ p annū

20. — —

p ecclia.

Civitas London

valet in

Firm Hospicij voç Le Bell infra Newgate London diſi Thome
 Martyne p Indentuſ p annū 12 t.
 Firm unius Teñti sup Cornham exoppoit' Gracions church diſi Thome
 Wryght p Indent p annū 40 s.
 Redd 2 Tentoz apud Brokynwarff p mañ Decani et Capitli ſci
 Pauli iſm p annū 46 s. 8 d.

19. 13. 4.

Redd unius Teñti in Woodstrete p Mañ Gardiañ Eccie Sçi Michis
iðm p annū 6s. 8đ.

Firñ j inçli in Holborne pone manñ ðni Epi Elieñ iðm diñ Johi
Goodryke t Willo Brian p Indentuř p annū 60s.

Res' p Rege.

Cella de Spynney

in Com' Canť.

Wykyn in Com' Canť valet in

Redd Assis' et firñ et terř et teñtoz custum iðm p annū 50s. 8đ.

Firñ Piscař iðm p annū 40s.

Firñ Rectorie iðm p annū 9ł. 17s. 2đ.

Firñ cerť terř et teñtoz voč Cottons p annū 40s.

16. 7. 10.
inde

Repris' in

Sinodo soluť ðno Epo Norwiceñ p ann 20s.

Pcurač Archidiacon de Sudbury p ann 7s. 7½đ.

Pcuračon Decañ de Fordhñm p annū 2s. 8đ.

Feod Balliř p annū 8s. 4đ.

43 s. 7 ½đ.

Et valet clare p annū

Spynney in Com' Canť valet in

Firñ terř ðnicať iðm p ann

Soñm in Com' Canť valet in

Firñ unius acř t 1 Rod terř iðm p ann

Firñ Piscař in Mara iðm p ann

Ely infra Insuť Elieñ valet in

Redd Assis' duoř Teñtoz iðm p ann 5s.

Firñ unius Teñti iðm diñ Thome Fewtrez p Indentuř p annū 5s.

Villa Canť valet in

Redd triũ Teñtoz in Canť p annū - - - - - 16 s. 8đ.

Wisbich valet in

Firñ 40 acř terř Marisci iðm diñ p añ - - - - - 12 s.

Snaelweř in Com' Canť valet in

Redd 4 tentoř in Snaylweř p ann 13s.

Firñ unius Mes' et cerť terř iðm diñ George Braunche p Indentuř
p ann 4ł. } 4ł. 13 s.

APPENDIX TO

Concedunt ^a Edwardo North Armig ^o p litteras dñi Regis pateñ	Asheley in Com' Cant' valet in Firm' unius Teñti et cert' ter' iñm voç Canams diñm Joñni Cropley p Indentuř p annũ	}	66 s. 8 d.
	Londoñ valet in Firm' unius Mes' in Chepesyde iñm voç le Unycorne diñm Joñni Broke p Indent' p annũ		

p rege

Soterton Maniũ valet in

Redd et Firm' ter' et Tentoz custum' iñm p annũ - - - 24. 3. 10½.
inde

p rege

Repris' in

Feod' Ranulphi Crwe Ballivi iñm p annũ 26s. 8d.
Stipend' Capellañ Cantar' celebrant' apud Putteney in Com' Sur' 10t. } 11. 6. 8.

R ex

Feod' et Annuitať in

Quadm' Annuitate dno Thome Duci Norff concess' Sigillũ capiťli
p annũ 6t. 13s. 4d.

Annuitate dno Carolo Duci Suff concess' p Sigillũ Capiťli p annũ 5t.

Annuitate Gregorio Crumwell dno Crumwell p Sigillũ Capiťli
p annũ 5t.

Feod' Rob'ti Payton Militis Senescall' Cuř in Com' Cant' p annũ 40s.

Feod' Henrici Lukas Genos' Sen^u Cuř infra Insulã Elieñ p Indentuř
Sigillũ Capiťli p annũ 106s. 8d.

Corrodio Brekett ex dono dñi Regis p Sigillũ Capiťli } 48. 5. 6d.
p annũ 45s. 6d.

Ann^o Riçi Alee Latham p Sigillũ Capiťli p annũ 40s.

Feod' Marci Galon auditoris iñm p annũ 10t.

Annuitať Anthonij Byngfeld Miliť durañ bnptit' p annũ 20s.

Annuitať Humfredi Byngfeld Miliť p consilio p confirmacioñ lib'tate
Suff nup Monaster' Elieñ ptineñ durant bnptit' p annũ 20s.

Annuitate Joñnis Hynde s'jent' dñi Regis ad Legem p bono
Consilio s' p annũ 40s.

Et valet ultior clare p annũ - 1129t. 7s. — ¼

p ecclia.

Rectorie p'sentabit in Com' Suff.

Sudborne cũ Capella de Orforde - - - 30t.

Stoke jux^a Gyppin - - - 10t.

Melton - - - 16t.

Bernghim - - - 18t.

in Com' Cant' et infra Insul'

Wentworth - - - 10t.

Mepalle - - - 5t.

p ecclia.

Rector de Ely improp'ať.

Ecclia Bte Marie de Ely cū Capella Sče Trinitatis iħm remaneñ in
mañ nup p'or' iħm

Vicař p'sentabit
infra Insuť

p ecclia.

Wichm	-	-	-	-	8 ł.
Sutton	-	-	-	-	13 ł. 6 s. 8 d.
Witlesey	-	-	-	-	6 ł. 13 s. 4 d.
Wychfforde	-	-	-	-	6 ł.

Vicarie p'sentabit Com' Cant

p ecclia.

Melbo'ne	-	-	-	-	20 ł.
Meldreth	-	-	-	-	10 ł.
Hawkeston cū Capell de Newton	-	-	-	-	14 ł.
Stapleforde	-	-	-	-	10 ł.
Wrattyng	-	-	-	-	8 ł.
Swaffhm	-	-	-	-	8 ł.
Stechworth	-	-	-	-	8 ł.
Ecclia Sči Andree in Cant	-	-	-	-	4 ł.

p rege

p ecclia.

Com' Suff.

p ecclia.

Lakynghith	-	-	-	-	8 ł.
Wynston	-	-	-	-	8 ł.

Sm^a To^{lis} clari Vať oñiũ terř et possessionũ
p'dcaž p annũ

† s.
1293. 18.

dno Rege p Edwardum

North Armigũm videt de claro valore Mañij de Stunteney rect
iħm excepte 24:20 claro valore Mañij de Haddenfime 13.20 oħ.
claro valore Mañij de Burwell 12:17:8 q. claro valore Mañij de
Stechworth 44:17:9 q. claro valore Mañij de Undeley infra
Mañiũ de Lakynghithe 13 ł. 6 s. 8 d. claro valore de Mañij de
Assheley pceť Ceť de Spynney 66 s. 8 d. et claro valore unius
Mes' infra Civitatem London pceť ejusdem Ceť 4 ł. 13 s. 4 d. in
toto p annũ

†
116.

Et reñ ultra clare p annũ

1177. 13. 4.
De quibz &c.

* "Candilcorne Syl^v." This was a tax imposed by Bishop *Longchamp* upon every acre of land in his Episcopal demesnes, throughout his Manors, of one Sheaf of Corn for every acre; to provide Tapers and Candles used in Divine Service; which was afterwards settled at an Annual Rent of £.10. 13 s. 4 d. still paid to the Church, called *Candle-corn-Silver*.—Vide History, Vol. I. p. 127.

† "Elyffarthings." In 1154, every inhabitant of Chesterton who kept a fire, paid one Farthing to St. Peter's Altar in Ely Cathedral; and a fourth part of this tax paid by *Chesterton* and *Grantcestre*, originally given to *Ely* by the King, when Lord of both these towns, used to be paid to the Castle of Norwich by the name of *Ely Ward Penny*. *Blomefeld's Collect. Cant.*

(2.)—*From an original Record in the Augmentation Office.*

De fundatione Domus Cartusien' London'

Urbanus¹ Eps Servus Servoz Dei Venerabili fratri . . . Archiepo Cantuarien Salt' et aplicam ben
 Hijs per que divini Cultus nominis posset augeri benivolum impartimur assensum illaq libenter favore
 prosequimur oportuno Sane peticio pro parte venerabilis fratris nri Simonis Epi Londine² et dilecti filij
 nobilis viri Walteri de Manne Militis Norwice³ Dio⁴ nobis nuper exhibita continebat qd dudum in partibus
 Anglicanis invalescente mortalitatis peste³ quidam locus desertus extra Civitatem Londine² consistens pro
 sepultura defunctor ne eoz corpora vivos inficerent auctoritate bone memorie Michaelis Epi Londine²
 dedicatus et deputatus fuit in quo viginti milia corpora hujusmodi defunctor et ultra sunt sepulta et qd
 postmodum idem Miles predicti Michaelis Epi auctoritate in predicto loco quandam Capellam suis proprijs
 sumptibus et expensis construxit et ibidem certi Capellani ut pro animabus defunctor celebrarent eadem
 auctoritate fuerut instituti qdq iidem Miles et Michael Eps caritatis et devotionis instinctu accensi quedam
 Domum in qua Monachi Cartusien Ordinis imoretur cum pauci Domus dicti Ordinis in Anglia fore
 noscantur in prefato loco qui ad Hospitale paupez Sancti Bartholomei Londonie² pertinet fundare construere
 et cum omnipotentis Dei adjutorio dotare disposuerunt et ad hoc dictus Miles multa preparavit et prefatus
 Michael Eps certas pecunias assignavit Et qd etiam dictus Miles Manerium suum Stretlee Elie² Dio⁴ de
 consensu illoz quoz consensus in hac parte requiritur dicto Hospitali pro loco supradicto et pertinencijs ejusdm
 ad usum et modum hujusmodi Cartusien dare disposuit Et qd Manerium ipm venerabili fratri nro . . .
 Epo Elie² et ejus Elie² Ecclia certa Servicia prestare tenetur quare pro parte dicti Symonis Epi de cujus
 persona dicto Michael Epo vita functo Londine² Ecclie auctoritate aplica fuit provisum ac Militis pre-
 dictoz nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut cum prefatus Elie² Eps hujusmodi donationi dicti Manerij ad usum
 prefatum propter juramentum per eum de non alienandis bonis mense sue Epalis Elie² Roman Pontifice
 inconsulto prestitum consentire non possit Ipiq Symon Eps et Miles predicto Elie² Epo pro dictis Servicijs
 sufficientem recompensationem facere sint parati eidem Epo Elie² consenciendi donationi predictae licenciam
 concedere dignaremur Nos itaq hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati fraternitati tue de cujus circumspectionis
 industria in hijs et alijs specialem in domino fiduciam obtinemus per aplica scripta comittimus et mandamus
 quatinus si facta recompensatione sufficienti juxta discretionem tuam pro Servicijs supradictis Epo Elie² et
 mense sue Epalis predictis tibi videatur qd hujusmodi sit licencia concedenda super quibus tuam conscientiam
 oneramus eidem Epo consenciendi donationi dicti Manerij ad usum prefatum non obstante juramento pre-
 dicto auctoritate aplica licenciam largiaris Dat' apud Montemflasconem ij. Id Maij Pontificatus nri anno
 septimo⁴.

¹ Urban the Fifth.

² Simon Langham, Abbot of Westminster, was elected to the See of London, but had not occupied it. He was appointed Bishop of Ely, and consecrated 1362.

³ The great Plague in 1349 and 1350. See Notes, pp. 87, 88.

⁴ Pope Urban V. was advanced to the Papacy in 1362; and this Record is dated in his seventh year.

(3.) *From the Original in the Augmentation Office.*

Eximijs et honorand Viris Dño Thesaurar Cancellar Baronibus Scaccarij illustrissime in Xpo principis Dne nre Elizabethæ Dei gracia Angliæ Franç et Hibernie Regine Fidei Defensoris &c. et alijs Ministris p Regiam Majestatū in Cuř Scaccarij pređ legitime deputat' quibuscunq Richus pvidenč divina Epus Elien Reverenč debitam et condignā cū honore Cum nos Epus antedict' ad collectionem tertie solucioñ cujusdm Subsid in pliamen' apud Westm tent' anno quinto Regni Dne Regine nunc a Clero concess et debit' infra Dioces nram Elien ultimo die mensis Septembris ultimo preterit' auctoritate ac vigore ejusdm Actus pliamen' sufficienter admissi et constitut' sumus Nos itaq vim et effectū ejusdm Actus et Ordinacionis quantū in nobis est pimplere cupientes circa hujusmodi Collectionem eam quā potuim⁹ adhibuim⁹ diligen⁹ ac Subsid pređ ab Incumbentib⁹ et ad domos habitationū quořdm Clericoř infra Dioces nram pređ (quoř beneficioř nōia cū seperabilib⁹ Sumis sup ea taxat' in quadm Scedula presentib⁹ anēx continent' juxta exigenč Actus pliamen' pređ inde edit' exigi et peti fecim⁹ Nicholominus aliqui Rcores Beneficioř et pmocionū pređ sicut pferitur ad Subsid sua solvend licite requisit' solvere tamen recusavere et adhuc recusant ac alij ob exilitatū Beneficioř suoř solvere non valuerunt nec valent Et a quibusdm alijs Beneficijs Subsid pređ levare non potuim⁹ ob vacationē eořdē De quoř Beneficioř Subsid juxta dicti Actus pliamen' exigent' exonērari petim⁹ Et insup nōia diversoř Curatoř Stipend sive Salař ecclīastica infra Dioces nram capient' quoř Subsid tunc tempis debit' recepti et levati fecim⁹ in dicta Scedula huic anēx unacū Sumis de eisdm recept' p Subsid pređ juxta formam dict' Actus Concessionis simili⁹ continent' Que omnia et singula put in dicta Scedula p̄sentib⁹ anēxa vris Reverentijs transmittim⁹ et certificam⁹ p p̄sentes In quoř fidem et testimoniū sigillū nrm presentibz est appenšm Dat' xij^{mo} die Januarij A° Dni secundm computacionē Ecclīe Anglicane Milio quingent' sexagesimo quinto

Elien Dioces

Nōia cū Subsid pmocionū et Beneficioř ecclīasticoř iřm quoř Incumbent' licite juxta effectm Actus pliamen' in hoc Casu edit' requisit' Subsid sua tamen non solverunt ut p3 inferius

Viz

Subsid

Rcor de Newton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxxij s. ix đ.
Vicar de Abynton pva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xij s. ij đ. q̄
Vicar de Hinxton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xij s. x đ. ob.
Vicar de Tadlowe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xij s. iij đ. q̄

Sum § lxxiij s. ij đ.

Nōia etiam cū Subsid eoř beneficioř et pmocionū spirituat iřm quoř Subsid ob vacationē eořdem levare non potuim⁹ Viz

Vicar de Elm cū Elmneth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxvj s. viij đ. ob.
Rcor de Childerleye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xj s. vij đ. ob.
Vicar de Swffm Bulbeck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxix s. viij đ. ob.
Vicar de Swffm p'or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	xxx s. vj đ.

Sum § iij ti. xvij s. vj đ. ob.

Y

	Maner de Hatfeld in manibz Dne Regine	- - - - -	Cxvs. vi d.
Imppriat' Mro Socijs Collegijet Sce Trinitate Cantabrig	Rcoria de Over	- - - - -	iiij ti. xiijs. ob.

Subsid Clicoz Stipendař p nos reč una cū eoꝝ sepabilib⁹ Vadijs sive
Stipend inferius continet'

đ Dno Petro Tye Curat' Eccie pochialis Sce Trinitate Elien capien'	vij ti. xiijs. iiij d. p ann	- - - - -	vjs. viij d.
đ Dno Wifmo Marshall Curat' de Thetford capient'	vj ti. p ann	- - - - -	vjs. viij d.
đ Dno Henrico Goodwyn Cuř de Dytton capient'	x ti. p ann	- - - - -	xs.
đ Dno Thoma Hamond Cuř de Ballsim capient'	p ann vj ti.	- - - - -	vjs. viij d.
đ Dno Nicho Mott Curat' Eccie beate Marie Virgis Elien capient'	p ann vj ti.	- - - - -	vjs. viij d.

Ecclia Cathis Eliens

Subsid juxt' effectm infra specificat' Actus Concessionis taxat' et
levat' de pmocionib⁹ ecclēiastici iſm Viz

đ decano iſm habent' p Stipendio suo p ann Cxx ti. cujus Subsid	Viz nona ps ejusdm extendit ad	- - - - -	x ti. xvjs.
đ octo majorib ⁹ Canonicis sive pbandař quoliſt eoꝝ habent' p ann xx ti.	in toto Clx ti. cujus nona pars	- - - - -	xiiij ti. viijs.
đ subsid octo minoz Canonicoz unius Evangelist' unius Epistolař Lectoris			ix ti. xijs.
Sacre Theologie Mři Scole gramatič Subpedagoř Scolař gramatič	Choristař Cantatoz Laicoz et alioz Servient' et Ministroz in Ecclia		
Cathi pred nichil levare fecim ⁹ Eo qđ p dicm Acim Concess	exonerant' đ quoꝝ subsid igit' exonerari petim ⁹	- - - - -	

Sum § xxv ti. iijs.

Libat' octavo die Februarij anno octavo Elizař R^e p manus Riči Massey

AFTER the First Fruits and Tenths of all Ecclesiastical Benefices had long been paid to the See of Rome, they were granted by Pope *Innocent* xxii. to *Henry* iii. in 1253, for Three years; and the Year following, a Taxation took place, called The *Norwich* Taxation, or "Pope *Innocent's* Valor."

Pope *Nicholas* the Vth. granted the Tenths for Six years to *Edward* I. to defray the Expences of the Expedition to the Holy Land; which produced another Taxation in 1288. Some part of the Province of *York* was taxed anew in 1318, because the Clergy of the Border Counties were unable to pay the former Tax on account of the Invasion of the Scots.

But by the Taxation of Pope *Nicholas*, in 1291, all the Taxes of the King, as well as the Pope, were regulated, until the Survey in the 26th year of *Henry* viii. And all the Statutes of Colleges which were founded before the Reformation, are interpreted by this criterion; according to which their Benefices, under a certain value, are exempted from the Restriction, in the Statute of *Henry* viii. concerning Pluralities.

(4.)

Taxatio Elien Dioc' (81).

Taxatio Eccliar' Dyos' Eliens' auçte Wynton' i Linc' Epor' facta

Decanatus de Ely.				Elien' Sp'			
Ecclia de Dunhm cu' porcoe Prioris de				£.	s.	d.	
Ely - - - - -				20	0	0	
Vicaria Ecclie de Litelport indecimabil'				5	0	0	
Ecclia de Coven' - - - - -				5	0	0	
Ecclia de Wycham - - - - -				13	6	8	
Vicar' ejusdem - - - - -				4	13	4	
Ecclia de Sutton - - - - -				12	13	4	
Vicar' ejusdem - - - - -				4	0	0	
Ecclia de Hadenham - - - - -				80	0	0	
Annex' Arch' Elien' }	Ecclia de Sthm (*) - - - - -			26	14	4	
	Ecclia de Wylburton - - - - -			14	13	4	
	Ecclia de Wynteworth - - - - -			10	0	0	
	Ecclia de Wychford - - - - -			10	0	0	
Ecclia de Chateriz - - - - -				16	13	4	
Ecclia de Dodyngton - - - - -				(b) (82)	36	13	4
Ecclia de Wytles' Bte Mar' - - - - -				16	0	0	
Vicar' ejusdem - - - - -				6	13	4	
Ecclia Sçi Andree de Wytles' - - - - -				10	0	0	
Ecclia Bte Marie de Ely cu' capella Sçe							
Crucis - - - - -				53	6	8	
Ecclia de Mephale - - - - -				3	6	8	
Vicar' Sçi Andree de Witlese - - - - -				(c) (83)	3	6	8
Sm ^a totius decanatus 352 0 0 (*)							
(a) Strahm.				(81) (R. O.)	Ver' Rolu' Original'		
(b) 26 13 4				(82) (R. O.)	36 13 4		
(c) 10 0 0				(83) (R. O.)	3 6 8		
(d) 341 6 8							

Decanatus de Wysebech.				Elien' Sp'		
Ecclia de Tyd - - - - -				42	0	0
Ecclia de Newton - - - - -				40	0	0
Ecclia de Leveryngton - - - - -				85	0	0
Ecclia de Wysebech - - - - -				26	13	4
Vicaria ejusdem - - - - -				6	13	4
Ecclia de Elm cu' capella de Emneth -				17	0	0
Pensio Prioris de Lewes in dca ecclia -				5	0	0
Decima istius pensionis decet'o exig'e						
deb' de Rectore Ecclie de Elm ob						
causam annotat' in memo'd' anni 46 ^u						
int' recorda de tmo Sçi Michis ex						
parte Rem' Reg'						
Sm ^a totius decanatus 222 6 8						
Decanatus de Cestreton.						
Ecclie de Hekyton - - - - -				17	6	8
Vicaria ejusdem - - - - -				5	0	0
Portio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem -				1	6	8
Ecclia oim' Sçor' de Stanton - - - - -				33	6	8
Ecclia Sçi Michis ejusdem - - - - -				13	6	8
Ecclia de Wyvelinghm - - - - -				26	13	4
Ecclia de Cotenham - - - - -				40	0	0
Pensio Prioris de Bernewell in eadm -				1	0	0
Ecclia Sçi Andree de Hyston - - - - -				17	6	8
Portio Prioris de Bernewell in ecclia Sçi						
Andree de Hyston - - - - -				2	0	0
Ecclia de Hyston Abbis - - - - -				20	0	0
Vicaria Ecclie de Hyston Abbis - - - - -				4	6	8
Y 2						
Ecclia						

(*) Strahm.

(81) (R. O.) Ver' Rõlu' Original'

(b) 26 13 4

(82) (R. O.) 36 13 4

(c) 10 0 0

(83) (R. O.) 3 6 8

(d) 341 6 8

			Elien' Sp'			Elien' Sp'					
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
	Ecclesia de Overe	(^e) (84)	35	6	8	Ecclesia S ^c i Vigor' ejusdem	-	13	13	4	
	Porcio Abbis de Ramesie in eadem	-	0	13	4	Ecclesia de Hynton	-	30	0	0	
	Ecclesia de Maddyngl'	-	11	6	8	Ecclesia de Theversham	(^h) (85)	21	6	8	
	Ecclesia de Drayton	-	20	0	0	Ecclesia de Dytton	-	26	13	4	
	Pensio Abbis de Croyland in eadem	-	0	13	4	(ⁱ) Ecclesia de Bernewell	-	1	0	0	
	Ecclesia de Grytton (^f)	-	36	13	4	Decanatus Cantebr'.					
	Porcio Abbis de S ^c o Albano in eadem	-	1	13	4	Prior de Bernewell pcipit in Ecclesia S ^c i					
	Ecclesia de Rampton'	-	10	0	0	Sepulchri Cantebr' in pensione	-	0	6	4	
	Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem	-	2	6	8	Abbas de Derham pcipit in Ecclesia S ^c e					
	Ecclesia de Middelton	-	15	6	8	Trinitat' Cantebr' n ^o ie rector'	-	0	10	0	
Rector' } pcip' }	Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem	-	3	6	8	Prior de Pamfeld (ⁱ *) pcipit in poch' de					
	Ecclesia de Landbech	-	10	0	0	Fulborn S ^c i Vigoris in dec'	-	3	6	8	
	Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem	-	1	0	0	Idem pcipit in poch' de Teversham in					
	Porcio Prioris de Bermondeseie in eadem	-	0	10	0	decimis	-	0	12	0	
	Ecclesia de Cestreton	-	53	6	8	S ^m a totius Decanatus 180 11 8					
	Vicar' ejusdem	-	6	0	0	Decanatus de Shenegeye.					
	Ecclesia de Waterbech	-	13	6	8	Ecclesia de Mildeburn	-	41	6	8	
	Vicar' ejusdem	-	4	13	4	Vicaria ejusdem	-	5	6	8	
	Porcio Prioris de Swavesei in eadem	-	1	13	4	Ecclesia de Melreth	-	20	0	0	
	Ecclesia de Impeton	-	16	0	0	Vicaria ejusdem	-	5	6	8	
Paup' }	Vicar' ejusdem	-	4	6	8	Ecclesia de Whaddon	-	24	4	4	
	Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem	-	1	0	0	Portio Prioris de Lewes in eadem	-	2	10	0	
	Vicar' de Maddingelie	-	4	0	0	Cancellat' ob cām annotat' in memor'					
	S ^m a totius decanatus 434 16 8 (^g)					Anni 28 ⁱ R' E' f ⁱ ii int' recorda de t ^m o					
	Decanatus Cantebr'					Pasche.					
	Ecclesia b ^e te Marie Cantebr'	-	4	6	8	Vicar' Ecclesia de Wendere indecimabilis	4	13	4		
	Pensio Prioris de Bernewell in Ecclesia S ^c i						Ecclesia de Bassyngburne	-	60	0	0
	Edwardi Cantebreg' indecimabil'	-	0	13	4	Porcio Prioris Rumburig (^k) in eadem	-	3	6	8	
	Ecclesia S ^c i Bened ^c i Cantebr'	-	6	13	4	Vicar' ejusdem	-	4	13	4	
	Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in Ecclesia S ^c i						Ecclesia de Lytlyngton	-	20	13	4
Botulphi Cantebr' indecimabil'	-	2	13	4	Ecclesia de Stepelmordon	-	66	13	4		
Vicaria ejusdem Eccleie	-	2	13	4	Ecclesia de Geldenmordon	-	30	0	0		
Pensio ejusdem in Ecclesia S ^c i Johis Cantebr'						Vicar' ejusdem	-	4	13	4	
indecimabil'	-	1	0	0	Ecclesia de Abyngton	-	6	13	4		
Vicaria ejusdem Eccleie	-	2	13	4	Ecclesia de Clopton	-	10	0	0		
Ecclesia S ^c i Andree ejusdem	-	4	3	4	Ecclesia de Esthatell	-	5	3	4		
Ecclesia S ^c i Edwardi Cantebr'	-	2	13	4	Ecclesia de Craweden	-	13	6	8		
Ecclesia S ^c i Petri extra portas de Trumpton	7	0	0		Ecclesia de Thadelawe	-	13	6	8		
Ecclesia o ^m n S ^c or' ad castrum ejusdem	-	4	13	4	Porcio Abbis de Sees in Ecclesia de						
Ecclesia S ^c i Egidii ejusdem	-	6	13	4	Shenegeye indecimabil'	-	1	10	0		
Ecclesia o ^m n S ^c or' de Fulburn	-	30	13	4	Rector de Clopton pcipit (^k *) in Ecclesia						
Vicaria ejusdem	-	6	13	4	de Esthatle	-	0	2	0		

	Elien' Sp'		
	£.	s.	d.
Item pcipit (^{k†}) in paroch' de Crandon in			
decis - - - - -	0	16	0
Prior de Cruce Roys pcipit in Crandene			
in dec' prati - - - - -	0	3	0
S ^m a totius Decanat' 344 8 8 (¹)			
Sed de hac summa deb' decidere £. 2 10 0			
p pens' Prioris de Lewes in Ecclia de			
Waddon supius cancellat' ob causam			
ibm allegat'.			
Decanatus de Brunne.			
Ecclia de Caldecote - - - - -	8	0	0
Ecclia de Gravell' - - - - -	10	0	0
Ecclia de Pappeworth Agneys - - - - -	10	0	0
Porcio Prioris de Huntendon - - - - -	3	0	0
Ecclia de Pappeworth Everard - - - - -	10	0	0
Porcio Prioris de Swaveseie in eadem (^m) (86)	1	16	8
Ecclia de Fendrayton - - - - -	10	0	0
Ecclia de Swaveseie - - - - -	33	6	8
Vicar' ejusdem - - - - -	8	13	4
Ecclia de Bokesworth - - - - -	26	13	4
Ecclia de Elesworth - - - - -	30	0	0
Porcio Prioris de S ^c o Ivone in eadem - - - - -	6	13	4
Ecclia de Lolleworth - - - - -	10	0	0
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem - - - - -	0	15	0
Ecclia de Knapperwell - - - - -	10	0	0
Ecclia de Childerl' - - - - -	10	0	0
Ecclia de Gamelyngeie cu' pensionibus	23	6	8
Ecclia de Hunghatell' - - - - -	5	6	8
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in Ecclia de			
Hunghatell' - - - - -	0	5	0
Ecclia de Conyton - - - - -	8	13	4
Ecclia de Croxton - - - - -	16	13	4
Ecclia de Stowe - - - - -	13	6	8
Ecclia de Caxton - - - - -	16	13	4
Ecclia de Eltesl' - - - - -	23	6	8
Ecclie de Brunne - - - - -	28	0	0
Vicaria ejusdem - - - - -	5	0	0
Ecclia de Granteden - - - - -	18	0	0
Ecclia de Kyngeston - - - - -	10	13	4
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem - - - - -	2	0	0
Ecclia de Everesdon Magna - - - - -	13	6	8
Ecclia de Everesdon pva - - - - -	6	13	4
Porcio Priorisse de Markyate in eadem - - - - -	3	6	8
Ecclia de Herdwyk - - - - -	10	13	4

(^{k†}) pcipit in decimis.(^m) 1 6 8(¹) 343 7 8

(86) (R. O.) 1 6 8

	Elien' Sp'		
	£.	s.	d.
Ecclia de Toft - - - - -	8	0	0
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem - - - - -	2	0	0
Porcio Prioris de Swaveseie ibm - - - - -	0	6	8
Decanatus de Brunne.			
Prior S ^c i Neoti pcipit in Croxton in dec' - - - - -	1	13	4
Prior de Huntingdon pcipit ibidem in dec' - - - - -	0	5	0
Prior de Swaveseie pcipit in Fendray-			
ston (^{m*}) in dec' prati - - - - -	0	2	0
S ^m a totius Decanat' 406 0 4 (ⁿ)			

Decanatus de Berton.

Ecclia de Berton - - - - -	26	13	4
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem - - - - -	0	4	0
Vicar' ejusdem - - - - -	4	13	4
Ecclia de Shelford Magna - - - - -	26	13	4
Ecclia de Shelford pva - - - - -	10	13	4
Ecclia de Fulmer - - - - -	30	0	0
Ecclia de Trippelawe - - - - -	28	13	4
Ecclia de Shepereth - - - - -	13	6	8
Ecclia de Barenton - - - - -	40	0	0
Ecclia de Stapelford - - - - -	12	0	0
Vicaria ejusdem - - - - -	4	3	4
Ecclia de Malketon - - - - -	8	0	0
Ecclia de Grantesere (^o) - - - - -	21	6	8
Porcio Prioris S ^c i Neoti in eadem - - - - -	2	0	0
Porcio Abbis de Sees in Ecclia de Ar-			
myngton indecimabil' - - - - -	1	6	8
Ecclia de Cotes - - - - -	6	13	4
Porcio Prioris de Bernewelle in eadem - - - - -	0	4	0
Ecclia de Orewell - - - - -	16	13	4
Ecclia de Haselyngfeld (^p) - - - - -	38	13	4
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem - - - - -	1	4	0
Vicaria ejusdem - - - - -	4	6	8
Ecclia de Foxton - - - - -	21	13	4
Vicaria ejusdem - - - - -	5	0	0
Ecclia de Wynepoll - - - - -	22	13	4
Porcio Prioris de Swaveseie in eadem - - - - -	1	0	0
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem - - - - -	0	10	0
Ecclia de Harlton - - - - -	6	13	4
Porcio Prioris de Longa Villa in eadem - - - - -	2	0	0
Ecclia de Compton - - - - -	20	0	0
Vicaria ejusdem - - - - -	4	3	4
Ecclia de Trumpiton - - - - -	20	0	0
Vicaria ejusdem - - - - -	5	0	0

(^{m*}) Fendrayton.(ⁿ) 404 0 0(^o) Grantesete.(^p) Haselyngfeld Abbi Ebor' app'ta.

Porcio

Elieſp'				Elieſp'					
£. s. d.				£. s. d.					
Porcio Abbis S̄ci Albani in eadem	-	3	6	8	Porcio Prioris de Lewes in eadem	-	3	6	8
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem	-	1	6	8	Pensio ejusdem in eadem	-	0	2	6
Porcio Prioris de Lewes in eadem	-	3	0	0	Porcio Prioris de Haffeld in eadem	-	1	6	8
Ecclia de Hawkeston cu' capell' de New-	-	13	6	8	Ecclia de Bals̄m	-	44	0	0
ton	-	4	6	8	Ecclia de Stench	-	13	6	8
Vicaria ejusdem	-	13	6	8	Vicaria ejusdem	-	4	0	0
Ecclia de Hardleston	-	4	8	6	Vicaria Ecclie de Ikelyngton indecimabil'	-	5	0	0
Vicaria ejusdem	-				Ecclia S̄ci Petri de Dokesworth	-	16	13	4
Decanatus de Berton'				Ecclia S̄ci Johis ejusdem	-	16	13	4	
Prior de Swaneseye pcipit in decimis de	-	1	0	0	Ecclia de Wytlesford	-	26	13	4
uno motio in Grantese	-	0	12	0	Vacaria Ecclie de Sauston indecimabil'	-	5	0	0
Item pcipit in Arnington in decimis	-				Ecclia de Pampesworth	-	17	6	8
Scolares Ep̄i Elieſp' qui sunt Rector'	-				Porcio Prioris Elyens' in eadem	-	3	0	0
Ecclie S̄ci Petri extra portam de	-				Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem	-	1	2	0
Trumpeton in Cantebr' pcipiunt (P*)	-	0	0	6	Ecclia de Abyngton magna	-	10	13	4
in pochia de Grantese	-				Porcio Prioris de Haffeld in eadem	-	3	6	8
S̄m* totius Decanatus 450 14 6 (q)	-				Ecclia de Abyngton pva	-	8	0	0
Decanatus de Caumpes				Porcio Prioris de Rumburg in eadem	-	2	13	4	
Ecclia de Stowe	-	10	0	0	Vicaria Ecclie de Badbur̄m indecimabil'	-	5	0	0
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem	-	2	0	0	Ecclia de Lynton	-	20	0	0
Ecclia de Wilbur̄m pva	-	9	6	8	Vicaria ejusdem	-	5	0	0
Porcio Prioris de Haffeld in eadem	-	3	0	0	Porcio Prioris de Swavseie in eadem	-	0	18	0
Vicar' Ecclie de Wilbur̄m Magna inde-	-	8	0	0	Porcio Prioris de Rumburg in eadem	-	2	13	4
cimabil'	-	26	13	4	Ecclia de Berklawe cū porcoe Prioris de	-			
Ecclia de Bodekes̄m (r)	-	5	0	0	(*) Icworth	-	10	13	4
Vicar' ejusdem	-	4	13	4	Ecclia de Wyk̄m	-	17	6	8
Porcio Prioris de Longa Villa in eadem	-	5	0	0	Porcio Prioris de Lynton	-	5	0	0
Vicar' Ecclie de Swaff̄m moniali' in-	-	0	15	0	Ecclia de Horseth	-	10	13	4
decimabil'	-	9	6	8	Ecclia de Caumpes magna	-	14	13	4
Porcio Prioris de Bernewell in eadem	-	14	13	4	Porcio Prioris de Haffeld in eadem	-	5	6	8
Ecclia bte Marie de Swaff̄m	-	4	6	8	Ecclia de W'ttyng	-	20	0	0
Vicaria ejusdem	-	0	13	4	Ecclia de Hyldersh'm	-	13	6	8
Porcio Prioris de Rumburg' in eadem	-	20	0	0	Porcio Prioris de Haffeld in eadem	-	3	6	8
Ecclia de Dullynḡm	-	5	0	0	Ecclia de Henxton	-	13	6	8
Vicaria ejusdem	-	7	0	0	Rector Ecclie de Wyk̄m p'cipit indeci-	-			
Ecclia de Burgo	-	10	13	4	mis quas Prior de Castelacre consuevit	-			
Ecclia de Brynkele	-	12	0	0	p'cip'e in Wyk̄m	-	1	2	0
Vicaria ejusdem	-	4	13	4	Prior de Bernewell p'cip' in decimis in	-			
Ecclia de Wyllinḡm	-	6	0	0	Bodekesh'm	-	0	2	0
Porcio Prioris de Lewes in eadm	-	1	6	8	Item Prior p'cipit in Villa in Lynton in	-			
Ecclia de Carleton	-	10	0	0	decimis	-	0	5	0
Ecclia de Weston	-	16	13	4	Prior de Lewes p'cipit in Ecclia de Wil-	-			
	-				lingh'm in pens'	-	0	1	0
	-				Item Prior pcipit in Ecclia de	-			
	-				(*) Carleton	-	0	1	0

(P*) pcipiunt in decimis (q) 449 2 0 (r) Bodekeston'.

(s) Ixworth.

(*) Carleton in pens'.

	Elieſ' Sp'
	£. s. d.
Rector de Shelford pva pcipit in Wit- telesford in decimis - - -	0 2 0
S ^m a tocius Decanatus (¹) 527 17 2	
Taxacio incertor' pventuū Archidiacona- tus Elyens' - - - - -	26 13 4
S ^m a tocius Archid' Elieſ' (²) 2,945 9 0	
Inde decima (³) 294 10 10½ Infra quam suūam sunt 0 5 0 de x ^{ma} con- ting' pens' Prioris de Lewes in Ecclia de Whaddon Decan' de Shenegey taxat' ad 2 10 0 Qui quidem 0 5 0 hient decidere de dca suūa to ^{li} x ^{me} ob causam supius alleg'	
(¹) 522 14 2	(²) 2,907 13 10
(³) 290 15 4½	

Taxacō quādam pticlar' de Nova Taxacōe.

Dec' de Campes.

Rector Ecclie de Wykham pcipit in deçis q's Prior de Castleacr' consuevit pcipe in poch' de Wykham - - -	1 2 0
P'or de Bernewell pcipit in deçis in villa de Bodekesham - - - -	0 2 0
Id' P'or pcip't in deçis in villa de Lynton - - - - -	0 5 0
P'or de Lewes pcip't in Ecclia de Wyl- lyngham in pens' - - - -	0 1 0
Idem P'or pcip't in Ecclia de Carleton in pens' - - - - -	0 1 0
Rector Ecclie de Schested pva pcip't in deçis in poch' de Wytlesford - -	0 2 0
S ^m a 1 13 0	

Decanat' de Berton.

P'or de Swaveseye pcipit in deçis de uno molendino in pochia de Grantese -	1 0 0
Idem P'or pcipit in decimis in poch' de Arnington - - - - -	0 12 0
Scolares Elyen' Epi qui sunt Rectores Sci Pet' ex ^a portas de Trumpiton in Cant' pcipiūt in deçis in poch' de Grantese - - - - -	0 0 6
S ^m a 1 12 6	

	Elieſ' Sp'
	£. s. d.
Decanatus de Shenegeye.	
Rector Ecclie de Clopton pcipit in deçis in Esthattele - - - - -	0 2 0
Idem pcipit in decimis in poch' de Cran- den - - - - -	0 16 0
P'or de Cruce Roys pcipit in deçis in poch' de Cranden de pratis videft -	0 3 0
S ^m a 1 1 0	

Decanatus Cantebr'.

P'or de Bernewell pcipit in Ecclia Sci Sepulcri Cantebr' in pensione - -	0 7 4
Abb de Derham pcipit in Ecclia Sce Cruce Cantebr' nōie Rcor' - - -	0 10 0
P'or de Pentefeld pcipit in poch' de Ful- burn Sci Vigor' in decimis - - -	3 6 8
Idem pcipit in decimis in poch' de The- vereshim - - - - -	0 12 0
S ^m a 4 15 0	

Decanat' de Branne.

P'or Sci Neoti pcipit in decimis in poch' de Croxton - - - - -	0 2 3
P'or de Huntingdon pcipit in deçis ibid' -	0 5 0
P'or de Swavesheih pcipit in decimis prat' in poch' de Fendrayton - - -	0 2 0
S ^m a total' dcar' pat'lar' 11 1 10	
Inde decima - - - 1 2 2½	
S ^m a oim' smar' 2,918 15 8	
Inde decima - 291 17 6¼	

The above, in the original Roll, is either interlined, or written on slips of parchment, which are sewn to the Roll. The title is neither given in the Exchequer Manuscript nor in the Roll, and is on that account reprinted as it stands in the Cotton MS.

(87.) (R. O.) Verus Rolus Original'.

Taxacio

Taxacio Bonor' Temporal'm Civitatis & Dios' Elyens'.

				Elyens' Temp'		
				£.	s.	d.
Bona Abbis de Torneya.						
In Torneya	-	-	-	S ^m ^a 46	19	0
In Lev'inghton	-	-	-	7	5	8
In Wysebeche	-	-	-	0	8	0
In Welles	-	-	-	0	10	0
In Horseth	-	-	-	0	12	6
(*) In Wattesleye	-	-	-	67	14	6
S ^m ^a total' 123 9 8						

Bona Abbisse de Chat'iz.						
In Chat'iz	-	-	-	16	4	5
In Kyngeston	-	-	-	0	14	0
In Foxton	-	-	-	25	12	2
In Barenton	-	-	-	11	3	1
(r) In Over (88)	-	-	-	2	8	0
In Maddingle	-	-	-	1	0	0
In Wilbton	-	-	-	0	0	6
S ^m ^a total' (*) 57 2 2 (89)						

Bona Prioris de Bernewell'.						
In Bernewell'	-	-	-	48	11	8½
In Berton	-	-	-	13	16	8
In Cumberton	-	-	-	10	6	0
In Cestretone	-	-	-	17	3	2
In Maddingle	-	-	-	19	14	4
In Drayton'	-	-	-	4	4	4
In Brunne	-	-	-	19	12	8
In Toft	-	-	-	9	7	2
In Caldecote	-	-	-	2	8	10
In Tev'esfūm	-	-	-	0	3	3
In Wynepell	-	-	-	1	2	0
In Hardeleston	-	-	-	0	14	0
In Haselingfeud	-	-	-	0	4	0
In Wyvelingfūm	-	-	-	0	1	0
In Trumpington	-	-	-	0	13	0
In Meldeburn	-	-	-	0	3	0
In Wittelesforde	-	-	-	0	1	2
In Dukesworth	-	-	-	0	2	6
In Pumekothe	-	-	-	2	11	6
In Hokyton	-	-	-	1	1	4
In Staunton S ^c i Mich'	-	-	-	0	1	0

				Elyens' Temp'		
				£.	s.	d.
In Ympiton	-	-	-	3	7	0
In Landbech	-	-	-	4	2	6
In Gretton	-	-	-	0	5	6
In Herdewyk	-	-	-	0	10	10
In Kyneston	-	-	-	0	17	0
In Ev'esdon	-	-	-	0	10	6
In Wittelford	-	-	-	1	0	0
In Stowe	-	-	-	0	9	7½
In Cronden	-	-	-	0	18	0
In Cotenfūm	-	-	-	0	6	8
In Rampton	-	-	-	0	6	0
In Barneton	-	-	-	0	1	0
In Owes	-	-	-	0	6	6
In Shepereth & Chevele	-	-	-	1	1	6
In Bernaston & Rysiby	-	-	-	0	3	4
S ^m ^a 166 8 7						

Bona Prioris de Swavesey.						
In Swavesey	-	-	-	7	10	0
In Fendrayton	-	-	-	0	6	8
In Dryedrayton	-	-	-	6	18	4
S ^m ^a 14 15 0						

Bona Prioris de Angleseye.						
In Anglesey	-	-	-	24	7	8
In Wilberfūm (*) parnel	-	-	-	7	12	4
In Wilberfūm Reg'	-	-	-	0	6	0
In Stepelmorden	-	-	-	4	10	0
In Litlington	-	-	-	3	6	8
In Fulburn	-	-	-	3	14	0
In Haselyngfeud	-	-	-	2	17	6
In Swapfūm Prioris	-	-	-	4	4	0
In Swapfūm Bolebek	-	-	-	0	6	0
In Cantebr'	-	-	-	2	17	11
In Stowe	-	-	-	2	0	0
In Gildenmorden	-	-	-	0	10	0
In Qweye	-	-	-	2	0	5
In Dullingfūm	-	-	-	0	5	0
In Wilburfūm Magna	-	-	-	0	6	1
S ^m ^a 59 3 7						

(*) Wytteleseye. (r) 3 8 0
 (2) 58 2 2 (88) (R.O.) 2 8 0 (89) (R.O.) 57 2 2

(a) Parva.

				Elyens' Temp'		
				£.	s.	d.
Bona Abbis de Wardon.						
In Wynepol	-	-	-	0	2	2
In Schepeye	-	-	-	0	12	0
In Stepelmordon	-	-	-	1	10	0
In Gildenmordon	-	-	-	23	9	4
In Swap̃m Monifiu'	-	-	-	9	4	0
In Brunckele	-	-	-	1	5	0
In Ravenesholt	-	-	-	6	1	0
In Burwedene	-	-	-	1	0	10
In Dullingham	-	-	-	1	18	0
In Wilburghim	-	-	-	7	6	8
In Cantebr'	-	-	-	1	0	0
In Gamelingeye	-	-	-	0	2	1
In Burgo	-	-	-	7	0	6
In Linton	-	-	-	1	0	0

Decima istor' temporalium' exigi deb' de
tenentibz eorū' t non de Abbe de
Wardon p pcessu' inde hitum t'mio
S̃ci Hillarii anno 13^o Regis Riči s'cdi
post conquestu' in quodam pcessu
tangēt' eunde' Abbem t alios.

S̃m^a 61 11 7

Bona Prioris de Cruce Roysya.						
In Wynepoll	-	-	(^b) (89)	2	0	0
In Meldeburne	-	-	-	2	16	8
In Cruce Rosia	-	-	-	4	2	1
In Abington	-	-	-	0	2	0
In Cronden	-	-	-	0	3	0

S̃m^a 7 18 9

Bona Abbis de Tylteya.						
In Cantebr'	-	-	-	0	14	0
In Fulme	-	-	-	8	8	9
In Doukesworthe	-	-	-	14	5	7½
In Ikelington	-	-	-	12	8	9½
In Lolleword	-	-	-	0	7	0
In Bokesword	-	-	-	3	6	0
In Conigton	-	-	-	0	16	3
In Meldeburn	-	-	-	8	0	0

S̃m^a 48 6 5

Bona Abbis de Sautre.						
In parva Abbington	-	-	(^c) (90)	2	10	10
In Badbur̃m	-	-	-	6	1	0
In Stowe	-	-	-	0	7	0

(^b) 0 15 0
(^c) 0 5 10

(89) (R. O.) 0 15 0
(90) (R. O.) 0 5 10

				Elyens' Temp'		
				£.	s.	d.
In Hungerhattele	-	-	-	5	6	0
In Gamelingeye	-	-	-	12	5	11
In Cantebr'	-	-	-	0	4	0
In Tevers̃m	-	-	-	0	10	0
In Bassyngburn	-	-	-	2	16	7
In Pappeword Anneys	-	-	-	0	2	8
S̃m ^a 27 19 0						

Bona Prioris de Lewes.

In Carleton t Willing̃m	-	-	-	59	15	7
In Wrottinge	-	-	-	0	11	0
In Brinkele	-	-	-	1	1	0
S̃m ^a 61 7 7						

Bona Prioris de Huntingdon.

In Croxton	-	-	-	2	16	6
In Pappeword Anneys	-	-	-	3	0	2
In Fendrayton	-	-	-	0	13	4
In Cantebr'	-	-	-	3	10	0
S̃m ^a 10 0 0						

Bona Prioris S̃ci Neoti.

In (^d) Habinton	-	-	-	0	2	0
In Brunne	-	-	-	5	3	0
In Caxton	-	-	-	4	3	4
In Gamelingeye	-	-	-	2	2	4
In Barveton	-	-	-	0	6	8
S̃m ^a 11 17 4						

Bona Prioris de Bissemede.

In Trumpington	-	-	-	2	2	2
In Brunne	-	-	-	0	2	0
In Fendrayton	-	-	-	0	1	6
S̃m ^a 2 5 8						

Bona Abbis de Lesinge.

In Cantebr'	-	-	-	0	4	6
In Gamelingeye	-	-	-	1	0	0
S̃m ^a 1 4 6						

Bona Abbis de Eynesham.

In Histon	-	-	-	58	3	4
S̃m ^a ead'						

Bona Abbis de S̃ci Albani.

In Evēsdon Magna	-	-	-	5	16	10
S̃m ^a ead'						

(^d) Abington.

Z

Bona

APPENDIX TO

				Elyens' Temp'							Elyens' Temp'		
				£.	s.	d.					£.	s.	d.
Bona Abbis de Derhm.													
In Ykelington	-	-	-	6	8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	In Ely	-	-	-	1	13	4
In Dudington	-	-	-	1	6	8	In Dudington	-	-	-	0	16	0
S $\tilde{m}^a$ 7 15 2 $\frac{1}{4}$							S $\tilde{m}^a$ 3 11 10						
Bona Abbis de Ramesey.							Bona Prioris de Caldewell.						
In Ellesword	-	-	-	90	0	0	In Gamellingeye	-	-	-	0	1	0
In Gravele	-	-	-	19	16	4	In Cantebr'	-	-	-	8	0	10
In Cnappewell	-	-	-	7	15	0	S $\tilde{m}^a$ 8 1 10						
In Bokeswrth	-	-	-	0	2	6	Bona Prioris de M'ton in Gamellingeye	-	-	-	1	0	0
In Cantebr'	-	-	-	0	8	4	S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem						
In Grettone	-	-	-	18	17	3	Bona Prioris de Fordhm.						
In Overe	-	-	-	50	17	6	In Cantebr'	-	-	-	1	0	0
In Chaſiz	-	-	-	68	14	2	In Littelpport	-	-	-	0	3	0
S $\tilde{m}^a$ 256 11 1							S $\tilde{m}^a$ 1 3 0						
Bona Prioris Canonico' Theford in Burgo	-	-	-	2	13	4	Bona Abbis S $\tilde{c}i$ Valerici in Meldeburne	-	-	-	6	13	4
S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem							S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem						
Bona Abbis de Salopia in Taddelowe	-	-	-	1	0	0	Bona Prioris de Spineto.						
S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem							In Cantebr'	-	-	-	0	19	8
Bona Priorisse S $\tilde{c}i$ Michis Stanford in	-	-	-	-	-	-	In Teürshim	-	-	-	0	0	6
Eltissle	-	-	-	1	1	0	In Ely	-	-	-	0	14	6
S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem							In Wysebech	-	-	-	0	10	0
Bona Abbis de Nuttele in Angleseye	-	-	-	5	0	0	S $\tilde{m}^a$ 2 4 8						
S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem							Bona Prioris de Ware.						
Bona Abbis Crowlandie.							In Melrech	-	-	-	(*) 15	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Hokitone	-	-	-	17	6	8	In Meldeburne	-	-	-	1	0	0
In Cotenhm	-	-	-	22	12	1	S $\tilde{m}^a$ 16 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$						
In Dreydrayton	-	-	-	26	1	6	Bona Abbis S $\tilde{c}e$ Osithe in Grantecete t	-	-	-	-	-	-
In Cantebr'	-	-	-	0	4	0	Cotes	-	-	-	0	3	0
In Elm	-	-	-	2	0	0	S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem						
S $\tilde{m}^a$ 68 4 3							Bona Abbisse de Wilton in Brunne	-	-	-	0	5	0
Bona Prioris de Chykesond.							S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem						
In Taddelowe	-	-	-	9	4	7	Bona Priorisse de Garringe	-	-	-	0	6	0
In Cantebr'	-	-	-	0	7	0	S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem						
S $\tilde{m}^a$ 9 11 7							Bona Abbis Colcestrie in Harleston	-	-	-	1	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bona Hospitalit' de Burton in Eltisle	-	-	-	0	5	0	Bona Prioris de Kenigworth in Cantebr'	-	-	-	1	0	0
S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem							Bona Prioris S $\tilde{c}i$ Botulph $\tilde{c}$ Colcestrie in	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bona Abbis Ebor' in Haselinfed	-	-	-	5	16	0	Gamellingeye	-	-	-	5	6	8
S $\tilde{m}^a$ eadem							Bona Priorisse de Markeyate in Cantebr' (b)	-	-	-	0	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bona Abbis S $\tilde{c}i$ Edmundi.							Bona Abbis de Galderne in Ikelington	-	-	-	7	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Cantebr'	-	-	-	0	17	6							
In Wysebech	-	-	-	0	5	0							

(*) 15 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 0 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Bona

				Elyens' Temp'								Elyens' Temp'			
				£. s. d.								£. s. d.			
(Sic.) Bona Prioris de Mene' Maurith in															
Ikeinton				(91) (°) 14 12 6											
Cancellat' ob causam annotat' R ^o pitor'															
de t'mio Michis anno 23 ^{to} R's E. t'tii															
in quodam vidz pcessu iſm hiſo p															
(92) solar' Aule S̄ci Michis Cantebr'.															
Bona Domus de Tremhale in Cantebr'				0 14 4											
(Sic.) Bona Prioris de Welantone in Manstene				9 16 4											
Ista taxacio cancellat' ob cām annotat'															
in memor ^d anni 46 ^{ti} R's E. t'tii int'															
recorda de t'mio S̄ce Trinitat'.															
Bona Priorisse de Cambeseye in															
(d) Willingham				- 0 6 0											
Bona Prioris de Berden in Cantebr'				- 0 4 0											
Bona Prioris de Hatfeud.															
In Campis Magna				- 11 2 4											
In Cantebr'				- 0 12 0											
In Horseth				- 0 3 2											
S̄m ^a 11 17 6															
Bona Prioris de Tunnebrege in															
Bockeshim				- 20 3 4											
Bona Abbis de Lavendon.															
In Wandon				- 7 8 6											
In Cantebr'				- 0 1 0											
S̄m ^a 7 9 6															
Bona Abbis de Walden in Horseth				- 0 4 6											
Bona Abbis de Wendling in Elm				- 2 0 0											
Tempal' } Bona Epi Elyens' ubicūque existent'				2,000 0 0											
Epi Elien' }															
Bona Prioris de Ely.															
In Ely				- 5 3 0											
In Sutton				- 64 15 5											
In Wykeſim				- 27 12 10¼											
In Wyteford				- 52 14 0½											
In Wyteseye				- 51 13 3½											
In Wrottinge				- 35 6 9¼											
In Stentkesword				- 59 3 9											
In Swapſim				- 25 7 0¾											
In Meldeburn				- 19 13 3½											
In Neuton				- 66 6 0½											
In Stapelford				- 40 5 3¼											
In Trippelewe				- 3 18 10											
In Caxton				- 5 0 0											
In Winteword				- 30 10 0											

					Elyens' Temp'		
					£.	s.	d.
	In Stelford	-	-	-	0	1	0
Elimos'	In Ely	-	-	-	14	17	11
	In Mounteneya ^(b)	-	-	-	1	0	0
	In Dunnehm	-	-	-	0	15	4
	In Wichm	-	-	-	0	1	0
	In Strahm	-	-	-	2	6	10
	In Littilport	-	-	-	0	5	0
	In Cantebr'	-	-	-	4	14	8
	In Dudington	-	-	-	0	1	0
	In Stapelford	-	-	-	0	16	0
	In Swapm	-	-	-	1	4	0
	In Rumping ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	-	-	0	6	8
	In Maddynle grene	-	-	-	0	2	0
	In Horningeseye	-	-	-	0	0	6
	In Ditton	-	-	-	0	0	6
Item.	Obvenções ad Feretra Sçe Etheldrede & alior' sçor' singtis annis venientes comunit' estimant' ad	-	-	-	20	0	0

Sm̃a officiarior' cu' Feret' 116 2 6

Med' qđ duo errores cancellati sup'
extrahunt' de suãa ista.

Bona Abbis de Redinges.

In Dudington - - - - - 6 13 4

Bona Prioris de Sutwerke.

In Longstowe - - - - - 3 0 0

Bona Abbisse de Berkynge.

In Fulleburne - - - - - 2 10 0

Sm̃a oĩm' sup̃scriptor' cu' bonis Epi

(94) ^(k) 3,843 3 8½

Med' qđ due suãe supius cancellate
int' taxações bonor' Prioris de
Ely' ext'hunt' de hac suãa.

Inde decima - - - 384 12 4½

Set de ista suãa deb' deduci 1 9 5½ de
X^{ma} contingente bona Prioris de Monte
Maurelli in Ikelyngton tax' ad 14 14 6

^(b) Stantoneya. ⁽ⁱ⁾ Rumping. ^(k) 3,846 3 8

Elyens' Temp'
£. s. d.
ut supius continet' Et sic reman' de
decima 383 2 11 De quibz debent
deduci 0 19 7½ de X^{ma} contingente
bona Prioris de Welunton in Sauston
taxat' ad 9 16 4 ut supius continet'
Et sic remanen' de decima - - 382 3 3½

R. O. in dorso.

Elyens' Temp'
£. s. d.
Sm̃a medietatis templitatis content' in isto
Rotulo - - - - - 1,923 1 10½

De quibus subtrahunt' £. 1,000 p medie-
tate Epi Elyens qui concessit Regi
anno 23 £. 1,000 p subsidio p'dco
ipsum Epum ubicunq' contingente in
p̃ma concessione ejusdm sicut con-
tinetur in quadam sedula attachiata
rotulo memor' de eodem anno 23 Et
£. 67 16 2½ de medietate tempalitatis
div'sor' religiosor' alienigenar' quor'
terre t̃ ten' reddit' t̃ possessiones
fũunt in manu' Regis eodem anno t̃
Rex certam firmam inde percepit
rõne guerre int' Rege t̃ Regem Franc'
tunc hite t̃ iidem alienigene respon-
dentalibi de medietate p'dca sicut cont'
in rotulo hĩ alienigenar' de eod' anno 23.

Super schedula rotulo consuta.

DIOC' ELIENS' fs.

Sm̃a X^{ma} sp̃ualiu' p registrum - - 294 5 10½

P't porc' Prioris de Lewes in Whaddon
Sm̃a X^e bonor' tempaliu' ejusdem
Dios' p registrum £. 382 3 3½ Sm̃a
to' X^{me} eořdem bonor' sp̃ualiu' t̃ tem-
paliu' conjuncta £. 676 9 2½ De
quibz deduct' £. 2 13 4 X^{ma} octo
minutor' bñfic' valorem 12 marcar'
pannu' non exceden' Est sm̃a X^{me} ibm
£. 673 15 10¼ Inde med' X^{me} ibm
£. 336 17 11¼

(5.)

Henry of Huntingdon's Letter to Walter, Abbot of Ramsay,

ON THE CONTEMPT OF THE WORLD,

OR CONCERNING THE BISHOPS AND ILLUSTRIOUS MEN OF HIS TIME.

THIS interesting Record, which relates to so many of the chief personages mentioned in the early part of Mr. *Bentham's* History, and the Appendix to it, was translated by him from the Latin copy in the "*Anglia Sacra*," and was intended, by the Historian, to have made a part of his continued account of the Cathedral.

The Editor cannot find, upon inquiry, that any translation of the original was ever published; and the volumes of the "*Anglia Sacra*" are very scarce and high priced. The piety and good sense which pervades the whole of the letter; and the writer's confining himself to *such things as were transacted within his memory, and which he knew by having seen them himself*, are circumstances sufficient to recommend it to the perusal of the serious reader, and the investigator of historic truth: if more were necessary, it might be observed, that *Pits* and *Bale* speak highly of *Henry of Huntingdon*.

In the Preface to the second volume of "*Anglia Sacra*," Mr. *Wharton* informs us, that the Letter was written in the year 1145, and is in the tenth book of the History of *England*, composed by him. The first eight bring down the history of the Kings of *England*, in a regular series, to the year 1154. Those *Henry Savile* caused to be printed in 1596. The remaining four books were never printed, but remain in two very fair volumes, in the Library at *Lambeth*. The ninth treats of the Saints of *England* and their miracles. The tenth is entitled "*De summitatibus rerum*." In the preface, which he wrote in the year 1135, he has treated of the end of the world. To the preface succeeds a letter addressed to King *Henry* upon the succession of the Kings and Emperors of the *Jews*, *Assyrians*, *Persians*, *Macedonians*, and *Romans*, to his own times; then follows another letter to *Warinus Brito*, upon the lineage of the *British* Kings, from *Brute* to *Cadwallader*; lastly, the letter to *Walter*, on the *Contempt of the World*. The eleventh volume contains Satires and Epigrams; the twelfth, Hymns, Amatory Songs, and Verses.

Henry of Huntingdon was the son of one *Nicholas*, a married Priest, and was born about the beginning of the twelfth century, or end of the eleventh. He was made Archdeacon of *Huntingdon* by Bishop *Bloet*. *Albinus* of *Anjou*, a learned Canon of the Church of *Lincoln*, superintended his education; and his *history*, we are informed, was composed at the request of Bishop *Alexander*, who was his friend and patron. The preface to that work is dedicated to that Prelate; in which, he tells us, he has followed Venerable *Bede*, adding a few things from other writers; that he had compiled the sequel from several Chronicles, and what he had heard and seen. Towards the conclusion, he very honestly acknowledges that it was only an abridgment, adding that, to compose a complete History of *England*, many more books were necessary than he could procure.* Mr. *Willis* says he died about 1149.

TRANSLATION.

* *Henry's* History of *Britain*.

TRANSLATION.

WALTER—My friend and companion of my youth, when health, gaiety, and innocent mirth, were our constant attendants; alas! how greatly are you changed and harassed out with pain and sickness! In the prime of life, I inscribed to you a Book of Epigrams in verse; I composed too, for your amusement, a Poem on the pleasing subject of Love.—'Twas a youthful Essay, I confess; but as it was suitable to that early part of life; I cannot now consider it as a crime. But now grown old myself, 'tis fitting that I treat you with something of more importance, and such as it becomes old age to hear. The subject I now intend to send you is, *Of the Contempt [and Vanity] of the World*, which I trust will be of real use both to you and to myself; in which you may exercise and amuse yourself, under your present languid state; and that I may recur to your remembrance, as often as you shall read it.—Expect not, however, a florid discourse on the subject; nor that I should treat it in a dry philosophic way; for this useful truth every page of Holy Writ thunders in our ears, and all the wit and sense of true Philosophers labour to confirm. I do not then need any rhetoric, but plain and artless words, suitable to the capacities of all, even the most ignorant and untaught. And hence let you and I, my friend, learn from what we ourselves, now old, have seen and observed in the world—to despise things that are in themselves really worthy our contempt. I propose no histories of former times, and of events which happened before we were born; but of things which were transacted within our memory, which we know by having seen them ourselves. What tho' the very names, and subjects of which we now write, may seem barbarous to posterity; and our discourse, in times to come, be laid aside, as obsolete and unintelligible: may it not at least, afford some present advantage and profit both to myself and you?

The first head of my discourse then shall be of those things which have happened in our own Church in our own time. Now 'tis certain that almost every kind of vice, besides luxury, predominates in us, even in childhood, from too great love and propensity to things present. Some natural defects, indeed, to which childhood is subject, give way to the good that naturally succeeds at more advanced age; as levity, fickleness, and such like imperfections, are easily corrected by knowledge and experience. Yet this evil of too great a love of present things, which is of a more pleasing and delicious nature, is not so easily removed, but rather increases with our years: and our minds are so strongly possessed with the love of riches, and the transient pleasures and delights of this world, which keep their hold, by long use and habit; that it is with extreme difficulty we can ever disengage ourselves.—This I have learned by experience in myself. For when I was a boy at school, when a youth, and even when grown up to manhood; and daily viewed the glory and magnificence of our Great Prelate *Robert*;¹ saw him constantly surrounded with many Knights, and Gentlemen of noble families, making a glorious appearance in his retinue, attending him on horses of inestimable value; at other times observed the number of his servants, all in rich liveries, and clothed in purple and fine linen, carrying chargers, vessels, and cups, of wrought and gilt plate; others serving up to his table variety of dishes of all kinds of meats and delicacies; I could not conceive a greater felicity:—And whereas I observed all these his

¹ *Robert Bloet*, the second Bishop of *Lincoln*, presided 36 years in that See. In his time, the Abbey of *Ely* was separated from the Diocese of *Lincoln*, and converted into a Bishoprick. See History, vol. I, p. 130, also Notes, p. 60.

his attendants, nay even those who were reading and studying in the schools, *Of the Contempt of the World*; but were nevertheless making their court to him, and obsequious to his beck: and he, who was considered as the father, lord, and master of them all, was himself, I plainly saw, as much in love with the world, and as strongly attached to it as any of them. Why then, if any one had seriously said, and told me that all this glitter, splendor, and magnificence, which we all admired, was in reality *nothing*, but ought to be looked down upon with scorn and contempt:—I should have beheld him with wonder and amazement! certainly I should have thought him either a mad-man or a fool. I imagined nothing could ever obstruct the extreme happiness of so great a man. But mark what follows:—When I was grown a man, I was told of the bitter, grating, and opprobrious language made use of to his face, in a public assembly; which, if those words had been spoke to me, before so great an audience, I am sure, would almost have struck me dead.—From that instant I began to abate something of the high notions I had conceived of his transcendent felicity. But as it is common in this world, to hear of the most afflicting calamities and misfortunes happening to men at some period of life; I will relate to you, what happened to him before his end. This great man (who had been Justiciary of all *England*, and greatly feared and revered by all), in the last year of his life, was twice prosecuted at the King's suit, by a certain inferior and worthless Justice of no name; and both times cast, severely fined, and used with great ignominy and disgrace. This affliction made so strong an impression on his mind, and hung so heavy on him; that when I, then his Arch-deacon, soon after, was sitting next him at dinner, I observed the tears fall from his eyes. I took the liberty of asking him the cause of his affliction? “Formerly (said he), all my servants and attendants used to be handsomely clothed: but now these heavy mulcts and fines exacted by the King (whose grace and favour it was always my greatest ambition to enjoy), have so exhausted my substance, that they must now be content with meaner clothes.” And after this, he so utterly despaired of the King's favour; that when he was told by his friends, that the King spoke very kindly of him in his absence; he sighed, and said, “the King, I know, never speaks in high commendation of any one of his servants, unless of him whom he is determined to crush and destroy.” And indeed, to say the truth, King *Henry* was so great a master of craft and dissimulation, that it was very difficult, by his words and fair speeches to guess at his real thoughts. A few days after, the King having appointed a meeting at *Woodstock*, for the diversion of hunting; as our Bishop was speaking to the King, in company with the Bishop of *Salisbury*,¹ which two were the greatest persons in the kingdom next the King, he was suddenly struck with the apoplexy; and was carried alive, but speechless, to his apartment, where he soon after expired whilst the King was present. This great King, whom he had always served, had greatly loved, and feared, whom he had held in so high esteem, and in whom he so much put his trust, was of no more real service to him, in his greatest need, than a beggar. See then how justly it is said, “*Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm.*” [Jer. 17, 5.] And let young persons, when they behold such *happy men*, only consider how doubtful may
be

¹ Roger, the 28th Bishop of *Salisbury* from its first establishment, and the third from the removal of the See from *Sherborn*, was elected A. D. 1102. He sat in that See 37 years, and died in 1139. He was originally a Priest in the Church of *Caen*, in *Normandy*, and accompanying *Henry* the 1st to *England*, when he was Prince, he made him his Chancellor and Bishop of *Salisbury*, after he ascended the throne. See Notes, p. 67. History, vol. i. p. 137, &c. &c.

be their end; and that it is very possible they may begin to have their share of trouble and misfortunes, even in this world. Now this great Prelate *Robert* had many virtues; he was a person of great humility, of a mild and gentle disposition, had raised many, oppressed none; he had been a father of the orphans, and the delight of his own family and dependants: and yet such was his end! I had thoughts of saying something of his predecessor, *Remigius*,¹ who came into *England* with King *William*; was in the battle with him; and was afterwards promoted by the aforesaid King to the Bishoprick of *Dorchester*; and who removed the See from *Dorchester* to *Lincoln*; was founder of our Church; endowed it with various possessions; and placed therein a number of very respectable persons; but I recollect, my design was to speak of those only, whom we ourselves have heard and seen; and him, I think, we never saw; but all those venerable men, whom he first seated there, we both have seen; and some of these I would now remind you of:—First then, *Ralph*,² that venerable Priest, he constituted Dean:—and *Reiner*,³ he made Treasurer; in whose room *Geoffry*,⁴ his nephew, succeeded, and is still living: this *Reiner* was so remarkably religious and devout, that he prepared for himself a burial-place; thither he used often to retire, and accustom himself, whilst living, to his long home, in singing psalms, and in the exercise of his devotions; that when he could no longer pray, he there might take his last repose; and at length be visited by the mercy of God:—a happy example of a great and good man! Nor shall we pass by in silence, *Hugh*,⁵ Chancellor of the Church, a man very worthy to be remembered, the very rise [*principium*] as it were, and support of the Church:—to him succeeded *Osbert*,⁶ a very pleasant and desirable person; and to them now *William*,⁷ a young man of great hopes and goodly disposition:—*Guerno*,⁸ was made Precentor; in his room *Ralph*,⁹ is now Precentor. Nor must I omit to mention *Albin Andegavensis*, my honoured master; whose brothers, very sincere and worthy men, were my intimate friends, and respectable for their learning, distinguished chastity, and great innocence of life; and yet, by the inscrutable judgment of God, were struck with leprosy; but now they are cleansed from that by death. Seven Archdeacons did *Remigius* constitute in his Diocese:—*Richard*,¹⁰ Archdeacon of *Lincoln*; to whom succeeded *Albert Longobardus*,¹¹ and to him *William Baiocensis*,¹² and now *Robert*, junior,¹³ of all the Archdeacons that are in *England*, the richest:—*Nicolas*,¹⁴ was constituted Archdeacon of *Cambridge*, *Huntingdon*, and *Hertford*; than whom no one was endowed with a more handsome graceful person; nor were the virtues of his mind unlike his outward form:—about the time of his decease [de-

parture,

¹ *Remigius de Fescamp*, a Monk of *Fescamp*, in *Normandy*, appointed Bishop of *Dorchester* 1070, removed the See to *Lincoln* in 1088. He died May 9th, 1092, two days before the consecration of his Church. *Wharton* stiles him “prudent and provident, endowed with a capacious share of learning,” and tells us that “he retained those virtues which he possessed before his exaltation; his religion, his humility, his mildness, his piety, and his charity. And that, by his doctrine and works, by his exemplary conduct and praise-worthy life, he attained such a character as falls to the lot of very few.” See *History*, vol. 1, p. 109, &c. &c. ² *Ralph*, the first Dean of *Lincoln*, instituted 1092, died about 1110. ³ *Reiner*, the first Treasurer, was instituted by *Remigius* in 1092, and died about 1130. ⁴ *Geoffry* enjoyed the office 1146. ⁵ *Hugh*, the first Chancellor, substituted 1092, was succeeded by ⁶ *Osbert*, about 1105, upon whose death, ⁷ *William* was appointed, who held the office about 1145. ⁸ *Guerno*, who was the first that enjoyed the dignity of Precentor, was substituted about 1092. ⁹ *Ralph* succeeded to the office; and was possessed of it in 1146. ¹⁰ *Richard*. Mr. *Willis* says that *Robert* was the first Archdeacon of *Lincoln*, about 1092. Then succeeded ¹¹ *Albertus Longobardus*, about 1100. *Nicholas*, 1106. ¹² *William Bajocensis*, about 1115. *Roger de Clinton*, made from hence, Bishop of *Lichfield*, 1129. ¹³ *Robert*, about 1140 and 1156; and *Richard D'Aumery*, about 1160. ¹⁴ *Nicholas* was the first Archdeacon of *Cambridge*, *Huntingdon*, and *Hertford*, appointed in 1092; died A.D. 1110. *Henry*, the writer of this letter, succeeded him about 1117. See *History*, vol. 1, p. 271.

parture, *cujus circa transitum*,] when the county of *Cambridge* was separated from the See of *Lincoln*, and had received a new Bishop, I succeeded him in the two remaining counties. *Nigellus*¹ was made Archdeacon of *Northampton*; to whom succeeded *Robert*;² and to them now *William*,³ nephew of our Bishop *Alexander*. *Ralph*⁴ was constituted Archdeacon of *Leicester*; to whom succeeded *Godfrey*;⁵ to them *Walter*,⁶ a man very commendable; and now *Robert de Querceto*,⁷ worthy of renown. At *Oxford*, he placed *Alfred*;⁸ to whom succeeded *Walter*,⁹ styled, by way of eminence, the Rhetorician. *Alfred*¹⁰ the Little, he made Archdeacon of *Buckingham*; to him succeeded *Gislebert*,¹¹ most courtly in his person, as well as writings, both in prose and verse; to them succeeded *Roger*,¹² now made Bishop of *Chester*; afterwards *Richard*;¹³ and now *David*,¹⁴ brother of *Alexander*, our venerable Bishop, the fifth from the first. The seventh Archdeaconry that he founded, was that of *Bedford*, and he made *Osbert*¹⁵ the first Archdeacon; to whom succeeded *Ralph*,¹⁶ unfortunately slain; then *Hugh*;¹⁷ and now *Nicholas*,¹⁸ the fourth from the first. Other most respectable and worthy Clerks, I forbear to mention, lest I should be tedious. Think then, that the aforementioned venerable persons are dead and gone, soon to be utterly forgotten: yea, recollect in your mind all those whom we have formerly seen on the right side of the choir, all those we have seen on the left side:—not one of them is now remaining: they all, we know, had the same passions as we have; loved those things, which we love; had the same desires, as we have; hoped for the same things, as we do; but death has consigned them to oblivion:—only let us remember that the same oblivion awaits us too. Let us then exert our utmost care, and use all our endeavours to seek for and obtain, that which will endure, that which will be fixt and certain; that which is distinct from sleep; yea that which will at last prove *Something*; for these things are merely *Nothing*.

The second head *Of the Contempt of the World*, consists of those whom we have seen, brought up and educated, with the greatest care and indulgence; and who have at length come to an untimely miserable end. I divide my discourse to you into heads; because the names of the different persons, facts, and events of which I write, whilst they remain indigested, must seem confused; but by this means will appear more clear, distinct, and open to your view. We both have often seen *William*,¹⁹ the King's son, when gorgeously arrayed in robes of silk, wrought with embroidery of gold; surrounded by a band of servants and attendants, and himself amidst them all resplendent in glory and all possible state and magnificence. He was the only son of the King and Queen; and never doubted in the least, but that he should one day wear the crown: nay he cherished in his mind such strange confidence of being

¹ *Nigellus*, the first Archdeacon of *Northampton*, appointed by Bishop *Remigius*, in 1092, held it in 1109. ² *Robert* succeeded about 1115, and occurs possessed of the office, 1120. ³ *William de St. Clere*, appointed about 1144, died 1168. ⁴ *Ralph*, the first Archdeacon of *Leicester*, was appointed 1092. ⁵ *Godfrey* succeeded to the office about 1100. ⁶ *Walter* held it about 1120. ⁷ *Robert Querceto* or *Chesneto* was made Bishop 1147. ⁸ *Alfred*, the first Archdeacon of *Oxford*, 1092. ⁹ *Walter de Wallingford* occurs 1104 and 1151. ¹⁰ *Alfred Parvus*, the first Archdeacon of *Buckingham*, 1092. ¹¹ *Gislebert*, about 1100. ¹² *Roger de Clynton*: he was promoted to the See of *Lichfield*, 1129, according to *Willis*. ¹³ *Richard de Urvilla* succeeded in 1129, and was in possession of the office in 1140. ¹⁴ *David*, the brother of Bishop *Alexander*, A. D. 1145 and 1171. ¹⁵ *Osbert*, the first Archdeacon of *Bedford*, 1095, was made Chancellor, as before observed, about 1105; and upon his advancement, ¹⁶ *Ralph* succeeded to the office 1105; he was murdered; after whom ¹⁷ *Hugh* occurs about 1110. ¹⁸ *Nicholas* occurs in 1145 and 1172. ¹⁹ *William*, the eldest son of King *Henry 1st*, was born 1102. He married the daughter of *Fulke*, Earl of *Anjou*; and was made Duke of *Normandy*. As he was returning from *France*, in 1120, he was shipwrecked near *Barfleur*, with 160 of the principal Nobility. His name appears as a witness to the Charter, No. 18, in the Appendix, vol. 1 of this History.

being raised to the throne, as if he was more certain of it even than his father, who was in actual possession of it; for his father had now passed great part of his reign; but the son's time was all yet in reserve; the father's mind was wholly taken up with the uneasy thoughts of losing it; the son's ever elate, and prepossessed with his future enjoyment of it. It gave me great concern to see it; and I could not help thinking, that all this too assiduous care and anxiety about him, and that pride of heart I discovered in him, portended his future ruin: my mind misgave me, '*Hic adeo delicatus, nutritus in cibum ignis.*'¹ Yet was he always full of pride, and pleased himself with the thought of his future kingdom and sovereign dignity. But the Most High said—"Not so, not so, ye ungodly men!" Accordingly it happened to him, that instead of being adorned with a crown of gold, his head was dashed in pieces against the hard rocks of the sea; instead of being clad in vestments of gold, he was rolled about naked in the ocean; and instead of his exaltation to a kingdom, he was buried in the bellies of devouring fishes, in the bottom of the sea. This was a change wrought by the right hand of the Most High! *Richard*, Earl of *Chester*,² also, the only son of Earl *Hugh*, educated with great care and splendour, the heir apparent of his father, who had formed the highest hope and expectation of him, whilst yet a very youth, perished in the same ship, and had the same kind of burial. Also *Richard*, a natural son of the King, educated with show and gaiety, under *Robert*, our Bishop, honoured and respected by me, and others in the same family in which I lived; in the same ship which struck on the rocks, when the sea was becalmed for want of wind, was seized with a sudden death, and swallowed up by the devouring sea. And when *William*,³ the King's nephew, the son of *Robert*, Duke of *Normandy*, was now the sole heir of the Crown, and in the judgment of all men, was thought worthy of it; and had by his distinguished merit been advanced to the Earldom of *Flanders*; and had by his own personal valour and bravery conquered *Theodoric* in battle; he at length received a very slight wound in the hand, as it was then thought; but of that he died. Thus, all they who had raised their expectations high, on seeing him king; and in their minds had predisposed of men and places, at their will and pleasure; were at once disappointed and defeated of their hopes. To enumerate the many examples I meet with of this kind, would be to write a large volume, instead of an epistle: one more, however, I will mention, and that is our Dean *Symon*; ⁴ he was son of *Robert*, our Bishop, begotten whilst he was Chancellor to the great King *William*; his education was noble, and such as became the high station of his father; and when very young, was made our Dean: he was admitted into great favour and familiarity with the King, and soon after had high preferment at Court: he had a ready wit, a graceful way of speaking, was handsome in his person, polite and elegant in his manner, young in age, old in prudence; but withal, was very proud. From pride grew envy; from envy, hatred; from hatred, detractions, quarrels, public accusations, and impeachments. Well, therefore, did he prophecy of himself, when he said "I am placed among Courtiers, as salt among living eels:" for as salt cast upon eels, puts them to torture; so did he tease and torment all the King's servants, by his accusations. And as salt is destroyed by the moisture of the eels; so was he at length

by

¹ Is this a proverbial sentence?

² *Richard*, Earl of *Chester*, married Lady *Lucy*, the King's niece, by his sister *Ala*.

³ *William*, the son of *Robert Curtoise*, married *Sibylla*, daughter of *Fulke*, Earl of *Anjou*. He died of a wound in his hand, received at the siege of the Castle of *Angi*, in *France*, A.D. 1128.

⁴ *Symon Bloet*, appointed Dean 1110. It is supposed he died in exile.

by the breath of them all. The former part of this prophecy he understood ; but the latter he did not foresee : however, he spoke the truth of himself ; though he did not know it.— Thus he who was raised to the highest pitch of courtly honours of any in the kingdom ; after a few days, falling under the extreme displeasure of the King ; was thrust into prison ; and it is said, made his escape through the common jakes ; and was driven, a young man, into banishment and misery. Well then may the Prophet's words be applied to him, “ *They that were brought up in scarlet, embrace dunghills.*” [Sam. 4, 5.] When, therefore, we behold young persons of high rank and noble families, possessed of all the advantages of youth and beauty ; attended with all the ostentatious display and insolence of riches, wealth, and affluence of fortune, and receiving homage and obeisance from all about them : let us not too highly prize their state and condition of life ; since we see how often they are brought to the utmost distress and misery. Now all the hope and expectation of fools is dissolved ; and that which was of nothing, shall be reduced to nothing.

The third topick of my discourse *Of the Contempt of this fleeting Life* (and O ! that I could despise it as much as my soul wishes, and its dignity requires !) shall be *Of the Wisdom of this World*, as that which is most potent in the world ; for wisdom is of more value than all the riches of the earth, and whatsoever things are most desirable in the world, are not to be compared to it. And yet, it is written, “ *The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God.*” Which determination of the Apostle I shall confirm by such examples as we ourselves have seen and known. *Robert*, Earl of *Millend*,¹ was, in his time, of all men living between this and *Jerusalem*, accounted the wisest man ; he was famous for his knowledge, pleasing in his discourse, exquisitely subtile, sage in thought and forecast, ready at expedients, invincible in prudence, deep in counsel, great in wisdom :—by these means he acquired vast possessions, which are commonly called honours ; as cities, castles, manors, rivers, and woods ; not only in *England*, but also in *Normandy*. The Kings of *France* and *England* were always at mutual peace, or war, according to his will and pleasure. If he opposed any one, his adversary was sure to be brought down and humbled : and if he thought fit to take any one under his protection, he was immediately exalted with honour. Hence unbounded wealth and riches flowed in upon him, as gold and silver, jewels, and all manner of splendid clothes and furniture. But as soon as he was arrived at the highest pitch of all this glory and honour ; it happened that a certain Earl secretly made love to his new-married wife, treacherously seduced her, and by force carried her away. This misfortune in his old age sunk so deep into his heart, that his spirits were quite depressed, a perpetual gloom hung ever on his countenance, and the deepest melancholy preyed upon his mind ; so that he never afterwards had the least appearance of receiving any consolation or comfort to the day of his death. After he had thus for some time dragged on a miserable existence ; and was drawing to the end of his days ; the Archbishop and Priests, who came to administer the office of Confession to him, counselled him to make restitution of all those estates which he had taken away from any persons either by force or injustice. To whom he answered ; “ If I should make such a division of my lands, which I have been so long collecting together—what shall I have to leave to my sons ? ” To which the Ministers of
God

¹ *Robert*, Earl of *Millend*. His name in *Speed* is written *Millent* ; also in the Charters No. 7, 10, and 15, in the Appendix to vol. 1, p. 15, 17, 18. He attempted to make *William*, the son of *Robert Curtoise*, Duke of *Normandy*, but was defeated and taken prisoner.

God replied ; " The lands and estates which you are in possession of by ancient inheritance, or have justly acquired, will be an ample provision for your sons ; only make restitution of the rest ; otherwise you have devoted your soul to hell." To this the Earl answered ; " I am determined to give all to my sons ; and leave them to act mercifully for the salvation of my soul, when I am dead." When he was dead, his sons took more care to add to his unjust acquisitions, than to distribute any thing for the salvation of their father's soul. And thus it appears, that this extraordinary wisdom of the man, in the end, which is the true test of praise, proved not only the greatest folly, but plainly madness.—Why should I mention *Gislebert*, surnamed the *Universal*,¹ Bishop of *London*? There was not his equal in science on this side *Rome*: most learned in all the arts and sciences ; in theory and speculative knowledge, singular and unrivalled ; and therefore famous and renowned every where. On which account, being then President of the Schools at *Nivernois*, in *France*, he was invited to accept the Bishoprick of *London*; to which he consented. On his coming over, he was received with the highest expectations by all sorts of men. He soon began to discover a most avaricious temper of mind ; acquiring much, and giving little : and when he died, made no distribution of his effects. But King *Henry* found immense treasures in his hoards ; and even his boots were crammed with gold and silver ; all which was seized for the King's use, and carried to his exchequer. So that this man of consummate knowledge, was at last by all people accounted the greatest of fools.—And what shall I say of *Ranulph*, the King's Chancellor?² A man of the greatest sagacity, artfulness, and cunning ; but who employed all his time and abilities, in oppressing the innocent, and scraping up riches. At length falling into a painful and lingering disease ; as it were in defiance of God and nature, he persisted, in spite of his disease, in his wicked ways, and in oppressing as many as he could. His rapine even increased with his disease ; his impiety, with his pains ; and his knavery, with his sufferings : till at length, as he was riding out, falling from his horse, was rode over by a monk ; and so came to a very unusual and odd kind of death. Of the vast number of examples respecting the wisdom of this world, or rather the fallacy of it ; let these I have mentioned suffice.

In the fourth place, let the happiness of men of great name be considered ; such, for instance, as the Lord himself pronounces that he had given to *David*, King of *Israel*, saying, "*I have made thee a great name, like unto the name of the great men that are in the earth.*" [2 Sam. 7, 9.] He indeed was truly in possession of that happiness ; but the men of these times, not so. For in our times, there is no arriving at a great name, but by consummate wickedness.—*Thomas*, a great Prince, who had a principality near *Laudun* [juxta *Laudunum*] in *France*, was a man of great name ; because he was exquisitely wicked. Hostile to all the Churches within his reach, he seized the revenues of them to his own use. If he took

¹ *Gilbert Universalis*, so called from his general knowledge of the sciences, was a Canon of *Lyons* ; and, accompanying King *Henry* to *England*, was preferred by him to the See of *London*, in which he sat 14 years, and died A. D. 1141. See History, vol. 1, p. 136. ² *Ranulph Flumbard* was appointed, according to *Rapin*, Chief Justice to *William II.* in 1088, Chancellor to *Rufus* in 1098, and consecrated Bishop of *Durham* the year following. He was also appointed Chancellor to *Henry 1st.* in 1116. His name appears in the last character to several of the Charters of our Church, in the Appendix to vol. 1 ; and it is singular that to the Charter of 1108, there are the distinct signatures—" *Ranulfi Cancellarii*," and " *Ranulphi Dunelmensis Episcopi* " No other *Ranulph* occurs before 1098, or afterwards, until 1173, in the list of Chancellors. *Stow* says that " *Ralph Flumbard* had been sick the space of twenty years, and yet was prompt to all evil, delighting in oppressing the innocent." He died, according to *Rapin*, in 1123. See History, vol. 1, p. 112, 123, 131.

took captive any one, either by force or stratagem; it might truly be said of him, "*The sorrows of hell compassed me about.*" [Psal. 16, 5—and 116, 3.] His own Countess, a thing unheard of and hardly credible, he put into prison; and was so cruel and inhuman as to keep her in fetters and torture by day, in order to extort money from her; and in scorn and derision, ravished her by night; for which purpose he kept a set of ferocious and savage ruffians, who used to bring her to his bed every night; and carry her back to prison every day. He would often, with a smile, thrust a dagger into the heart of his friend, who was speaking peaceably to him: and for that end, he carried his dagger under his robe, more frequently drawn than sheathed. All men therefore feared and worshipped him. All France was full of his fame. His possessions, his riches, his tyrannies, daily increased. Do you desire to know the end of this wretched man? He was mortally wounded with a sword; refusing to shew any signs of repentance; and turning away his head from the body of our Lord; in this manner he breathed out his last.—You have seen *Robert de Belesme*,¹ a Nobleman of *Normandy*, who was long imprisoned: to give some description of him, he was *Pluto*, *Megara*, *Cerberus*, or, if any thing can be conceived, more horrible. He cared not to allow any of those he took captive, to be redeemed; but put them to death. As if he had been in sport, he thrust out with his fingers the eyes of his own son, an infant, whilst he was at play under his robe. His delight was to impale both men and women. The horrid murder of men was the pleasing food of his soul. His name was therefore in the mouth of all men; so that it became a proverb to say, "*The wonderful things of ROBERT DE BELESME.*" But let us come to his end, that is to say, a thing most heartily wished for. He, who had tortured so many by imprisonment, was himself by King *Henry* long confined in a prison, and under that long confinement the wretch died. Fame, who had so highly celebrated him whilst living, knew not, when he was in prison, whether he was alive or dead; and was quite silent and ignorant of the day of his death. These two examples I have selected out of many others: nor do I think fit to speak more of such a generation of men, horrible even to demons themselves.

In the fifth place, my discourse shall be *Of the Chief of Men*, who are in human affairs, as the highest class in predicaments. Now Kings are to their subjects as God; to whom they devote themselves by a solemn oath; and to whom the stars of heaven seem to pay obedience. So great is the sublimity of these eminences of the world, that others are never satisfied with beholding them; and they who live with them, are esteemed something more than men. Nor is it to be wondered at, if the undistinguishing multitude of women and children, or even men of levity and idleness, run out on all occasions to get a sight of them; but even wise, discreet, and grave men, find some secret pleasure or other, in beholding them, whom perhaps they have frequently seen before. And why? What can be more pleasing? What more happy? Yet I wish one of them would but talk a little with you, and reveal the inmost secrets of his mind to you; and then you would judge quite differently of them. When others think them happy, they themselves are often consumed with grief, or tortured with fear. No one in their kingdom is equal to them in misery, none in wickedness: whence it is commonly said, "*Wickedness is a privilege of Royalty.*" King
Henry

¹ *Robert de Belesme*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the eldest son of *Roger Montgomery*; he was outlawed in 1102; and fled with his brother *Arnulfus*, and *Roger de Poitiers*, to *Normandy*; but returned in 1111, and was confined in *Warham Castle*.

Henry held his brother, Lord *Robert*, long time in prison ;¹ and kept him there till he died. He caused the eyes of his grand daughters to be pulled out ; took many persons by treachery ; perfidiously and deceitfully slew many ; and did many things contrary to his solemn oath : he was always a slave to ambition and avarice. What terrors of mind was he under, when his Brother *Robert* brought over an army from *Normandy* into *England* against him ? In his fright, he entered into a treaty, and came to an agreement with him ; but in that he caused the principal of the Nobility to forswear themselves ; because he broke the agreement, and took his brother prisoner. What terrors did he suffer, whilst the Earl of *Angers* [*Consul Andegavensis*] seized his castles ; nor dared he to march against him ? What terrors did he feel, when *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, burnt many of his towns and cities in *Normandy*, nor dared he to oppose him ? What grief and anguish of mind did he suffer, when his sons and daughters, and many of the Nobility with them, were swallowed up by the sea ? With what trouble and anxiety was he overwhelmed, whilst *William*, his nephew, was taking *Flanders*, and he himself was under the apprehension of certainly losing his crown ? And yet this man is generally accounted one of the happiest of Kings ; whereas it is certain he was very unhappy. What shall we say of *Philip*, King of *France*, and *Lewis*, his son, who reigned in our times ? whose god was their belly, yea rather their deadly enemy ; for they indulged so much in eating, that they lost themselves in fat ; and were scarcely able to support their bodies. *Philip* died long ago by fat ; and *Lewis*, though young, is now dead with the same. What must we say in regard to their happiness ? Was not *Philip* often conquered by his own subjects ; forced often to flee before the vilest of men ? Was not *Lewis* too driven out of the field of battle, by King *Henry* ; and often put to flight by his own subjects ? The King of *Norway* likewise but lately took his own brother, a King, captive ; plucked out his eyes ; cut off his privities, and his right foot ; beheaded his son, a sucking infant ; and hanged the Bishop who attended him : both these Kings were equally unhappy. But perhaps you will say to me ; why then do you extol and praise King *Henry* so highly, in your History, to whom you here impute such enormous crimes ? To which I answer ; I called him a King, great on account of his wisdom, deep in counsel, famous for his sagacity and foresight, glorious in arms, illustrious in his acts, particularly remarkable for his riches ; and yet all these things I have here said of him, are very true ; and I could wish they had been otherwise. But perhaps you will still urge ; he reigned full thirty-five years, and much longer, if you take into the account the greater part of his reign spent in prosperity, than in adversity. On the contrary, I say, that not even a thousandth part of his state and condition can justly be reckoned prosperous : for those things which seemed prosperous, had always a great mixture of troubles in them. When he conquered the King of *France* in battle, with what long anxiety and distresses of mind was that short glitter of joy purchased ? I call it short ; because soon after another army was raised against him, which rekindled the fever of his mind. If then you admire the length of his life and reign ; [remember that] a man of God prophesied that he had not two years to live : you will shortly see the unhappy end of his unhappy life. I could have wished, were it possible, it had been otherwise ; but, however, so it must be. Do not then
admire

¹ The King kept *Robert Curtoise*, his brother, six years in prison, and blindness, where he died, and was buried in *Gloucester Cathedral* — *Speed*.

admire those unhappy Kings ; but regard God alone, who is essentially happy, and gives a kingdom of happiness to those who are his.

In the sixth and last place, I shall speak something of those Peers and Nobles of this kingdom, who lately were most high and powerful in it ; but are now brought down to weakness and impotency : for now they are nothing, they are no where to be found ; and, by an hyperbole it may almost be said, they have never been. At present hardly any one of them is remembered : all memory of them has begun to die ; soon there will be none left ; they shall come to nothing as water that passeth by. Hear then, *Walter*, my dearest friend and companion, my discourse of illustrious men ; though perhaps you will think it tedious only to hear of them ; notwithstanding we have often seen them with our eyes. In our time flourished Archbishop *Lanfranc*,¹ a philosopher, an eminent man : to him succeeded *Anselm*,² a philosopher too, and of distinguished piety : after them *Ralph*,³ accounted worthy of that high dignity ; after him *William*,⁴ of whose praises I cannot speak, because I meet with none ; and at this time *Tedbald*,⁵ a man worthy of all praise. In our times *Walkeline*⁶ was Bishop of *Winchester* ; to whom succeeded *William Giffard*,⁷ a man of most noble descent ; these too are dead, and come to nothing ; and now in their place is *Henry*,⁸ nephew of King *Henry* ; who is like to prove something extraordinary, being a compound of perfection and corruption, namely, a monk and a soldier. *Ingulfus*⁹ was Bishop of *Rochester* in our time ;
after

¹ *Lanfranc*, whose name frequently occurs in the History of this Church ; and to whom a Prohibition and Precept, No. 6 and 7, page 10 and 11, in the Appendix, are addressed, was a powerful, wise, learned, and charitable Prelate. He rebuilt the Cathedrals of *Canterbury* and *Rochester* from the ground, as well as the Monasteries there, and improved the version of the Scriptures. See Notes, p. 58 ; Hist. vol. 1, passim ; Appendix to do. p. 10, 11. ² *Anselm*. Mr. *Bentham* has treated largely of the controversy which took place between the King and this Primate, respecting the right of investiture, in the account of Abbot *Richard*. This Archbishop greatly promoted the fixing a new Bishoprick at *Ely*, and solicited the Pope's assent to the measure. His letters to Pope *Paschal* are given in the Appendix to vol. 1 of this History. See also Notes, p. 59. ³ *Ralph* was preferred to the Primacy, 1114, five years after the death of his predecessor *Anselm* ; and was the very reverse of him, in point of temper ; for he is represented as a merry and jocose person, and was called the Jester : he died 1122. ⁴ *William Corboil* consecrated *Nigellus*, the second Bishop of *Ely*. See Notes, p. 67, where by mistake it is said he died in 1127, instead of 1136-7. History, vol. 1, p. 137. ⁵ *Tedbald* or *Theobald*, was elected A. D. 1139. He was universally beloved for his courteous disposition. He bequeathed all that belonged to him, at the time of his death, to the poor ; reserving only as much as was necessary for his family occasions, and the exigencies of his languishing condition. He died 1160-1. ⁶ *Walkeline*, consecrated in 1070, was brother to *Simeon*, the ninth Abbot of *Ely* ; whom he persuaded to receive Episcopal benediction, to the prejudice of the rights and liberties of the Monks ; on which account they, for some time, disowned him. The brothers were related to the Conqueror. *Walkeline* was his Chaplain ; and when he proposed to rebuild the Cathedral and Monastery at *Winchester*, at his own expence, in 1079, the King gave him as much timber as he could cut down and carry away in three days, from his wood at *Hempage*, three miles from the city ; in which time the Bishop took away every tree from thence. The Cathedral was fit for service in 1093. He died in 1097. See History, vol. 1, p. 109, &c. and Appendix to do. p. 11, 17, 19. ⁷ *William Giffard*, nominated in 1100, and consecrated Bishop of *Winchester* in 1107, was a person of great zeal and piety. He was the only Prelate whom *Anselm* would consecrate, of those whom the King had invested, in opposition to the claim of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, to give his Episcopal Benediction, upon the election to a vacant See. He died A. D. 1128. See History, vol. 1, p. 115. ⁸ *Henry de Blois*, the King's nephew, son of *Adela*, the Conqueror's daughter, and brother to King *Stephen*. He was advanced to the See A. D. 1129, from the Abbacy of *Glastonbury*. His character has been variously represented. It is however allowed that he was a watchful guardian of the Church ; his contributions to that, and his charities, scarcely left him sufficient to procure victuals for himself and his dependants, in the latter part of his life : he died 1171. History, vol. 1, p. 139, 216. ⁹ *Ingulfus* or *Gundulph*, consecrated 1076, ejected the Secular Canons from *Rochester* ; and, being a Monk, introduced his brethren of the *Benedictine* Order. He rebuilt the Church, enlarged the Priory, and ceased not to promote the interests of the former, to the day of his death ; which happened March 7, 1108, after enjoying the See 32 years under *William* I. and II. and *Henry* I.

after whom *Ralph*; ¹ after him *Ernulfus*; ² then *John*; ³ these are all dead; and now *Ascelinus*, ⁴ soon to be in the same state. In our time *Mauricius* ⁵ died Bishop of *London*; after him *Richard*; ⁶ and after him was *Gislebert*, ⁷ the great philosopher; and now *Robert*, ⁸ a man great of soul; and these likewise are dead. *John*, a physician, was Bishop of *Bath*; ⁹ then *Godfrey*; ¹⁰ and after him *Robert*; ¹¹ and these too are now nothing. At *Worcester* was *Samson*, ¹² a very famous man; after him *Teulfus*; ¹³ and now we see *Simon*. ¹⁴ At *Chester* we have seen *Robert* ¹⁵ Bishop; then another *Robert*, ¹⁶ surnamed *Peccam*; and now *Roger*, ¹⁷ who will soon be nothing. At *Norwich*, *Herbert* ¹⁸ was Bishop, a very benevolent and learned man, whose writings are extant; to him succeeded *Everard*, ¹⁹ a man of a very cruel disposition, and for that reason deposed; and now *William*. ²⁰ *Hervey* ²¹ was the first Bishop of *Ely*; to whom succeeded *Nigellus*. ²² *Osmund* ²³ was Bishop of *Salisbury*; to him succeeded
Roger,

¹ *Ralph* or *Rodolphus*, a Norman Monk, succeeded *Ingulphus*, A. D. 1108, and was promoted to the See of *Canterbury* 1114. See History, vol. 1, p. 123. Appendix to do. p. 13, 17. ² *Ernulfus*, a Monk, had been Prior of *Canterbury*; and Abbot of *Peterborough*, whence he was promoted to the See of *Rochester*, in 1115. He was a great benefactor to his Church. He died 1123-4. ³ *John*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, was advanced to *Rochester*, A. D. 1125, and dedicated the Cathedral, which was greatly damaged by a fire that broke out during the ceremony. He died 1137; and, *Wharton* informs us, he was succeeded by *John*, Bishop of *Seez*, in *Normandy*, who died about 1142, and was more like a plunderer than a pastor. For that reason, perhaps, *Henry* of *Huntingdon* has not mentioned him. ⁴ *Ascelinus* was the Bishop to whom *St. Bernard* wrote his 205th epistle. He was an indefatigable guardian of the rights of his Church, to which he was advanced from being Prior of *Dover* in 1142. He died January 24, 1147. ⁵ *Mauricius*, who was promoted to the See of *London* in 1085-6, laid the foundation of a new Church, the former being destroyed by fire, in 1087. He died in 1107. Vide Hist. p. 15, 112. ⁶ *Richard Beaumont*, consecrated in 1108, made considerable additions to *St. Paul's* Church, at his own expence. He died 1127. See Appendix to Hist. vol. 1, p. 13, 15, 17. ⁷ See note 1, p. 36*. ⁸ *Robert de Sigillo* was a Monk of *Reading*, and made Bishop of *London* by the Empress *Maud*, in 1141; *Geoffrey de Magnaville* took him prisoner at *Fulham*. He sat eleven years, and died in 1151-2. Vide Appendix to Hist. vol. 1, p. 18, 19, 20. ⁹ *John de Vittula*, a Frenchman, succeeded *Guiso*, his countryman, in 1088; he purchased the city of *Bath* for 500 marks of King *Henry I.* and transferred his seat from *Wells* to that city in 1091. He built the Church of *Bath* from the foundation, and presided over the See until 1122-3. He appears as a witness to the Charter No. IX. p. 17 of the Appendix to vol. 1. ¹⁰ *Godfrey Teutonicus* was Chancellor to the Queen, and consecrated Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells* in 1123. After a long dispute with the Canons of *Wells*, he died A. D. 1135. ¹¹ *Robert*, a Monk of *Lewes*, in *Sussex*, succeeded *Godfrey* in 1135-6, and died 1165. In his time, it was decreed that the Bishops should be stiled from both Sees, the precedence given to *Bath*, and that the Bishop should be elected by a certain number of Delegates from both the Churches, and installed in them both, which continued to be the practice till the Reformation. In 1137, the Church, with all its buildings, was destroyed by fire, which this Prelate rebuilt. He also repaired the Church of *Wells*, and settled the differences with the Canons of that Church. ¹² *Samson*, a Canon of *Baieux*, in *Normandy*, was consecrated Bishop of *Worcester* in 1097. This Prelate was brother to the Archbishop of *York*. He died 1112. ¹³ *Theulf*, *Teulfus*, *Theulphus*, *Theobald*, or *Thewold*, for by all these names he is called; was also a Prebendary of *Baieux*, and Chaplain to *Henry I.* He was elected Bishop of *Worcester* in 1113, consecrated 1115, and died 1123-4. ¹⁴ *Simon*, Chaplain, some say Chancellor, to *Adelaide*, second Queen to *Henry 1st*, was elected Bishop of *Worcester* in 1125, and died about 1150. ¹⁵ *Robert de Limesi* or *Lindsey*, a Prebendary of *St. Paul's*, was nominated Bishop of *Chester* in 1102, and died 1116-17. He is witness to the Charters in the Appendix to vol. 1, p. 13, 15, 17. ¹⁶ *Robert Peccam*, *Peche*, or *Pecaelam*, Chaplain to *Henry 1st*, was consecrated 1121, and died 1127. ¹⁷ *Roger de Clinton*, advanced to *Chester*, from the Archdeaconry of *Buckingham*, was consecrated A. D. 1129; and died 1148. This See was part of *Lichfield*, but being removed to *Chester*, the Bishops were so stiled. It became a distinct See at the general dissolution. ¹⁸ *Herbert de Losinga*, formerly Abbot of *Ramsey*, removed the See from *Thetford* to *Norwich* in 1094, where he began the Cathedral in 1096. He was Chancellor to *Henry 1st* in 1103, and died 1119-20. See Notes, p. 60. ¹⁹ *Everard*, *Ebrard*, or *Eborard*, was Archdeacon of *Salisbury*, and elected Bishop of *Norwich* 1121, deprived in 1145, and died 1146, according to *Blomfield*; but *Le Neve* says 1149. He was Chaplain to *William Rufus* and *Henry 1st*. ²⁰ *William Turbus* or *Turbeville*, a Norman, and Prior of *Norwich*, was consecrated Bishop of that See in 1146, and died 1173-4. See Hist. vol. 1, p. 141. ²¹ *Hervey*. See Hist. vol. 1, p. 130. ²² *Nigellus*. See Hist. vol. 1, p. 137. ²³ *Osmund*, who accompanied the Conqueror into *England*, was by him created Earl of *Dorset*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, and Bishop of *Salisbury*; the Cathedral of which he finished, considerably endowed, and dedicated in 1092. He was a zealous promoter of learning and religion. See Notes, p. 54.

Roger,¹ a great man in secular matters, and the King's Justiciary; and now *Joceline*.²— [*Osbern*³ was Bishop of *Exeter*; to him succeeded *William*,⁴ then *Robert*.⁵] At *Chichester*, *Ralph*⁶ was Bishop; in his place succeeded *Pelochin*,⁷ [*Seffrid apud alios*] one of *Gnatho's* tribe, and for that reason deposed. *Walcher*⁸ was Bishop of *Durham*; he was tumultuously slain; after him was *Randulf*,⁹ who, by his extortion and rapacity, put all the kingdom in a flame; to him succeeded *Geoffry*,¹⁰ and now *William*.¹¹ At *York*, we remember *Gerard*,¹² Archbishop; after him *Thomas*,¹³ after him *Turstan*,¹⁴ very praise-worthy, then *William*,¹⁵ Treasurer of the same Church. At *Lincoln*, in our time, lived *Remigius*; to him succeeded *Robert*, a very mild and compassionate man; to them succeeded *Alexander*,¹⁶ a man of great honesty and munificence. Hitherto of the Bishops. We both remember to have seen

¹ *Roger*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, is the first instance of the election of a Bishop in *England*, after the Conquest. Although he was elected in 1102, he was not consecrated before 1107. See Notes, p. 67, History, vol. 1, p. 142, and Appendix to do. p. 13, 17, 19, 20. ² *Joceline de Bailul* was advanced to this See in 1142; he was a *Lombard*, and took an active part in the struggle betwixt the Ecclesiastical and Secular Powers, and was twice excommunicated by Archbishop *Becket*. He presided 41 years, and died 1184. See History, vol. 1, p. 142. ³ *Osbern* or *Osbert* was consecrated Bishop of *Exeter* 1074. He was brother to the Earl of *Hereford*, and the second Bishop of that See after it was removed from *Cornwall*. He died 1103. ⁴ *William Warlewast*, consecrated 1107, others say 1112; resigned upon his becoming blind, and died 1127.— Vide the Charters in Appendix to vol. 1, p. 13, 17. ⁵ *Robert Chichester*, elected 1128. He was advanced to the See from the Deanery of *Salisbury*, and died 1150. Vide Appendix to vol. 1, p. 13, 17. ⁶ *Ralph* was consecrated Bishop of *Chichester* 1091, and died 1123. He was one of the Prelates who attended the consecration of *Thomas II.* Archbishop of *York*, when he made his profession of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan Church of *Canterbury*. See Hist. vol. 1, p. 123. ⁷ *Pelochin* or *Seffrid* was advanced from the Abbey of *Glastonbury* to the See of *Chester* in 1125. He was originally a Monk of *St. Martin de Sees*, and brother to *Ralph*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He died 1150. ⁸ *Walter*, or *Walcher*, Bishop of *Durham*, was a secular Priest and a person of noble birth. He was consecrated 1072, and murdered May 14th, 1080, together with a hundred of his Clergy and attendants, by the country people of *Gateshead*, who burnt the Church into which they had fled for sanctuary. See History, vol. 1, Note, p. 34. Mr. *Le Neve* mentions Bishop *Karlepho* as his successor, who was consecrated 1080, and died 1095. ⁹ *Randolph Flambard*, a Secular, and Chaplain to *Rufus*, who made him his Chancellor and Treasurer, and elevated him to the See of *Durham* in 1099. *Henry 1st* banished him, and seized upon the See, and dismembered it of *Hexham* and *Carlisle*. He was restored upon the peace between *Henry* and *Robert*, and died Bishop of *Durham* about 1128. See History, vol. 1, p. 112, 123. Appendix to do. p. 13, 15, 17. ¹⁰ *Geoffry Rufus*, Chancellor to *Henry 1st*. He built the Castle at *Northallerton*, and the Chapter-House at *Durham*, and died 1140. ¹¹ *William de St. Barbara*, advanced from the Deanery of *York* to the See of *Durham* in 1143, and died 1152. ¹² *Gerard* was advanced to the See of *York* from *Hereford* in 1100. In consequence of his dying suddenly, he was buried in the Church-yard. Vide History, vol. 1, p. 116. ¹³ *Thomas*, the second Archbishop of that name in the See of *York*, son to *Samson*, Bishop of *Worcester*, was consecrated in 1109. He presided rather more than five years. The chastity of this Prelate is thus recorded by *William of Newbery*. "*Verba Thomæ Ebor. arch. Morituri quia recusabat concubitum mulieris, propter salutem carnis tandem morituræ immortale pudicitia decus non omittam.*" See Hist. vol. 1, p. 112, 123, 124. Appendix to do. p. 13, 14, 15. ¹⁴ *Turstan*, or *Thurstan*, a Canon of *St. Paul's*, and Chaplain to King *Henry 1st*. He strongly resisted the claim of *Canterbury* to superiority; and even renounced his election rather than he would receive consecration from Archbishop *Ralph*. On which account, although he was elected in 1114, he was not consecrated before 1119. Being very old and infirm, he resigned in 1139: and, according to *Le Neve*, died in 1140. But *Drake* says he sat 26 years, from his election to his resignation, in 1143; which is a space of 29 years. He is extolled for his learning, wisdom, and discretion; and represented as an excellent pastor and friend to both the Regular and Secular Clergy. ¹⁵ *William de St. Barbara*, the son of King *Stephen's* sister *Emma*, by Earl *Herbert*. He was Treasurer at the time he was elected Archbishop of *York*; and was consecrated in 1143-4; but the Pope would not grant his Pall. For such interest was made on behalf of *Henry Murdac*, that he consecrated him, in 1147, who continued in the See till his death in 1153; but never entered the city. After which, *William* was restored to all his honours, and received the Pall. He died in 1154.—*Drake*. ¹⁶ *Alexander* was a *Norman*, and brother to *Roger*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, Chief Justice of *England*, and Archdeacon of *Salisbury*. He was consecrated in 1123. He rebuilt the Cathedral, which was burnt the year after his consecration. This Prelate died 1147. From his generosity he was called the Bountiful Bishop, and is thus characterised by a contemporary writer:—

Et gratis dare festinans, ne danda rogentur,

Quod nondum dederit nondum se credit habere.—*Willis*.

See History, vol. 1, p. 137, 138. Appendix to ditto, p. 19.

seen *Hugh*, Earl of *Chester*,¹ and *Richard*, his son,² and *Randulf*,³ their successor; and then another *Randulf*;⁴ all these are dead. You have seen that very wicked and very wise man in secular matters, *Robert*, Earl of *Millent*;⁵ and now his son *Robert*, little worthy of commendation. You have seen, likewise, *Henry*,⁶ Earl of *Warwick*, and his son *Roger*,⁷ now living, a man of an ignoble soul. And *William*, Earl of *Warren*,⁸ *Robert*, Earl of *Belesme*,⁹ and *Robert*, Earl of *Moretoil*, of whom I have made mention in my *History of England*: and *Symon*, Earl of *Huntingdon*,¹⁰ and *Eustace*, Earl of *Bologne*,¹¹ and many others: the very mention of their names is rather tedious; though, as they were all men of great power and authority, some may think them most worthy of attention; others, scarce worthy of having their names recited; nay, even this parchment, on which their names are written, may be lost and thrown away; and we shall scarcely, perhaps, find eyes that will read them. Few perhaps will even now be found who will think worth while to read through this very Epistle, which contains the names of many most potent men, and therefore might seem very worthy of some kind of remembrance. Why should I mention *Aldwin*,¹² my master, Abbot of *Ramsey*, and his successor, *Bernard*,¹³ and afterwards *Remald*,¹⁴ a cunning, artful, but ill-tempered man, and now *Walter*,¹⁵ a man of more pleasing manners? And these, where are they? *Turald*,¹⁶ Abbot of *Peterborough*, and *Ernulf*,¹⁷ and *Mathias*,¹⁸ and *Godric*,¹⁹ and *John*,

¹ *Hugh*, Earl of *Chester*. *Hugh D'Abrincis (Lupus)* Earl of *Chester*, created by the Conqueror in 1070. *Hugh*, Earl of *Chester*, and others, associated with *Robert de Mowbray*, were taken prisoners, and severely punished by *Rufus*, in 1094.—And in 1098, the Earls of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury* invaded *Wales*.—*Rapin*. ² *Richard*. See note 2, p. 34*. ³ *Randulf de Meschines*, was created Earl of *Carlisle*, *Cumberland*, and *Chester*, by the Conqueror. Another of the same name was created Earl of *Chester* by *Henry* the First, in 1103. He joined with *Robert*, Earl of *Gloucester*, half brother to *Maud*, the Empress, against *Stephen*, 1141. in the battle of *Lincoln*. A third was created Earl of *Chester* by *Henry* the First.—⁴ Another *Randulf*. *Ralph de Blundeville*, (Duke of *Bretagne*, Earl of *Chester* and *Lincoln*), Earl of *Richmond*, created by *Henry* II. A. D. 1187. ⁵ *Robert*, Earl of *Millent*, Earl of *Gloucester*. See note, p. *35. ⁶ *Henry*, Earl of *Warwick*. *Henry de Nieubourgh*, created by the Conqueror in 1078, whom *Speed* calls "right noble, virtuous, and learned." ⁷ *Roger*, his son, *de Blunounde*. ⁸ *William*, Earl *Warren's* name is affixed to the Charter of *Henry* 1st, A. D. 1108, for changing the Abbey of *Ely* into a Bishop's See; and to several of the Charters in the Appendix to vol. 1 of this work; which person we suppose to be the Earl created by *Rufus* in 1088. *William de Blois* was created Earl of *Warren* and *Surrey* by King *Stephen* in 1148. He united with King *Stephen* against the Nobles; and, jointly, commanded a wing of the Royal Army, at the battle of *Lincoln*, in 1141. *Stow* says he was in the Crusade against the *Saracens* in 1148. ⁹ *Robert*, Earl *Belesme*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*; the eldest son of *Roger Montgomery*. This man is described, by all the early writers, as a bloody and unnatural wretch. See note, p. *37. ¹⁰ *Simon de Liz* was created Earl of *Huntingdon* and *Northampton*, by the Conqueror, in 1073. Among the names to the Charter of *Henry* I. of 1108, before mentioned, is "*Simon Comitis*," without any other title. Query, if it was this Personage? ¹¹ *Eustace*, Earl of *Bologne*, King *Stephen's* second son. The title was conferred upon him, being the inheritance of his Mother *Maud*. This Prince died in 1152. ¹² *Aldwin* was made Abbot of *Ramsey* in 1091. and sat eleven years, when he was deposed by *Anselm*, together with *Richard*, Abbot of *Ely*. and remained so five years. He was then restored, and continued in the office four years, when he died. See *History*, vol. 1, p. 116, 117. ¹³ *Bernard* was Abbot during the time that *Aldwin* was deposed, and then died. ¹⁴ *Remald* or *Reginald* was elected Abbot of *Ramsey* in 1114. He began the new Church two years after, which was fit for service in 1123. He died after he had sat sixteen years. ¹⁵ *Walter* succeeded *Remald* in 1133; and, ten years after that, *Geoffry Mandevile*, Earl of *Essex*, expelled all the Monks. ¹⁶ *Turald*, a Norman, was placed in the Abbacy of *Peterborough*, by the Conqueror, where he presided 28 years, and died in 1098. Dr. *Patrick* has done that justice to his character which preceding writers had denied him. Mr. *Stevens* has arranged *Turald's* Successors differently to what they stand in *Henry* of *Huntingdon's* Letter, and, instead of *second* makes *Ernulf* the third Abbot after *Turald*. ¹⁷ *Ernulf* was a French Monk; afterwards, a Monk and Prior of *Canterbury*, and elevated to the Abbacy of *Peterborough* by *Anselm*, and thence to the See of *Rochester*, in 1114 or 15, where he died 1124, at the advanced age of 84 years; leaving, according to *Stevens*, many monuments of his virtue. ¹⁸ *Mathias* was elected in 1103, and died the same day twelve months after; and the Abbacy was vacant, according to Bishop *Patrick*, four years. ¹⁹ *Godric* (placed the second after *Turald*, by *Stevens*), held the office only one year, being displaced by *Lanfranc*; and, after another vacancy of four years, *Henry* 1st appointed *Mathias*.

John,¹ and *Martin*,² whom we have seen; they are all extinct, and come to nothing. But, perhaps, you will ask, Why, after mentioning those that are dead, I add at the end such as are living, and say they are now come to nothing? The reason is this: as the dead are come to nothing, so will these soon come, or, to speak more freely, are come to nothing; for, as *Tully* saith, our life, as we call it, is more truly death: from the moment a man begins to live, he begins to die.—I pass over those great and famous men, *Ralph Basset*,³ and his son *Richard*, and *Geoffrey Ridel*,⁴ Justiciaries of all *England*, and numberless others; to whom I formerly took great pleasure in paying my devoirs; but now they are dead, I almost grudge the little trouble of writing their names. Think then, *Walter*, what nothingness the present life is: and, as we see the most potent of men, who have been in full possession of all its riches, and whatever this world could afford, yet have really effected nothing, so, lest we too should be involved in the same case; let us seek for another path of life, in which we may hope for and obtain real happiness. Arise then, my brother, arise and seek; because that which you have sought for in this life, you have never found. Was not *Alexander*, King of *Macedon*, a man, if I may so say, more than most mighty, killed by a little poison? He found not what he sought for. And was not *Julius Cæsar*, a man equally, if not more mighty, when he had subdued all things, stabbed to death with daggers? That which he sought for, he found not. Seek then that which may be found; seek a life after this life; for life is not to be met with in this life. O, Great God! how justly are we called mortals! for our Death, from the time that we begin to live, is incessant: and that which is called death, is in reality the end of our death. Whatever we do, whatever we say, from the time it is done, or said, immediately dies. The memory indeed of those things, as is the case of a dead person, lives a little while; and when that shall perish, then like a second death, it reduces all our sayings and all our doings to mere nothing. Where is that which I did yesterday; where that which I said? They have already come to nothing. And where is that which I said or did a year ago? Where that which I said or did this very day? They are alike swallowed up in the eternal death of oblivion. Let us then wish for and desire death in this death; for we shall not escape this death of living, but by the death of the body; which is truly the intermediate state of death and life.

Before I had finished this my Epistle, I was informed that my friend to whom I wrote it, had yielded to the law of death. O abject lot of mortals of being born, miserable of living, and hard lot of dying! O Death, how soon dost thou overtake us! how unexpectedly dost thou rush upon us! how mightily dost thou overwhelm us! He that is the true Physician after death, give thee, *Walter*, the medicine of his mercy and goodness, that thou mayest obtain a life of everlasting health. And now, since I cannot send you an Epistle, I shall only with tears write your Epitaph, as a small token of my love and esteem for you.

EPITAPHIUM.

¹ *John* of *Salisbury*, or *de Says*, (a corruption of *Seez*, in *Normandy*, where he was a Monk), became Abbot of *Peterborough* in 1115. He began the new Church about 1117; the old one, and most of the buildings belonging to it, being nearly destroyed by fire. He died of dropsy in 1125, and was succeeded, *Stevens* says, by *Henry* of *Anjou* in 1126; of whom *Henry* of *Huntingdon* takes no notice; probably on account of the fraud and covetousness, for which, it is said, he was banished in 1133. Neither is there any mention of him in the Calendar of the Church.

² *Martin de Victi*, from the Isle of *Wight*, by some writers called *Martin Cook*, was advanced by *Henry* 1st, in 1133, to the Abbacy of *Peterborough*, from being Prior of *St. Neot's*. He presided about 22 years, and died in 1155.

³ *Ralph Basset* and *Geoffrey de Clinton*, Chief Justices to *Henry* 1st, are witnesses to several Charters of this Church, in vol. 1, Appendix.

⁴ *Geoffrey Ridel*, Bishop of *Ely*. See History, vol. 1, p. 142.

EPITAPHIUM.

*Henricus tibi sertā gerens, epigrammata primum,
 Prælia mox Veneris, germina¹ deinde tuli.
 Nunc Waltere tibi fero carmen funebre totus,
 Alter ab Henrico qui tria sertā tulit.
 Dimidiū perii : periit meus et decor et lux ;
 Forma que mensque viri, mens caritate pari :
 Mens assueta viris² dare magna, tamen pudibunda ;³
 Mente minora suā se tribuisse videns.
 Mens assueta viri quantumlibet alta parare ;
 Sed cū multa paret, xenia parva timet.
 Mens assueta viri festivo tradere vultu,
 Læticiāque pari congeminare datum.
 Mens assueta viri dare sic, ne danda rogentur,
 Præveniens vocem, bina ferente, manu.
 Nil medium nil par magnis vir summus habebat.
 Summa Dei sit ei gratia, grata quies.*

¹ Gramina. ² Viri. ³ Pudibundè. Anglia Sacra, vol. 2, p. 702.

(6.)—A SHORT ACCOUNT of the CULIMITES.

IN answer to the Articles of Inquiry issued by Bishop Mawson, respecting the number and sorts of Dissenters, in 1755 ; the Churchwardens of *Wisbech St. Mary's* returned, there were 90 families in their parish, 15 of which are called Culimites : a sect so little known, that Mr. *Bentham* transcribed the following account of their Founder, for publication, apparently from the Bishop's Register :—

“ The Culimites were so called from their founder, one *David Culey*, who lived about the
 “ time of the Revolution, and was, as I have been informed, a native of *Guyherne* (a ham-
 “ let of *Wisbech St. Peter's* ;) most of the inhabitants of which place became his followers,
 “ and many also of *Whittelsea, Wisbech St. Mary's, Outwell, and Upwell* ; till at length his
 “ flock, from very small beginnings, was increased to seven or eight hundred ; but since
 “ his death, which happened about the year 1718, it has been continually on the decline,
 “ and is now so much reduced, that according to the account returned in by the Church-
 “ wardens, there are not above 15 families of this sect remaining in the Diocese of *Ely* ;
 “ who all dwell at *Wisbech St. Mary's* and *Guyherne*.—*David Culey* resided generally at
 “ *Guyherne*, where he had a Meeting-house, and was in such esteem among his followers,
 “ as to be stiled the Bishop of *Guyherne*. As to his doctrine, it differed very little, I be-
 “ lieve, from that of the Anabaptists ; to which sect, I have been told, he himself originally
 “ belonged. I once saw a book written by *David Culey*, wherein his notions were particu-
 “ larly described ; the title page of it was as follows, viz. “ *The Glory of the two Crowned*
 “ *Heads, Adam and Christ, unveiled ; or the Mystery of the New Testament opened.*”

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SUPPLEMENT.—CHANCELLORS—page 6, line 8 from bottom, for *Clyffe* read *Clyff*.
p. 9, l. 19, for 1575 r. 1579—l. 21, for 1587 r. 1589.

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13. General Plan of the Cathedral Church, before the removal of the Choir	do. p. 13.
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ERRATA.

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Nov. 87

